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WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

GEN. BUTLER'S SHORT-LIVED LEADERSHIP—A REBUKE FROM THE SPEAKER—THE BILL TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION AND NOT DISPOSED OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Gen. Butler indicated his purpose directly after the reading of the Journal to-day in the House, to move to go to the Speaker's table to pass the Senate bill. His pompous attempt at leadership was a significant failure which was due in part to Butler's own indiscretion, to the blunders which he almost always makes at the parliamentary crisis of every measure which he especially undertakes to champion, and to the Speaker's casting vote. At the very outset Butler caused the House to understand that he proposed to pass the Senate bill simply as an entering wedge for another measure which should assure limitless inflation. Although knowing that any reference to any probable action of the President with regard to a veto was a gross violation of the rules of the House, Butler, evidently hoping to influence votes to his side, was bold enough to declare, almost in terms, that the President would not veto the Senate bill if passed. This declaration did much to defeat Butler's attempts, and secured for him the severest reprimand that has been administered this session. Speaker Blaine summarily rebuked Butler for his gross violation of the rules of parliamentary decorum. Butler finally confessed that he had had no conversation with the President on the subject. The motion to table Mr. Maynard's motion to reconsider the vote, whereby the House Free Banking bill was yesterday postponed until Tuesday, came up first. This motion seemed at first to be carried by three majority, but subsequently there were sufficient changes to tie the vote at 126. Speaker Blaine then placed himself in direct antagonism to Butler, by throwing the casting vote against the motion to lay on the table. This vote of the Speaker destroyed effectively Gen. Butler's brief leadership. The House then reconsidered the vote by which the Free Banking bill was postponed, by a vote of 128 yeas to 120 nays. The motion recurring on the question, "Shall the House postpone the bill?" the House declined to postpone, by a vote of 79 yeas to 106 nays. This placed Mr. Maynard again in charge of the bill, of which he was yesterday so speedily relieved. There then began a long series of votes by yeas and nays upon various amendments and parliamentary motions, lasting until 6 o'clock. The first vote was upon the Mitchell amendment. This amendment provided that in the event of an increase of national bank notes, legal-tender notes shall be retired and canceled until their amount is reduced to $300,000,000. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 79 yeas to 160 nays. The Biery amendment to strike out sections 7 and 8 of the bill was then defeated, the House preferring to vote independently upon the two sections, which was not possible until a later stage of proceedings. The Farwell amendment was then defeated by a vote of 72 yeas to 164 nays. This amendment, with the eighth section of the bill, were the only substantial measures looking to an ultimate resumption of coin payment. The Farwell amendment provided for setting apart the one per centum for the payment of the public debt and the sinking fund to the redemption of non-interest-bearing Government notes. Each successive vote seemed to indicate the continual increase of the strength of the inflationists. The Merriam substitute for the committee's bill, which is the same as the first five sections of the committee's bill, with an additional section providing that national banks might be permitted to withdraw portions of their circulation within the minimum limit of $50,000 of their bond deposit, was defeated by a vote on tellers of 67 yeas to 89 nays. The seventh section, which provided that national banks might be organized without circulation, was then stricken out by a vote of 114 yeas to 56 nays. The eighth section, the last possible hope of the hard-money men, which provided for the issue of gold notes, and the retirement of legal-tenders, was stricken from the bill by a vote of 149 yeas to 95 nays. Mr. Kelley at last had the opportunity, which he has so earnestly desired from the beginning of the session—a test vote upon his 3.65 Convertible Bond bill. The result showed the astounding fact that had the exact parliamentary situation been fully understand his bill would have been carried by a small majority. As it was, it was defeated by but four votes, the vote standing 118 yeas to 122 nays. The House having here become wearied by the long and tedious session, filibustering motions for adjournment commenced, which finally ended in an adjournment until to-morrow. The House bill is thus left in its original shape, with the seventh and eight sections stricken out and several amendments pending. It is the purpose of the inflationists to press the House bill to a vote in its present shape and get it out of the way, and then proceed as soon as possible to the Senate bill, and concur in it without amendment. The proceedings to-day show that the inflationists hold the power in the House, and can, if they hold together, accomplish anything they wish; but their only chance of getting any legislation completed is to get the Senate bill from the Speaker's table and concur in it, since it is well understood on both sides that a few Senators regret the votes they gave, and any measure which needs confirmation in that body must be more conservative than either of those partially passed, or else it must undergo another long discussion and great delay. Hence this anxiety of the inflationists to have the House concur in the Senate bill. It is noticeable, since the eighth section of the House bill was stricken out, that those who this morning led the struggle against the Senate bill are now fighting to prevent the passage of the House bill as amended. The bill, as it now stands, is the first six sections of the committee's bill as presented to the House.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS VERSUS THE PRESS.

The Senate incidentally entered upon a discussion of the franking privilege. It occurred on a resolution which Mr. Anthony presented from the Committee on Printing, to authorize the issue of 500 additional copies of the Naval Register. A very strong disposition was manifested to discontinue the printing and distribution of public documents. Some Senators claim that these documents must be distributed by Congress as a sort of defense against the press, which they hold up to view as a kind of slandering machine, and they seem to think the people will, if they only have an opportunity, read the hundreds of thousands of pages which are each year put in type at the Government's printing office, instead of depending upon the results gleaned from them by the newspapers and carefully condensed. For the most part the editions of these valuable and authentic documents number about one to 8,000 or 10,000 of the inhabitants of the country. As the matter stands now Congressmen are involved in expense for the payment of postage on such of the documents as they continue to order printed, and as their constituents apply for. It becomes necessary that some means of distribution should be provided, or the printing should be discontinued altogether. Mr. Morton introduced a bill to permit the sending of documents without prepayment of postage, and the payment by the persons receiving them, which seems to be a sensible provision, if the printing is to be continued, since documents would then be sent only to those applying for them, and who for the sake of procuring particular reports will be willing to pay postage on them.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—THE DAWES REPORT.

Rumor was rife in the House this afternoon that Secretary Richardson had sent his resignation to the President, but the rumor is not confirmed. He is still quoted as denying any intention of leaving the department. There is no truth, of course, in the report current in Boston that Mr. Dawes had been made Secretary of the Treasury. But while there is no authority for saying so, it is not very doubtful that mutual friends of Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hoar have attempted to settle the Massachusetts Senatorial question by a withdrawal of both these gentlemen in favor of a third. There is no appearance of any bargain as to the future, but if anything has been done it is more likely that some person agreeable to both candidates has been suggested, upon whom the friends of both may unite for the short term.

THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteer regiments which were organized in this District on the 10th of April, 1861, to-night celebrate the anniversary of their organization. In those stormy times in this then slave District, the organization of these regiments was a work of great difficulty and much danger, and it is to the credit of the survivors that they have still maintained their organization and preserved their patriotic following.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Benjamin P. Avery, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, vice Frederick F. Low resigned; Walter Walton to be First Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service; Consuls John Graham, of New-York, to Guatemala; William H. Shortt, of Pennsylvania, to Cardiff; Frank S. De Hass, of New-York, to Jerusalem. Postmasters—Thomas D. Davis, at Beverly, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline Brigham, at Natick, Mass.; N. C. Luther, at Attleboro, Mass.; Lewis Holmes, at Bridgewater, Mass.; William Hollands, at West Troy, N. Y.; Edward B. Stevens, at Binghampton, N. Y.

CANAL-BOATS RELIEVED FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LICENSING ACT.

Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill providing that the act of 1793 for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade shall not be construed as extending to canal boats or boats employed in the internal waters or canals of any State.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED—PRIORITY OF CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The investigation of witnesses before the District Committee this morning developed no important facts.

Thomas Lucas was placed on the stand to prove the priority of a contract awarded him for paving K street, which was subsequently awarded to Mr. Bingham, Postmaster at Philadelphia, said by Gov. Shepherd to be the President of the Biddle Keystone Paving Company. The object of the memorialists was to prove that Mr. Bingham sub-let and sold his contract, and never gave the work his personal attention.

Samuel Hilton was examined with reference to the grades on Pennsylvania avenue, east, and C. E. Barney, an engineer in the employ of the Board of Public Works, with reference to grades and measurements. The testimony of both witnesses was unimportant.

The evidence of C. E. Barney was mainly to the effect that during the rush of work when improvements first began, contractors in some instances had torn up the streets before the engineers' department were able to get the contour of the streets and cross sections. Witness explained that on one occasion a difficulty arose with reference to a grading contract on Massachusetts avenue, east, and that no accurate measurement could be made on account of the cross sections being destroyed. The matter was finally referred to arbitrators for settlement. One was a sworn measurer in the Architect's Office of the Treasury. Arthur Shepherd was one, and he thought Mr. Samo was Referee. They disagreed, and the matter was subsequently referred to a board to assess damages.

Gov. Shepherd stated that when he heard his brother, Arthur, was one of the arbitrators, he would not allow him to serve.

Witness, resuming, said the dispute was settled by returning 105,000 yards of grading, which witness had previously estimated at something over 40,000 yards. He did not see where 105,000 yards could have come from in the streets and squares under dispute. Witness testified that some of the earth used in filling the canal was taken from Massachusetts and New-York avenues.

The committee adjourned until Monday next.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 10.—The passenger train which left here at 2 A. M., bound south, on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, met with a serious accident about four miles north of Boughton Station. A piece of trestle-work gave way, and the engine and baggage car were wrecked. Engineer Frank Johnson was killed, and the baggage car was turned over into the water. Considerable express matter and all the mails were washed away by the swift current.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The second trial to elect a Senator and six Representatives took place in this city to-day and resulted in the choice of Edwin Metcalf as Senator, by 264 majority over Samuel Currey. Mr. Currey was supported by the friends of Gen. Burnside for United States Senator, and Mr. Metcalf by the Prohibitionists and opponents of Gen. Burnside. Three Representatives on the ticket with Mr. Metcalf were elected.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

GALVESTON, April 10.—A special to the *News*, dated San Antonia, says a number of Indians were reported seen on the 30th ult., in the vicinity of Catsornee Ranch on the Copper River, and at Moore's, at Bear Creek. At the latter place they drove off all the horses after a skirmish with the herders, in which one Indian was killed. On the 31st, twenty-six Indians surprised Mr. Marr's camp, a few miles from Rigby, on the Sansaba, and drove off his horses.

THE STEAMER STATE OF ALABAMA.

The agents of the State Line announce that the steamer State of Alabama has completed repairs of damage received by ice on her voyage to St. Johns, Newfoundland, and will sail thence to-day for this port with the cabin passengers. The steerage passengers were sent on in advance by the steamer Pernambuco.

OPENING OF THE CANALS.

ALBANY, April 10.—The canals will be opened about the 1st of May, judging from present indications. It will be some days yet before the time will be definitely fixed.

ALBANY.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

REPORT TO BE MADE NEXT WEEK—RAPID-TRANSIT LEGISLATION—THE CAPITOL INVESTIGATION—THE NEW-YORK CONTROLLERSHIP—CONSOLIDATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 10, 1874.

This morning the Senate, on motion of Senator Woodin, adopted a resolution providing for the adjournment *sine die* of the Legislature on the 24th inst. This was done, not in any hope of adjournment on the day mentioned, but to show the responsibility of a long session in the Assembly.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Finance Committee had hoped to report the Supply bill to-day, but notwithstanding the utmost diligence on the part of Messrs. Wood, Lowery, and their associates it will not be ready to submit to the Senate until Monday or Tuesday of next week. One or two long-session-loving gentlemen, under pretext of giving the committee an opportunity of perfecting the bill, tried to-day to adjourn over until Monday evening. Senators Woodin and Wood, however, very firmly opposed the motion. Mr. Wood stated that the committee would not be responsible for the adjournment, as they were perfectly willing to work on Sunday, and would certainly have the bill ready next week. This timely information put a stop to all talk of a recess, and the motion to adjourn was beaten by a large majority.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The rapid-transit people are in their glory to-day. The Beach Underground bill was passed by a vote of 19 to 6, and that which extends the time for the completion of the Gilbert Elevated Road ordered to a third reading. The Beach bill, as passed, reads substantially as follows:

The name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company is hereby changed to the Broadway Underground Railway Company, and all the rights and duties conferred upon the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company shall be assumed by the Broadway Underground Railway Company.

The said company shall have power to make their tunnels one foot larger than was previously provided, viz., thirty-one feet wide and eighteen feet high.

The company is hereby required to construct, as the first section, the portion from the Battery or Bowling-green to a connection with the New-York and Harlem Railway, at or above Forty-second street, and when they shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Engineer Commissioners that the whole capital stock has been subscribed, or other financial arrangements made for completing the first section, within three years after the passage of the act, the Engineer Commissioners shall execute a certificate in duplicate to that effect, and the company may then proceed with the work of construction; but in case of delay by legal proceedings, which shall compel the stoppage of the work, the time so lost shall be added to the time allowed for completing the first section.

Within six months after the passage of this act the said company shall execute and deliver to the Controller of the City of New-York their corporate bond to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned for the payment of $100,000 to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in case the said first section of said road shall not be completed and ready for use within three years from the passage of this act.

The vote by which the bill was passed is as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Coe, Cole, Connolly, Dayton, Dickinson, Fox, Gross, Lord, Madden, McGowan, Parmenter, Ray, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Wellman, Wood, Woodin.

NAYS—Messrs. Dow, Ganson, King, Ledwith, Lowery, Tobey.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED ROAD.

The following are the full provisions of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad bill as it was ordered to a third reading:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners appointed in pursuance of chapter 837 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to amend chapter 885, laws of 1872, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, and to provide a feasible, safe, and speedy system of transit through the City of New-York, passed June 17, 1872," prohibiting said company from building and constructing its railway on certain portions of its line as laid down by the Commissioners appointed by chapter 885 of the laws of New-York above referred to, having completed their labors within the required time, and delivered their report, relocating the route, to the said railway company, the said company shall have two years after the passage of this act to construct the same to Forty-second street; six months in addition to construct the same to Fifty-ninth street; one year in addition to construct the same to Eighty-sixth street, and six months in addition to construct the same to Harlem River; necessary and unavoidable delays from the pendency of legal proceedings against the said corporation excepted; and no omission to construct any portion shall work forfeiture of this franchise, in respect to any section of said tubular ways and railways which may have been commenced or completed.

SEC. 2. The Gilbert Elevated Railway Company shall execute and deliver to the Controller of the City or New-York their corporate bond to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, conditioned for the payment of $100,000 to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in case the railways herein authorized shall not be in operation within six months after the time herein specified, said time being extended so long as the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company may be necessarily and unavoidably hindered or delayed by the pendency of any legal proceeding against it.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

The Finance Committee will next week commence the summing up of the evidence in the new Capitol Commission investigation, and probably report to the Senate before the close of the session. The testimony already elicited is extremely damaging to the Commissioners. It has been proved beyond doubt that they were negligent in the performance of the duties imposed upon them, and, to speak mildly, criminally extravagant in the expenditure of the money intrusted to their care. It has been generally understood that the Finance Committee would recommend their removal, and Senator Wood, in conversation this morning, intimated that such would probably be the result of the investigation.

THE CONTROLLER'S BILL.

Mr. Eastman, from the Committee on Cities, today reported for the consideration of the House the bill legislating Controller Green out of office and making the office of Controller elective. It was the desire of the committee to report the bill adversely, but as it had been referred back solely for the purpose of affording Mayor Havemeyer an opportunity to be heard in relation to it, they could not, under parliamentary rules, make a report different from that originally presented. When the report was offered Mr. Caughlin moved to have the bill recommitted to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Deane moved that the motion of Mr. Coughlin lie on the table, which motion prevailed.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The bill providing for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York was favorably reported from the Committee on Cities to-day.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Both branches of the Legislature were in session this evening, and spent upward of two hours in the consideration of local bills in Committee of the Whole. In the Senate the bill prohibiting the circulation or publication of false news in relation to the value of stock or securities was ordered to a third reading. A memorial from Dr. John Swinburn was presented to the Senate by President Robinson.

BILLS PASSED.

In the Senate the following bills were passed: The proposed amendments to article two of the Constitution; to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Unadilla, Otsego County, to borrow money to pay the outstanding town railroad bonds; the Canal Appropriation bill relative to the New-York Institution for the Blind; for the relief of James Baldwin, Sr., of Fort Edward; to prevent extortion by gas companies in New-York and Kings Counties; relative to the publication of notices and citations. In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To abolish the office of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, and impose the duties of the office on the Canal Commissioners; to authorize the Geneva and South-western Railroad Company to acquire land; to provide for the improvement of Tompkins square, New-York; to incorporate the Genesee County Stock Growers' Association; to amend the charter of the New-York Eye Infirmary by incorporating it as an Eye and Ear Infirmary; for the protection of property in New-York and Brooklyn, by prohibiting the posting of theatre bills; with several other bills of less interest.

THE STREET-CLEANING REPORT.

Mr. Eastman submitted a report on the investigation of the management of the street-cleaning department of New-York. [The report is printed in full in another part of to-day's TIMES.]

DEATH OF MR. KNAPP, OF ROCKLAND.

The Speaker announced the death of Mr. William R. Knapp, member from Rockland County, last night, and a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Wight, Farrar, Hazleton, Hillier, and Hammond. Later in the session Mr. Wight reported as follows:

Whereas, This House has just received, with profound grief, the sad intelligence of the death of one of its most honorable and faithful members, Hon. Wm. R. Knapp, of Rockland.

Resolved, That by the decease of this honored associate the members of this Assembly have lost an amiable and valued friend, who, during his short career in this House, endeared himself to them by many acts of kindness and gentle courtesy, while the Legislature of the State will miss one of its most earnest, devoted, and conscientious members.

Resolved, That as a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to his memory, this House do now adjourn.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Wight and Spencer and Speaker Husted. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Speaker appointed as the committee proposed in the same, Messrs. Beebe, Wight, Denniston, Cauldwell, and C. B. Wood.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 11—1 A. M.—The storm centre on Thursday night over North Carolina has rapidly moved north-eastward off the coast beyond Nova Scotia. It was preceded by brisk and high east to north winds, rain, sleet, and snow over the Middle and Eastern States and Eastern British Provinces, but followed to-day over the two first sections and the lower lake region by north to west winds and clear to clearing weather. Partly cloudy weather has prevailed over the upper lake region and the North-west, with fresh and brisk variable winds and generally higher temperature, clear weather over the Southern States, with north to west winds, and over the Lower Ohio Valley, Missouri, and Iowa, with southerly winds and rising temperature. The Monongahela, Allegheny, Toughiogheny, Ohio, and Cumberland Rivers have risen. The Lower Mississippi remains nearly stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Eastern and Middle States, clear weather and rising temperature will prevail, with north-west to south-west winds in the former, but south-west and south in the latter.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear weather, and light to fresh north-west to north-east winds.

For the West Gulf States, Arkansas, and Tennessee, generally clear weather, rising temperature, and southerly winds.

For the Lower Ohio Valley and Missouri, rising temperature, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rain.

For the lower lake region, fresh and brisk variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light rain or snow.

For the upper lake region, Minnesota, and Iowa, fresh and brisk north-east to north-west winds, falling temperature, and partly cloudy weather, and over the first section probably light rain or snow.

The Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers will continue to rise, but the Lower Mississippi will remain nearly stationary.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 10.—A heavy south-east rain and snow storm commenced this morning, and continued unabated until 2 P. M., when the barometer suddenly fell and a terrible squall sprang up and continued for half an hour, causing considerable damage to shipping in port.

The bark Modoc, with a cargo of wheat, just arrived from Liverpool and anchored in the stream, parted her chains and drifted in on the schooner Dauntless at Powers' Wharf, smashing the latter's bowsprit, and sustaining damage herself.

The schooner E. A. Wilson also drifted from her anchorage, and was badly wrecked against Dartmouth Ferry dock, where she stove her bows and stern, and had all her head-gear carried away.

At the other wharves innumerable vessels had rails and boats smashed by collision. The sea in the harbor was very high, and was lashed to the wildest fury by the hurricane.

The barometer fell 3.10 in half an hour. It is feared the squall has been disastrous to shipping off the coast.

THE STORM AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.—Four inches of snow and hail fell here last night and this morning. A heavy north-east wind is blowing.

SNOW-STORM IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 10.—Snow to the depth of six inches fell here this morning, but melted quickly.

A SNOW-STORM IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 10.—A strong north-easterly wind, accompanied by rain, sleet and snow-squalls, has prevailed since morning, with indications of continuing.

THE STORM IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., April 10.—About five inches of snow fell here last night, seven inches at Hillsboro, seven at Bristol, and five at Plymouth.

FROST IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 10.—It is reported that frost prevailed last night as far south as Houston, and at many points in Central and Northern Texas. The extent of the damage is not ascertained.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	43°	38°	3:30 P. M.	58°	46°
6 A. M.	44°	37°	6 P. M.	56°	39°
9 A. M.	49°	38°	9 P. M.	50°	36°
12 M.	52°	40°	12 P. M.	48°	35°

Average temperature yesterday.......38⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......50°

THE AFFAIRS OF DAVIDSON & CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—J. McBride Davidson was present to-day at the trial before Judge Edmonds for the dissolution of the firm of Davidson & Co. Henry Underwood, accountant, on the part of Davidson, submitted his report, but nothing new was shown. Underwood was mixed up in the Woodward "raising bills" affair, in the famous ring suits. A further hearing will be given the case next Monday, when important developments are expected.

THE CAPTAIN OF A BARGE DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The canal-barge Hermann sunk last night at the foot of Pine street, on the Schuylkill. Capt. A. Wolf was drowned. His two sons were in the boat, but escaped. The boat belonged in Mauch Chunk, and was loaded with coal.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE NEED FOR THE LAW AUTHORIZING THE CONTRACTS—SANBORN'S ANTECEDENTS—SENTIMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Sanborn investigation is concluded. Two witnesses were examined to-day, Wallet Martin, of New-York, and O. D. Madge, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department. Mr. Martin was called as an expert to testify as to the necessity of a law similar to the Sanborn Contract law. He showed that he had large information in such matters, and stated that he himself knew of some $30,000,000 of whisky taxes which have been withheld. He thought the internal revenue officers entirely unable to attend to these arrears of collection, for the reason that the current business occupied their full time and attention. Mr. Madge explained the connection of Sanborn and Fay with the Treasury Department. Sanborn had been a special agent under Mr. Boutwell, especially charged with the detection of smuggling from Canada in small packages, through the Adams Express Company. He had been very successful in breaking up this organized system of smuggling. Fay, who had been sent to Europe as a special agent, had been sent upon the recommendation of Sanborn, who had satisfied the Treasury Department that there were undervaluations of invoices to the amount of sixty-six per centum. These statements of Sanborn were supported by subsequent statistics of the department. The result of Fay's trip made at the suggestion of Sanborn had been to turn $31,000 into the Treasury, to furnish the basis for suits to the extent of $1,500,000 already begun, and for cases already prepared to the extent of $800,000 additional. The report of the committee on this subject will undoubtedly be by a bill repealing the law under which the contracts were made. The committee may go further, and give expression to its opinion of the conduct of the Treasury officers. It seems quite necessary that the committee should present to the House and country some deductions from the evidence. The great mass of it, and the fragmentary method of its publication, has been such that only the committee is able to discuss and draw entirely fair and correct conclusions. Most of the members express their views freely in regard to the action of the Treasury Department in this business, and they individually express intense dissatisfaction with the department, not so much for what it did or omitted to do in regard to the contracts as for the method of conducting public business which the investigation has disclosed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Mr. Wallett Martin, a lawyer of New-York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning as a volunteer witness in the Sanborn case. He made a statement in a very prosy manner, from which it appeared that he had devoted himself for several years as a sort of amateur detective to discovering and working up whisky frauds in New-York; that as early as 1871 he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Sanborn, and had furnished him with the information which he had thus acquired. He had previously filed the same information with District Attorney Pierrepont and the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Banfield, but no notice had been taken of it. He had entered into Mr. Sanborn's employment and remained in it till 1873, drawing up legal papers, preparing briefs, &c. He had received about $2,000 from Mr. Sanborn, which had been credited to Mr. Sanborn at the Treasury Department. It puzzled the committee to understand, as it puzzled the witness to explain, how it happened that he had come into connection with Mr. Sanborn on such a matter a year before the passage of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made. The result of the examination was to leave the matter in a muddle.

Mr. Madge, chief of the special agent, in the Treasury Department, was examined, and stated Sanborn's connection with the department and his duties as special agent. Those duties were in his capacity as an employe of Adams Express Company to detect and give information of cases of smuggling that were constantly going on between Canada and Boston. Mr. Madge admitted that he had allowed the $2,000 paid to the preceding witness, but he was unable to satisfy the committee of the legality of paying out of the Customs fund the expenses of a private contract, or to engage for his own benefit in detecting frauds on the internal revenue. The only explanation of it was that he did not know until December last that Sanborn had any such contract. The witness had appointed as special agent to Europe the Mr. A. G. Fay, of New-York, mentioned in the case as Sanborn's attorney, or as Sanborn's friend, and had allowed his expenses to the amount of about $3,000. He stated that some $140,000 had been recovered to the Treasury through the information derived from Mr. Fay, and that there were suits pending for some $800,000 more. This was principally on account of undervaluations of imports. He admitted that Sanborn had an interest in these cases in the shape of moieties, which seemed to be a new revelation to the committee. He also admitted that the blue book, which is supposed to contain a list of all the Government employes, did not contain the name of Fay, because Fay did not want it to be known that he was engaged in this secret service.

LOUISIANA.

THE CREVASSES NEAR NEW-ORLEANS—UNVEILING OF A MONUMENT TO THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—Crevasses are reported at the following plantations below the city in addition to those yesterday: Max Martin's, Cassimer Dopiessi's, Pierre Collette's, J. G. Gray's, Etienne Dologo's, St. Anton, St. Charles, Greenwood, Belchasse, Francois Corme's, and Trepagnier's. Four of the eleven are said to be serious breaks, being 100 feet wide and very deep. The water has risen one inch during the past twenty-four hours, and, it is reported, running over the levees at many points below the city. The weather is clear and cool.

A monument to the Confederate dead, erected in Greenwood Cemetery under the auspices of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, was unveiled this evening with appropriate ceremonies in presence of a large assemblage.

Gov. Kellogg has appointed A. A. Atocha Judge of the new Superior Criminal District Court created by the late Legislature.

SUIT AGAINST RAILROAD DIRECTORS—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 10.—A suit has been brought by Ernest Caylus and others, iron dealers in New-York City, against the Directors of the New-York, Kingston and Stamford Railroad, for the sum of $79,723, claiming that the Directors are personally liable for fraud, because of the violation of their duties in issuing second mortgage bonds purporting on their face to be first mortgage bonds, which were taken as collateral by the plaintiffs for iron furnished to the road, and such bonds being valueless.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ACQUITTED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 10.—The trial of Almon and Theron Farnsworth and Halsey Smith, charged with the murder of Amos Farnsworth, by poison, in 1872, was concluded at Canton, N. Y., yesterday, and resulted in their acquittal without a summing up by the counsel for the prosecution or for the prisoners, or a charge by the Judge, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats. Oscar Brown, of Hermen, where the offense was alleged to have been committed, was tried and acquitted on the same charge last year.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

CONTINUANCE OF THE DEAD-LOCK—NO PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—The two ballots for United States Senator to-day gave the same stereotyped result, and there seems to be less hope than heretofore of a compromise of the Republican members on any candidate acceptable to both wings. The Dawes party had a conference at the State-house this morning, and the expression was very general of a determination to stick to their candidate, and reject all advances looking to a compromise or change of base. Mr. Learned, in addressing the conference, stated that the proposition of the authors of the mysterious dispatch received yesterday was that Mr. Hoar should be allowed to be elected for the short term—[murmurs of disapprobation]—and that all should go into the Fall campaign pledged to work for Mr. Dawes for Senator, the other offices to be filled as may be agreed upon—Dawes to be given the Senatorship for the long term. In other words, said the speaker, our candidate, Mr. Dawes, is to be put upon probation for six months, and left meanwhile to stand all these imputations which have been cast upon him. That is, we are to be parties to a bargain over which the most interested party is to have no control. Of course, I rejected the proposition at once. [Cries of "Good," "Good."] Now, I desire to put the proposition to this meeting whether we will stand by Henry L. Dawes continuously and to the end. Agreeable to the request of several persons present, the question was put to a rising vote, and carried unanimously. Senator Learned then declared that he should be happy to send information of what had been done to Mr. Dawes. It had been asked what it was proposed to do. In reply, he would say that it was proposed to vindicate Mr. Dawes by their action in joint convention, and, if need be, they would appeal to the people. The Dawes men have opened a head-quarters in Tremont place, and to-night reiterate their determination with redoubled emphasis to stand by their candidate to the end. Mr. Hyde, one of the signers of the mysterious dispatch which created so much astonishment yesterday, gave a history of it to-day. It seems that he had been in Washington, and learned the feelings of Congressmen regarding the dangers of the financial situation, the effect of the recent elections, and their miserable dead-lock, to the integrity of the Republican Party, and, meeting Kinsley and Chapin in Philadelphia, had a conference with them, which ended in sending the dispatch asking both Dawes and Hoar to hold steady. Their object was to have a meeting with them and obtain a compromise in the choice of Hoar for the short term and Dawes for the long one. The feeling of the people, not only here but throughout the State, is one of impatience, not to say exasperation, at the prospect of a continued dead-lock, and the partial representation of the State in the Senate at this important time. The position assumed by the Dawes men makes it almost impossible that the Republican members should unite, and the Democrats hold obstinately to Judge Curtis, while the anti-Dawes Republicans cannot be expected to amalgamate with either of these stubborn factions, though they might consent to any reasonable compromise. On the whole, the prospect is anything but cheering.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, April 10.—The nineteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 268; necessary to a choice, 135; Dawes, 87; Hoar, 69; Curtis, 72; Adams, 13; Washburn, 4; Whittier, 1; Sanford, 7; Banks, 8; Bullock, 7.

The twentieth ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes.......269

Necessary to a choice.......135

Dawes	83	Bullock	12
Hoar	66	Sanford	7
Curtis	72	Washburn	4
Adams	13	Banks	8

Messrs. Whittier, G. F. Hoar, Reuben Noble, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore received each one vote.

The dispatches received from Washington yesterday durging the friends of Hoar to stick, and that Dawes would withdraw, are now said to be canards.

BOSTON, Bpril 10.—After two ballotings for Senator to-day, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow at noon was carried by 131 to 122.

The prospect of an election seems no better today than when the voting first commenced.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

OPENING OF THE CRUSADE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 10.—The temperance crusade was formally opened here to-day. During the forenoon the ladies appointed a committee to commence operations. They visited a lager-beer saloon on Market street, the proprietress of which, after earnest appeals from the ladies, promised to consider the matter of giving up her business. A largely-attended meeting was held last night. Enthusiastic addresses were delivered, and 125 persons signed the pledge.

THE MOVEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—A prayer-meeting under the direction of the Women's Temperance Association was held here this afternoon. The draft of the constitution was approved. It states that their object shall be to promote the cause of temperance by all proper and honorable measures available to Christian women, chief among which shall be prayer and personal appeal. A number of temperance meetings were held in various parts of the city to-day.

CALIFORNIA.

THE NOMINATION OF BENJAMIN P. AVERY—TWENTY-FIVE APACHE WARRIORS KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The nomination of Benjamin P. Avery as Minister to China causes great satisfaction among his friends in this city.

Young Maxey, one of the parties to the Fourth street tragedy, is still alive, but sinking rapidly. He insists that Caldwell shot him, and then shot himself, but the testimony favors the belief that Maxey did the shooting.

A dispatch from San Diego says that Lieut. Bache had attacked an Apache camp in the Pima Mountains, Arizona, killing twenty-five warriors and capturing about fifty women.

OBITUARY.

SISTER MARY URSULA.

Sister Mary Ursula, one of the oldest Sisters of Charity in this country, died on Tuesday night last, at Mount Hope Retreat, near Baltimore, Md., aged seventy-one years. Her family name was Elizabeth Mattingly. She was active in her profession as a Sister of Charity for nearly fifty years, pursuing her labors in New-York City, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and in Richmond, Va. For a number of years she was Directress and Superioress, at different times, of a numder of Catholic institutions in Baltimore and other cities of Maryland, and was noted for her piety and self-sacrificing life.

THE LIQUOR TRADE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—This afternoon a large meeting of delegates representing the liquor interest was held to take action relative to obtaining centennial subscriptions. It was thought that about $1,000,000 could be raised from those in the business. It was decided to furnish subscription books, and the President and a committee were authorized to wait on the Supreme Council of liquor-dealers to present the claims of the enterprise.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURNING TROOPS FROM THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, April 10.—The Victor Emmanuel, with invalid soldiers from the Gold Coast, arrived at Portsmouth this evening. Nineteen men died on the passage.

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, April 10.—Sir John Karslake has resigned the Attorney Generalship, in consequence of illness. Sir Richard Baggallay, now Solicitor General, succeeds him.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF TWO OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT'S WITNESSES TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

LONDON, April 10.—The trial of Jean Luie for perjury during his examination as a witness for the claimant in the Tichborne trial, was brought to a close this morning, and resulted in his conviction.

The case of Capt. Brown, charged with a similar offense, was then taken up, and he also was convicted of perjury.

Capt. Brown and Jean Luie were then sentenced to five and seven years' penal servitude, respectively.

LONDON, April 10.—The weather throughout England, to-day, is fair.

STRIKE OF MILL OPERATIVES—THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN ALL THE BOLTON MILLS—DEATH OF A PEER.

LONDON, April 11—6 A. M.—The operatives in a cotton mill at Bolton having struck work, the Association of Master Cotton Spinners has resolved that unless they yield before Thursday next notice will be given that in a fortnight from that date all the mills in that city will be closed, and thus 15,000 operatives locked out.

The Marquis of Clanricarde died yesterday, aged 72 years.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE FUNERAL FIXED FOR THE 18TH—PROVISION FOR HIS FAMILY.

LONDON, April 11—5 A. M.—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone will take place on the 18th. The Government will pay $1,200 toward the expenses of the obsequies.

An appeal, signed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Messrs. Kinnaird and Horace Waller, Sir Bartle Frere, and others, asks for subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of the deceased, who are in straightened circumstances.

SPAIN.

MANUEL CONCHA, MARTINEZ, AND CAMPOS AT SANTANDER.

MADRID, April 10.—Gens. Manuel Concha, Martinez, and Campos have arrived at Santander.

GERMANY.

A COMPROMISE IN THE REICHSTAG ON THE ARMY BILL—BISMARCK AND THE ULTRAMONTANES.

BERLIN, April 10.—A compromise has been effected on the military bill by which the most serious obtacles to its passage are removed. The Government has accepted an amendment proposed by the Liberal members of the Reichstag limiting the total strength of the army to 401,000 men, and the period of service to seven years.

There is no foundation for the report telegraphed hence to a London paper of a Conservative and Ultramontane intrigue to supplant Prince Bismarck by Gen. Manteuffel.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE LIBERALS IN THE REICHTAG.

LONDON, April 11.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says Prince Bismarck distinctly warned several Liberal Deputies, who called upon him yesterday that he would resign in favor of Gen. Manteuffel unless the military question was settled.

The Liberals afterward unanimously agreed to the compromise previously reported.

Bismarck's condition is improving.

INDIA.

THE FAMINE EVERYWHERE UNDER CONTROL.

LONDON, April 11.—A special telegram from Calcutta to the *Standard* reports that the famine is everywhere under control.

The accumulations of provisions made by the Government are more than sufficient to meet the demand, and further aid subscriptions in England are considered superfluous.

ACHEEN.

SEVERAL PORTS OPENED TO TRADE BY THE DUTCH.

LONDON, April 10.—The Dutch have opened several Acheen ports to trade.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $270,319.

Warm and copious showers of rain have fallen in various portions of California, and are very welcome to the farmers.

There have been ninety-one deaths from accidents and violence in San Francisco since the 1st of January last.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that a whole block in the principal business portion of Lagrande, Oregon, was burned on Thursday night. Loss $55,000.

EXPLOSION ON A SEALING STEAMER—TWENTY-TWO PERSONS KILLED.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., says that the steamer Bear had arrived with 13,000 seals, and that the Tigress, another sealing steamer, had burst her boiler, causing the death of twenty-two of her crew.

A NEW-YORKER DROWNED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—A few miles below this city, last night, the steamer Tarascon ran into a skiff containing two persons. The skiff was capsized, and one of the occupants, Henry Hudson, of New-York, was drowned. His companion narrowly escaped.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—The propeller Cuyhoga, the first boat of the season, left this port this afternoon for Bay City and Chicago. At 5 o'clock she was still in sight, working her way through the ice.

AN ICELANDIC JUBILEE.

It is anticipated, says the London *Academy*, that there will be great excitement in Iceland this Summer in duly commemorating the thousandth year jubilee of the colonization of the island. In strict conformity to history, the year 1873 would have seemed the more correct period for such a celebration, since it was in 873 that the first settlers, Ingolf and Leif, after a search of three years, found the sacred seat-posts, (*setstokkr,*) which they had brought with them from Norway, and thrown into the sea, when they first approached the shores of the island in 870. These venerated objects, after having been left to drift along with the waves and currents under the guidance of their tutelar deities, as was supposed, were traced by Ingolf and Leif, to the fiord, subsequently known as Reykjavikfiord, where they founded the settlements which gave origin to the town of the same name.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.

BY SEA AND BY LAND. Being a trip through Egypt, India, Ceylon, Australia, New-Zealand, and America, all round the World. By HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, one of Her Majesty's Counsel. Macmillan & Co. 1874.

This is, upon the whole, one of the most amusing books of travel we have ever read. There are traveler's stories in which we have found more information, though not of the extremely curious kind which Mr. Merewether has collected; and there are some which contain a greater variety of "investigations" into this or that branch of science. But for a really original book, a book to "drive dull care away," and improve one's mind at the same time, the present volume is without a rival. Mr. Merewether apparently started off with the capital idea that no one had ever seen or written about the scenes which he describes. He treated every place he visited in the spirit of a discoverer. He invented new ways of spelling the names of the towns and rivers, and ultimately he sat down to write his valuable work in a totally new style of English. The result is that he has earned for himself an exceptional reputation as a traveler and an author, and this our readers will perceive even from the hurried notice which we propose to give to his book.

In the first place, as was quite right and proper, Mr. Merewether gives us a full account of himself and his "belongings." That he is a Queen's Counsel his title-page informs us. We learn, further, that he has been thirty years at the Parliamentary Bar, and that he has thirteen children, one of them a "first-rate little daughter," while a son occupies a very high official position in India. His brother is also a great functionary in that country, and altogether he belongs to a family which is of some consequence in the world. He is sixty years of age, very stout, and with what boys call a "game-leg." So much is made known to us before we have been very long with our traveler. One day he felt that he wanted a change—not of leg, but of air; and so he sallied forth into Salisbury Plain to think the matter over. There he had plenty of room for his thoughts, and he decided to go abroad. Without much loss of time we find him at Alexandria, where he was "provided with a donkey," and made a "*petit tour de ville.*" He went to the Pyramids with a dark gentleman named Mohamed, "who" he had picked up, and who secured two horses, "who" subsequently broke down. He saw the Pyramids, and remarks of them: "Ah, what am I to say of the Pyramids themselves?" He cleverly avoided the difficulty by saying nothing about them, and we recommend all travelers to follow his example. The Sphinx, however, appeared to him to "begin" to show signs of decay. At Aden he met "an officer of engineers and lady *which* was going home;" and we hope they arrived there safely. He also met with hospitable friends. "Nothing could be more kind than General and Mrs. Sneider, and he showed me the whole house." Thus far the "*petit tour*" of our worthy friend was thoroughly successful.

When the curtain next rises we behold his portly figure at Bombay. Here he gives a little advice to future adventurous travelers. "If you can, manage to get out at the Apollo, as it is the readiest access to Watson's, which is the best hotel. At the same time, if you are going to the Byculla Hotel, the other is the nearest." (p. 33.) With these hints the future traveler will have no difficulty in deciding which hotel to choose, or how to reach it. He found that the passages of the houses in Bombay are "filled with native servants, who 'Qui hi' speedily brings to do anything you want." "Qui hi" is the shibboleth used for calling servants in India, but observe the "who," on which our amiable friend loves much to dwell. That he should have practiced thirty years at the Parliamentary Bar without ever becoming aware of the existence of an objective case, is a great tribute to the simplicity of his heart. He was taken to Government House to tiffin, "and to accompany *them* to the caves of Elephanta"—that is, the tiffin, which means lunch. We hope he enjoyed their society. But at this point India began to disappoint him. "I had expected more mountains, and it had been tolerably so, and treeful up to Jubblepoor." After that, it was no longer tolerably so, and he became down-hearted. Of Cawnpore he says, "This is the place to turn off to Lucknow," an exceedingly valuable piece of information, and we beg intending explorers to make a note of it. He was told that Lucknow was built of stucco; so he would not go there. Somewhere in these parts he first heard of Doondoo Punt, commonly called Nana Sahib, who massacred 200 women and children. "People are not very certain," says our friend, "whether this atrocious dog is taken, and executed. Let us hope he is." Most people know that the Nana escaped, and has never since been heard of. Our circumnavigator went on to Agra, and met with a good reception. "When I arrived, though I by no means expected, a porter was up for all trains." But, unfortunately, he could get nothing to eat, and was much disgusted with his room, which he describes as a dog-hole, and, in his wrath, he calls the landlord "one-eyed Beaumont." The next morning he says he had "chocta hayerie," by which he probably means *chhota haziri*, known in India as the first or "little" breakfast. After that he had a pain in his stomach—for upon these points our worthy friend is very precise. His book abounds with stories of what he had to eat and drink. Once he tells us that he "eat his breakfast" with relish. We wish he could have brought himself to say ate, but a Wiltshire gentleman must not be bored with grammar. He regrets that he could not have fennel sauce with his fish in India. On another occasion he paid his respectful attentions to some boiled beef, which "continuously sustained" him for four days. "If I may be allowed to use the expression," he says again, (p. 122,) "I never saw there (in India) either cheese or comfort worthy of the name of either." No wonder that when he quitted the country he broke "out all over in dreadful boils," a pitiable state for a fine old English gentleman to be in.

But we are leaving the good man at Agra, with the pain in his stomach. He took another "*petit tour de ville,*" and soon afterward he pushed on to Delhi. In his beautiful innocence, he appears to think that this famous city is in the Punjaub, which is much the same as if he had placed Chicago in Ohio. We hope, however, that no one will have the cruelty to undeceive him. Let him carry with him to his grave the sweet illusions of youth. If a gentleman brought up at the famous school of Winchester does not know where Delhi is, is it his fault? A man with thirteen children is apt to be confused in his geography. "They say this Punjaub," he writes at Delhi, "is very disaffected, and they have secret *Schneiders* hid somewhere." The wicked people! Madame Schneider demoralized the youth of Paris and London, and now it appears that they have imported a whole batch of Schneiders to Delhi, in the Punjaub. Of course it cannot be the Snider rifle that our circumnavigator means? An English Queen's Counsel, and a sportsman, must surely know the difference between Madame Schneider and a Snider rifle. While at Delhi he went to see the famous Kutub Minar, which he says is a "very very fine column, well designed, and well constructed." One must have seen the Kutub to appreciate this exquisite description of it. Here he heard for the first time of one 'Capt. Hudson," and "I thank him," he says, for arresting the Princes of Delhi. He refers to poor Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse," who has long been beyond the reach of our friend's thanks. Such is fame! He went to Mean Meer, which he calls "Meane Meane," determined to have his own way in spelling till the last; and then he was asked to "see the snow range; but having often seen them in Europe, I was content to get a glimpse." We were not aware that the Himalayas were visible in Europe, and should be glad if our friend will tell us in the next edition of his charming book from what point he saw them. Could it have been from Salisbury Plain, after a good dinner, followed by cheese and comfort?

By and by he amused himself in the following manner: "In the wood-pile I noticed a stick, which I thought might, by much 'whittling,' to speak Americanally, be made to walk with. For three, for this fourth day I have whittled." We can generally make out what our unsophisticated friend means, but here he speaks too "Americanally" for us to understand him. In fact, he has a language of his own. It is worthy the attention of Mr. Richard Grant White. "I was very glad to see it," he says of an exhibition at Bombay, "for nothing can be more interesting than viewing the early idea of any people, of publicity in their products." (p. 97.) He saw castor-oil and linseed-oil in their "respective conditions," but does not mention having taken any. He spoke with a fellow-traveler of places "mutually familiar." We cannot quite catch the meaning which he attaches to the word "mitigated." He seems to use it when he cannot think of any other word, and, as he is a Queen's Counsel, it is perhaps best to allow him to have his own way. Once, in telling us of "a pleasant drive of eight miles," he says it was "mitigated by passing a horrid monument." "His kindness was mitigated by saying that he sent them in case anything happened." "I think in the first place that we want a gold or some mitigated coinage to replace the everlasting rupee." Here is another good expression: "It is needless, and would be wearisome, and like a Chelsea catalogue, to give anything like a list of various varieties." Another: "It will be well if prescience gives the painfully acquired warning in other places beforehand." These are "lost beauties" of the English language of which we make a present to Mr. Richard Grant White, for some future edition of his excellent book on *Words and Their Uses.* There are plenty more where these specimens came from. They are part of our traveler's peculiarities, and he has others equally remarkable. For instance, he had shot a crocodile, and wanted to save the head. So he dried it in the sun, and presently asked a Portuguese if it had become sweet. The man replied, "Yes, it stink same as yourself." "By which," adds our friend, "I hope he meant no more [than myself."] We hope so, too, but he tells a very suspicious tale further on. "I have just purchased my second bottle of carbolic acid, to have it out with the fleas, having already used one." (p. 122.) Now, perhaps, the Portuguese happened to approach him just after he had poured the contents of the first bottle over his beautiful form? If so, it accounts for the strong comparison between the circumnavigator and the crocodile. A very stout man, with carbolic acid streaming from his person like the oil that ran down Aaron's beard, must be a somewhat full-flavored object in a small room.

This delightful traveler next conducts us to Australia and New-Zealand, whither we must beg to be excused from following him. He whisks us round the world at a rate which takes our breath away. It must be admitted that for a gentleman to go round the world in 343 pages is to make pretty good time. We must consequently join him again on his arrival in San Francisco. "There has been an election here the last two days," he tells us, "and the Republicans have whacked the Democrats, especially in the item of Mayor." He thinks Gen. Grant ought to inquire into the conduct of Brigham Young, and that there should be a Lord Chancellor here to appoint all the Judges. On this subject some irreverent person seems afterward to have "stuffed" our queer friend, without the slightest regard to the dignity of his position as Queen's Counsel and as father of thirteen children. "I hear," he says, "of a plan this session in Congress of altering the election of Judges, and putting it in the hands of the responsible head of the State, to be subsequently confirmed by Congress. Verdict v. Fish! What should you say to that?" (p. 309.) Well, we scarcely know what to say to it. It seems clear to us that a secret conspiracy has been going on against the rights of the States, and that it has been overlooked by the nimble-fingered gentry who now "run" the "intellectual department" of the New-York *Herald.* They have allowed the country to sleep over a volcano. As for the "Verdict v. Fish," we give it up. Will not our friend come back and tell us what it means? We will undertake to give him a whole cheese all to himself, and as much castor-oil afterward as he likes to have, in its respective condition.

He went to Niagara, did this daring traveler. His description of the Horse-shoe Fall: "It is not precisely a horse-shoe, as the left side, looking at it, is narrowed like the shoe of a horse who 'cuts' on the inside." Having thus disposed of Niagara, he journeyed onward to New-York, and again made a "*petit tour de ville.*" He grumbles at the "ill-paved streets," in "mitigation" of which we have nothing to say. At the Brevoort House he was treated very uncivilly by the clerk—evidently he was not familiar with the soothing manners and customs of our hotel clerks. He "eat" some blue fish, and was seized with another pain in his internal regions. He went "first to Cunard's office, *by which I meant to sail.*" We were aware that "Cunards" had a few ships which they let out for this purpose, but did *not* know that they used their office in the same manner. We should not like to go to sea in "Cunard's" office, and we do not think "Cunard" is justified in risking the lives of the public by sending them across the Atlantic in such a contrivance. The authorities should interfere to check this recklessness. Then our Queen's Counsel asked the best way to "Ward Beecher's Church, *who* I was anxious to hear." He also heard of Dr. Chafyn—meaning, we suppose, Dr. Chapin. He was here during the panic last Fall and gives this account of it: "So great was considered the emergency that Gen. Grant came to New-York to endeavor to stem the tide. He was put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and as we drove by I carefully examined each window to see if I could see him, but failed." Imagine this guileless rover examining *each* window—there are only two or three—of the Fifth Avenue Hotel as he drove by, expecting to see the President standing at every one of them in the attitude of Napoleon crossing the Alps! It was very unkind on the part of the President to disappoint him. "His purpose in 'coming' was to see if by the advance of Government funds any mitigation could be made of the pressure which existed." The fine old English gentleman does not seem to have got hold of the right end of the stick, but he is a good man, and evidently believes everything he is told. We like him much. He objects strongly to the doctrine of universal equality, which, he says, gives "Paddy, from Cork, just the same power in the State as a man whose ancestor was at Bunker's Hill, *or is otherwise respectable.*" Is not that a delicious touch? We have gazed upon it for hours, and each time with renewed admiration. Can anything be better than the "otherwise respectable?"

"I landed in America," he says, "with every possible prejudice against *them;* they have all vanished; their amenity, hospitality, and good-will toward Englishmen has produced this effect." We will not cavil at our friend's English when he talks so prettily. Indeed, he went down to his ship "silently murmuring '*All* hail, Columbia.'" He thinks the breadth of New-York is not proportioned to its length—a very shrewd and original observation. Our friend is not far wrong on that point. But when he says "take the fat black land in *the* Iowa and *the* Nebraska," our faith in him as an explorer is once more shaken. He took a glance at our politics, chiefly through the medium of the New-York *Herald,* so we may conceive of the state of the good man's mind on the subject. This is one of the results of his studies: "I think they are going to annex Mexico. I think that is about to be." "Already the newspaper leaders, each side for or against, either hint at Cæsarism, or charge other (*sic*) at leaning that way." We are convinced that there is something very dreadful in this, if we could only find out what it means. It is quite clear that the circumnavigator read the *Herald* until he caught the trick of its style. He writes well enough for the "intellectual department" itself. We must quote a little bit more about Cæsarism:

> "It floats in the air, and is in men's minds, and not only in considerate men's, but also lesser men's minds. They out loud insist on the general equality of man, or as we say, that 'Jack is as good as his master.' Well, of course, neither Jack nor his master believe a word of this, however often it is enunciated. The rich don't tolerate it, the poor don't wish for it, and there is obviously an internal longing in a great many people's minds, not very many yet, but increasing daily, which longs for that humanly natural subjugation of one to the other on the part of the rich, and that natural desire for support from those above them on the part of the poor, which will one day or other offer an answer to the lunatic's cry that 'all men are equal.'"

And here we must reluctantly bid farewell to our traveler, of thirty years' standing at the Parliamentary Bar. We hope we have said nothing to hurt his feelings, for his book contains abundant evidence that he is a kind-hearted, good-natured, plucky old gentleman, with plenty of fun in him and very little malice. Over a bottle of old port, he will tell his wondrous tale of adventures by sea and land with even greater relish than he has told them in this book. He concludes his preface thus: "With these remarks I surrender myself, and book, to the tender mercy of the critics, *who* I have never wronged, or known, and why should they hurt me?" Why, indeed! We should be sorry to hurt him, for he has been the means of giving us more amusement than we have found in many a work of much greater pretensions. May he live till he is a hundred, and may his thirteen children live to see him at that ripe age, and be as dutiful to him as he has evidently been affectionate to them. And if your who's and which's and mitigates have rather staggered us, Mr. Merewether, we are none the less persuaded that you are what you would doubtless call in your own blunt style, "a brick."

RESIGNATION OF THE GERMAN CONSUL.

BANQUET TO DR. ROESING, ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR HIS NATIVE LAND.

A number of our leading German citizens on Thursday evening gave a banquet to the German Consul General at this port, Dr. Johannes Roesing, at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street. The Consul has resigned his position here, and will soon return to Germany. Bernstein's Band was in attendance to enliven the festivities, and about 150 persons were in attendance, including many ladies. The banquet hall presented a festive appearance. At the main table Ex-Gov. Salomon presided, and seated at the table were Dr. Roesing and lady, Mayor Havemeyer, Postmaster James and lady, M. De Bodisco, the Russian Consul General; M. De Luca, the Italian Consul General; M. De Uriarte, the Spanish Consul; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul General; Capt. Von Eisendecher, of the German Navy; Leopold Von Bierwirth, Willy Wallach, and others. Among the guests at the other tables were Ex-Mayor Gunther, Gen. Franz Sigel, Fredk. Kuehne, Wm. Steinway, Philip Bissinger, Oscar Zollikoffer, and others. After the cloth had been removed Ex. Gov. Salomon proposed the health of Dr. Roesing. In the course of his remarks in doing so he said: It is now about thirteen years since Dr. Roesing landed on these shores as a young diplomatist, and as an attaché of the Embassy of the Hanse Towns to Washington. During these thirteen years, with but few intervals, he has always acted as a representative of German interests in this country. At Dr. Roesing's own request, he said this fête was given in a private way, and in no official character. Nevertheless, he would read a passage from a letter of the Governor of this State, Gen. Dix, to show how fully Mr. Roesing's course and the administration of his office was appreciated in official circles. The Governor says in this letter:

> "I should have great pleasure, if it were in my power to unite with you in bearing testimony to the respect with which he (Dr. Roesing) has inspired our fellow-citizens for his high character and the able and successful manner in which he has discharged his duties as a diplomatic and consular officer among us. He has contributed greatly to extend and strengthen the feeling of cordiality existing between the people of the United States and Germany, and I beg to tender to him, through you, my good wishes on his return to his native land, which he has represented so satisfactorily here."

At the conclusion of the reading of this letter three hearty cheers were given for Dr. and Mrs. Roesing, and the band played one of Arndt's patriotic German airs.

Dr. Roesing suitably acknowledged the compliment, after which he proposed the toast of the "United States." After this toast had been drank and the band had played the "Wacht am Rhein," the toast of the City of New-York was given, and Mayor Havemeyer was requested to respond. The Mayor, in acknowledging the toast, said that Dr. Roesing was probably destined for greater honors by his Sovereign, and that he would probably be clothed with a higher mission to this country in the course of a few years. Brief addresses was delivered by Postmaster James and others. The tables were removed and dancing commenced. The ball was continued until a late hour on Friday morning.

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Methodists are about to open another educational institution in that State. Two already exist—one at Pennington, and the other at Madison. The former was for many years the only institution in the State under Methodist influences, and is still under the joint control of the two conferences of that State, and is the preparatory school for those desiring to enter the university. Drew Seminary was established at Madison by Daniel Drew, of this City, and is the educator of the young ministers, and a feeder for the Church. It is sustained by the endowment of Mr. Drew, and is a worthy institution. The South Jersey Methodists are endeavoring to found a seminary at Vineland, but thus far it has not been a success. Their brethren of the Newark Conference have, however, been more energetic, and have built at Hackettstown an edifice at a cost of about $137,000. This building, it is formally announced, will be completed in June next, and be ready for students in September. Rev. Geo. H. Whitney has been appointed its Principal. Rutgers Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick is to have annually hereafter a course of lectures on Modern Infidelity, Mr. Nicholas F. Vedder, of Utica, in this State, having given $10,000 to establish a fund for this purpose. The General Synod of the Reformed Church is to annually select this lecturer, who is to deliver at least five lectures on the general theme of Modern Infidelity to the students of the Theological Seminary and of Rutgers College at New-Brunswick, N. J., one month or more before the graduation of the senior class in each of the said institutions, and they are to be published and copies presented to the students. The lectures for this year will be given by Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, Mr. Vedder's Pastor, during the latter part of the current month.

DEPUTY TAX COLLECTOR GILL TO BE BAILED TO-DAY.

About noon yesterday, P. Keady, who, with Gen. Tracy, is retained to defend Deputy Tax Collector A. W. H. Gill, applied to Judge McCue, in the Special Term of the City Court, for a writ of habeas corpus directing the Sheriff to bring Capt. Gill before the Judge at 10 o'clock this morning, in order that his bail might be fixed at some definite amount. Capt. Gill has thus far been held without bail for the purpose, it is said, of making him tell all he knows about the Tax Office. Now, however, that the other indicted county officials have been admitted to bail, it is claimed that Gill's case should not be made an exception. Judge McCue granted the writ, and Capt. Gill will be brought before him this morning. It is expected that he will then be bailed.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 10.

SENATE.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to authorize the printing of 500 copies of the Naval Register for 1874, for the use of the Senate. A debate ensued that consumed the morning hour and brought in the franking privilege incidentally, and the resolution went over.

COASTING AND FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, called up the House bill amendatory of the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, for regulating the same. Passed.

THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing the annual report in regard to the militia forces of the United States, and it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill providing that postage upon documents printed by authority of Congress, or by either House thereof, shall not be required to be prepaid, but may be left to be paid by persons receiving them. It was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

INCORPORATION OF RAILROADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, the pending question being on the substitute of Mr. Sargent, of California, forbidding railroads to cross Indian reservations until the written permission of the Secretary of the Interior be first obtained.

Mr. SARGENT modified his substitute so as to provide further that where such reservation has been set apart by treaty, the consent of Congress for the road to cross it shall be first obtained.

Some debate ensued as to the power of Congress to violate treaties made with the Indians, Messrs. Stewart, Sargent and others arguing that the Senate had a perfect right to change the provisions of any treaty, and where an Indian reservation happened to be located between white settlements, it should not be a barrier to railroad communication between them. Messrs. Pratt, Oglesby, and Morton contended that any permission for the construction of a railroad across an Indian reservation would be a violation of faith, and would be followed by Indian wars.

Mr. SARGENT withdrew his substitute, and the amendment of Mr. Buckingham, offered yesterday, forbidding any road to cross an Indian reservation, was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in.

Mr. WADLEIGH moved to amend as follows:

> That Congress may, at any time, when in its opinion the public good requires it, add to, alter, amend or repeal this act, and whenever any territory, or any part thereof in which the railroad is located, shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the Legislature of any such State may at any time add to, alter, amend or repeal this act so far as it relates to such railroad, or any part thereof, which shall be within the territory of said State.

This was agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, moved an amendment to provide that in organizing a corporation for the construction of a road, a majority of the persons applying for the charter shall be residents in the Territory or Territories where the railroad proposed is to be built. This was agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, offered an amendment, providing that the amount of capital stock of any road shall not be less $10,000 per mile, which was agreed to.

Pending the action on the bill, Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved the Senate to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

At the request of Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce to-day, to authorize the issue of an American register to the English brig Hattie Eaton, was taken up and passed.

The motion of Mr. CAMERON was then adopted, and, at 3:45 o'clock P. M., the Senate went into executive session, and after a short time the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISABILITES REMOVED.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities from David A. Telfair, of North Carolina, and Charles H. McBlair, of Maryland, and it was passed.

DISTINCTIONS IN ARMY PREJUDICIAL TO COLORED MEN.

He also introduced a bill to repeal so much of the laws relating to the army organization as establishes distinctions to the prejudice of American colored citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES OF NEW-YORK AND IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, offered a resolution reciting that the Commissioners of Emigration in New-York had recently made rules depriving the Emigrant Aid Societies of the power to render protection and aid to emigrants, and instructing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the matter. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE MALIGNING SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, made a personal explanation in regard to an editorial article in the New-York *Tribune,* asserting that the municipal government of Petersburg was in the hands of designing and corrupt leaders of ignorant men, and speaking of some of the latter as shiftless negroes. He declared that everything in the paragraph was false. There was not a shadow of truth in it. The City of Petersburg under its present Republican administration, was the model municipal government of the Southern States. Since the Republican Party had got control of the city in 1868, it had largely reduced the city debt, and had reduced the rate of taxation from $1 80 to $1 40 per $100.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then called up his motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday postponing the Currency bill, and proceeded to give the reasons which actuated his course in the matter. His object was, he said, first to have the Senate bill passed without an amendment, and then, when that relief was secured, to go on and perfect the Currency bill reported by the Banking Committee.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, asked Mr. Butler whether he was in favor of the free banking clause of the House bill and would support it.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he was favorable to a provision for free banking, but not in the precise form provided in the House bill. He was in favor of free banking, if that was the best thing that could be done for relieving the dearth of currency. He intimated his belief that the President would not veto a bill which would legalize his own action. He wanted the Senate bill passed to-day for the relief of the public mind, and for the relief of the business of the country, and then he would go in for perfecting the House bill. In the language of the New-England fishermen, he thought they had better "pawl"—that is, put down the catch and hold what they had got, and then spit on their hands and take another heave. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, asked Mr. Butler whether he had understood him to say that the President would not veto the Senate bill.

The Speaker, interrupting—That is an improper question, never to be discussed.

Mr. KELLOGG—That is precisely why I ask the question.

The Speaker—The chair did not observe the gentleman from Massachusetts use the phrase, or he would have stopped him. It is an invasion of the dignity and rights of the House of Representatives to allude to the possibility of the President vetoing a bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I was dealing in what I saw in the newspapers, and I beg pardon of the House for doing so, [laughter,] and not with any other view. I want the matter brought forward so that newspaper slander, as I believe it, on the Executive, charging him to be an obstructionist to the prosperity of the country may be removed. That is all. I only mentioned it in a negative sense; not in a positive sense.

Mr. DAWES—I would like to know whether it is more parliamentary to allude to it in a negative sense than in a positive sense?

The Speaker—The Chair thinks not.

Mr. BUTLER—I stand under correction. It is not parliamentary, then, to say that I do not think a man will do a foolish thing.

Mr. COX, of New-York—The gentleman from Massachusetts has already thrown to the House the opinion of the Executive.

Mr. BUTLER—I have not.

Mr. COX—I think he owes it to the House to state his authority.

The Speaker—The Chair cannot allow that to be discussed.

Mr. COX—It has already been discussed.

Mr. BUTLER—I have said to the contrary, and if the gentleman's ears had been as acute as they are long, he would have understood me. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—The gentleman ought to have long ears, for he is the organ of this Administration.

Mr. HALE, of New-York—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if I correctly understood him as proposing to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate bill, and that he does not propose to take that as a finality, but only as an entering wedge for that further increase of currency which he deems desirable.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not use the words "entering wedge."

Mr. HALE—I did not understand—

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I will make my remarks clear to the most moderate capacity. [Loud laughter.] The Senate has passed a bill to which the country is looking with anxiety. I want that bill to become a law, as establishing a principle on which Congress means to act in regard to this great question. That is all.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine—Did not the gentleman then say that he proposed to spit on his hands and start anew?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes.

Mr. COX—Then I would not like to have his hands. [Loud laughter.]

After further discussion in the same vein, the House commenced to vote. The first vote was on Mr. Butler's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the postponement vote, and it was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker amid great excitement. The vote was announced as yeas 126, nays 126, whereupon the Speaker voted No.

The following is the detailed vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Arthur, Atkins, Averill, Barber, Beck, Begole, Bell, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Bundy, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cain, Caldwell, Cason, Cessna, Clark of Missouri, Clemens, Cobb of Kansas, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Crossland, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Fort, Hagans, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hays, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Houghton, Hubbell, Hamlin, Hyde, Kasson, Kelley, Kendall, Kellinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lamport, Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McJunkin, McKee, McLean, McNulta, Mellish, Milliken, Morey, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niblack, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Randall, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Read, Richmond, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sener, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Smith of Pennsylvania, Southard, Sprague, Stanard, Standeford, Stowell, Tyner, Waddell, Wallace, Walls, Wells, Whitehead, Williams of Indiana, Wilshire, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—126.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Arthur, Banning, Barnum, Barrere, Bass, Bromberg, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Butler of Tennessee, Cannon, Clark of New-Jersey, Clayton, Clymer, Coburn, Corwin, Cotton, Cox, Creamer, Crooke, Crutchfield, Dawes, De Witt, Donnan, Eames, Eldredge, Elliott, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Gunckel, Hale of Maine, Hall of New-York, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Holman, Hooper, Hoskins, Howe, Hurlbut, Hynes, Kellogg, Lansing, Lawson, Leach, Lewis, Lowndes, Luttrell, Maynard, McDill of Iowa, MacDougall, Merriam, Mitchell, Monroe, Moore, Nesmith, Niles, Nunn, O'Brien, O'Neill, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Poland, Potter, Rice, Robbins, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Sayler of Ohio, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sessions, Sheats, Shoemaker, Smart, Smith of New-York, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Ohio, Speer, Starkweather, St. John, Stone, Strawbridge, Swann, Thomas, Townsend, Tremain, Vance, Waldron, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Michigan, Willie, Wood, Woodford, and the Speaker—127.

The question was then taken on reconsidering the postponement vote, and it was reconsidered—yeas 128, nays 120.

The vote then came back on the motion to postpone, and it was rejected on a vote by tellers, 79 to 106.

The bill was then brought again before the House for action.

Mr. MAYNARD proposed to reopen the debate in order to let Mr. Dawes speak on the bill, but objection was made. The previous question was moved and seconded on all the pending amendments, and the House proceeded to vote upon them in their order. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, (a member of the Banking Committee,) to add to section 2 the following:

> Provided, that in case any increase of the national bank note circulation beyond the present authorized limit of $354,000,000 shall take place, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to retire and cancel legal-tender notes to the extent of such increase until the outstanding and unpaid legal-tender notes shall be reduced to $300,000,000, and for this purpose he is authorized to use any existing surplus revenue, or, in default of any such surplus, to sell five per cent. bonds of the Government.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 79, nays 160.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Biery, of Pennsylvania, to strike out sections 7 and 8 of the bill. Rejected, without the yeas and nays.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, (a member of the Banking Committee,) to insert the following as an additional section to Mr. Merriam's substitute:

> That so much of the fifth section of the act entitled, An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, approved Feb. 25, 1862, as relates to the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States annually, and the setting the same apart as a sinking fund, be so amended that said purchase of one per cent., as therein prescribed, shall be applied solely to the non-interest-bearing debt of the United States known as United States notes, which said notes, when purchased, shall be canceled and forever retired from circulation. The first application of said one per cent. to the purposes aforesaid shall be made after the 1st day of July, 1874, and within that fiscal year.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 72, nays 104.

The next vote was on the substitute offered by Mr. Merriam, of the Banking Committee, the first five sections being identical with those of the original bill, and the last section being as follows:

> SECTION 6. That any national bank desiring to withdraw a portion of its circulation may, upon deposit of United States notes in sums of not less than $9,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw bonds pledged to secure a like amount of its circulation, and the Treasurer shall redeem, cancel, and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds; provided that the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer shall not be reduced below $50,000.

The substitute was rejected without the yeas and nays, the vote by tellers being 67 to 89.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, then moved to strike out the seventh section of the bill, which allows banks to be organized without circulation.

The section was struck out without the yeas and nays.

Mr. BIERY, of Pennsylvania, then moved to strike out the eighth section of the bill, which provides for the monthly issue of two millions in gold notes as a substitute for that amount of legal-tender notes to be canceled and destroyed and not reissued. The eighth section was struck out—yeas 149, nays 95, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins Averill, Banning, Barber, Barrere, Beck, Begole, Bell, Berry, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Bundy, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clark of Missouri, Clements, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Crittenden, Crossland, Crounse Crutchfield, Curtis, Danforth, Davis, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eden, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Freeman, Gunckel, Hagans, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hayes, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hodges, Holman, Houghton, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kelley, Killinger, Knapp, Lamar, Lamison, Lamport, Leach, Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McDill of Iowa, McJunkin, McLean, McNulta, Mellish, Merriam, Milliken, Monroe, Morey, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niblack, Nunn, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Pratt, Randall, Rapier, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sayler of Ohio, Sener, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Virginia, Snyder, Southard, Stanard, Standeford, St. John, Strawbridge, Tyner, Vance, Waddell, Ward of Illinois, Wells, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Wilshire, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—149.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, Archer, Barnum, Bass, Bromberg, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Cain, Clark of New-Jersey, Clayton, Clymer, Cotton, Cox, Creamer, Crook, Darrell, Dawes, DeWitt, Eames, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Giddings, Gooch, Hale of Maine, Hale of New-York, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Hawley of Connecticut, Hendee, Herndon, Hoar, E. R., Hoar, G. F., Hooper, Hoskins, Howe, Kellogg, Kendall, Lansing, Lawson, Lewes, Loundes, Luttrell, McDougall, Mitchell, Moore, Nesmith, Niles, O'Brien, Packer, Page, Parker of New-Hampshire, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Potter, Purman, Rainey, Ransier, Rice, Roberts, E. H., Sawyer, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sessions, Shoemaker, Smart, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stone, Stowell, Swann, Thomas, Tremain, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Massachusetts, Willie, Woodford—95.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, then offered an additional section limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to four hundred millions, and providing for their convertibility into 3.65 per cent. bonds.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved his 3.65 proposition as a substitute for Mr. Negley's.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, wanted to move an amendment providing for legal-tender notes instead of national bank-notes, but Mr. Maynard declined to allow it to be offered, and moved the previous question on Messrs. Negley's and Kelley's amendments.

Pending the previous question, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table; yeas 82, nays 165.

The previous question was then seconded on Mr. Negley's and Mr. Kelley's amendments.

Mr. KELLEY's amendment was substituted for Mr. Negley's, and then the vote was taken on inserting Mr. Kelley's amendment in the bill. It was rejected—yeas 118, nays 122.

There was a great deal of excitement attending this vote, as it was very close, and several members at the extreme moment changed their votes. A motion to adjourn over till Monday was defeated—yeas 102, nays 123. After a good deal of time spent over a parliamentary difficulty, the House at 6:05 adjourned.

The Currency bill comes up at 1:30 P. M. to-morrow, with the seventh and eighth sections stricken out.

LECTURE BY GEN. SHARPE.

A lecture was delivered on Thursday evening at Mission Hall, No. 118 Avenue D, by Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, under the auspices of the Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District. The Hall was well filled by the representative men of the district, including clergymen, merchants, and other prominent citizens. The subject of the lecture was "Rome." Gen. Sharpe, who was introduced by the Pastor of the Dry Dock Mission, gave a very interesting account of the "Eternal City," and a vivid description of the Easter services—including the scene of dispensing the Papal benediction. The lecture, which occupied over two hours in delivery, was frequently interrupted by marks of approbation. After the lecture Gen. Sharpe, with the members of the Central Committee of the district, Ex-Assemblyman Patterson, and a number of officials, repaired to the residence of Mr. Joseph Archibald, No. 800 East Fifth street, when a superb supper was spread out. At a late hour in the evening Gen. Sharpe was serenaded by a full brass band. The festivities were kept up until the night had far advanced.

ALDERMAN M'CAFFERTY'S RAPID-TRANSIT PROJECT.

Alderman McCafferty has written a communication to THE TIMES in which he advocates the passage of a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor of five Rapid-transit Commissioners, the President to receive $10,000 and the other members $7,500 per annum. The bill also provides that the Mayor and Controller shall be *ex officio* members of the commission; that an appropriation shall be made of $30,000 to be expended in prizes for the best plan for procuring rapid transit; that the Commissioners shall select a plan or any parts of plans submitted to them, and that the people shall decide by vote at the next charter election as to whether the City shall pay the cost of procuring a means of rapid transit or not. This, Mr. McCafferty says, leaves the decision of the whole question of rapid transit to the people, who are the rightful judges as to its necessity or otherwise. He also proposes that the Commissioners shall take an official oath and give bonds to the City in $300,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. These are the principal features of the bill. Mr. McCafferty in closing his communication says that Mr. Eastman is entitled to the thanks of every citizen for his zeal in the rapid transit question, and that in case his bill should not pass Mr. McCafferty would hold himself ready to present his own, with a hope of its favorable reception.

THE MISSION OF HUMANITY.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY MR. BERGH ON BEHALF OF THE CHILD, MARY ELLEN WILSON.

Proceedings in the case of Mary Ellen Wilson, the little girl of eight years, charged to have been cruelly treated by Francis and Mary Connolly, of No. 315 West Forty-first street, an account of which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, were continued yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Quite a number of persons, including several ladies, were attracted to the court by the publicity which had been given to the proceedings had on the previous day, all of them evidently deeply sympathizing with the little neglected waif, whose cause had been espoused by Mr. Bergh. Ten o'clock in the morning, to which the hearing had been adjourned, found the little girl, Mr. Bergh and his counsel, Messrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Ambrose Monell, and Mrs. Connolly, the former custodian of the girl, all present in court. The first witness put upon the stand was Mrs. Connolly, who testified as follows: I was formerly married to Thomas McCormack, and had three children by him, all of whom are dead. After Mr. McCormack's death I married Francis Connolly. Before my first husband died he had told me he had three children by another woman, who was alive, but was a good-for-nothing. I went with McCormack to Mr. Kellock, and got out the child, Mary Ellen, my husband signing the paper.

Here the paper referred to was produced, and which proved to be an "indenture" of the child, Mary Ellen Wilson, aged one year and six months, to Thomas McCormack, butcher, and his wife, Mary, in February, 1866, and whereby they undertook to report once a year the condition of the child to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. This indenture was indorsed by Commissioner Isaac Bell and Secretary Brown.

Witness continued as follows: I knew this was one of my husband's illegitimate children. He selected this one. The mother's name, I suppose, is Wilson, because Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent, had the name down. Mr. Kellock asked no questions about my relations to the child. I told him I wanted this child. My husband never told me where the woman Wilson lived. We got the child out on the 2d of January, without any paper being served or any receipt for the child. This was the only paper we signed, and it was not signed until the 15th of February. Sometimes my husband told me the mother of the child lived down town. I learned from several people who knew my husband that the woman is still alive. I could not tell who they were. They were laborers who came from work with him and stopped there drinking. I have no way of knowing if the woman is still alive, or if she has any relatives. I never received a cent for supporting this child. At the time I took the child we were living at No. 866 Third avenue, and my husband said the mother left it there, and he would take it out until such time as she called for it. I have instructed the child according to the undertaking in the indenture—that there is a God, and what it is to lie. I have not instructed her in "the art and mystery of housekeeping," because she is too young. She had a flannel petticoat when she came to me, and I gave her no others.

At this point the witness grew somewhat excited at Mr. Gerry, the examining counsel, whom she assumed to be ignorant of the difficulties of bringing up and governing children, and concluded her testimony by an admission that on but two occasions had she complied with the conditions of the indenture requiring her to report once a year to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction the condition of the child.

Alonzo S. Evans, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, testified that when he entered Connolly's rooms the little girl ran crouching into a corner, and raised her hands as if fearing a blow; Mrs. Connolly said the child was not hers; the child had no clothing other than those she had on in court; Officer McDougal got a rug and put it around the child, and carried her to Superintendent Matsell's office; the child had stated to the officers that the wound on her face was made by a pair of scissors, and while the officers were searching for the scissors they searched also for the cowhide, but could not find it. Mrs. Connolly was very abusive, and used one expression which witness considered insane. While they were taking away the child in a carriage, it was very nervous, and told them that Mrs. Connolly whipped her every morning with a cow-hide, and showed the marks on her body. During a second conversation with Mrs. Connolly she told him that Mr. Kellock's head clerk quietly said to her that he knew the mother of the child, but would not tell her.

Officer McDougal testified that the little girl told him in the carriage that her mamma struck her with the scissors for not holding a cloth properly, and that she was in the habit of whipping her with a cow-hide.

Mr. Monell—Did you hear Mrs. Connolly use any obscene remarks?

Witness—Well, she used what I considered a very imprudent one.

Officer Dusenbury, of the Central Office, testified that Mrs. Connolly used obscene remarks and acknowledged she had whipped the child with her hand and said she would whip her again.

Mrs. Hergsling, who lived at No. 325 West Forty-first street, in the same house with Mrs. Connolly, some months ago, testified that though she had never seen Mrs. Connolly whip the child, yet she had often heard the child crying. On one very cold day she saw the child go out to the water-closet with nothing on but a petticoat; she asked the child why she did not put on shoes and stockings, and was answered that she dare not, that her mamma would not let her; she also asked the child to come up stairs with her, but she refused, saying her mamma would not let her; one side of the child's body was all black and blue.

Mrs. Kemp, who lived at the same house as the Connollys for two years, testified that during nearly all that time the child was kept in close confinement in a back room. When the father was home and the mother not, the child sometimes slipped out to the water-closet. The child always trembled when the mother came home. She used to be locked in the little room nearly all day.

Mrs. Mary Studer, of No. 323 West Forty-first street, testified that she had lived next door to Mrs. Connolly for three years and never saw the child until to-day, but very often heard her crying as if some one was beating her; often heard a sound as of a slap, and then heard the child cry.

Mrs. Margaret Bingham testified that she had rooms on the same floor with Mrs. Connolly; that the child wore an apron and a little petticoat like that then on her, but which did her no good; this was two years ago; after some time they began to wonder where the child was, and discovered that she was always locked up; told the neighbors of it, but they said it was no use to interfere, as the Police would not listen to her; tried to open the windows of the room once in which the child was, but could not raise it more than an inch; saw the child have a cut on her chin on one occasion; Mrs. Connolly used to keep the cow-hide in the back room, the same room in which she used to keep the child locked up all day while she was out. Mrs. Connolly once told the witness that her husband wanted to get the child into an asylum, but she had, she added, a good fortune for keeping the child, and she meant to do so.

Charles Smith confirmed the preceding witnesses as to the child having been neglected in clothing, beaten, and locked up. The beating usually commenced immediately Mrs. Connolly's husband went to work in the morning, and seemed to continue for about fifteen minutes, or until the woman got tired.

Mrs. Slater testified that, during all the hot season two years ago, the child was kept locked up in a close room, with the windows down; Mrs. Connolly put catches on the windows to prevent their being raised; when the Connollys first came there the child had shoes and stockings on; heard that the child went out one day with a sister of Mr. Connolly; Mrs. Connolly gave as a reason for not allowing the child to play on the street that she would become contaminated by the other children; the Connolly family occupied three rooms at $10 50 per month.

Mrs. Charles G. Wheeler testified that while visiting the wife of the witness, Smith, who lived in the same house with the Connollys, she heard about the child, and took occasion to find out about her by going to Mrs. Connolly to talk about her sick neighbor, and ask her to visit her. The child was washing dishes at the table, and took no notice whatever of witness. A whip made of twisted leather lay on the table. Next day, on her visit, the child was sewing, and the cowhide lay on a chair near her.

At this point the examination was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, the child still remaining in the care of the Head-quarters matron, where she has been since taken from the Connollys. As she left the court, one lady, who had attended during the proceedings, gave her a parting kiss and blessing.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts and disbursements of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants, 31, amounting to $73,539 80; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants, 282, amounting to $60,105 92. Total number of warrants, 313, amounting to $133,645 72. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $11,363 72; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $15,017 74; from collection of assessments and interest, $3,289 93; from market rents, $843 85; from water rents, $734 25; from Bureau of Incumbrances, redemptions, $27 07; from vault permits, $1,043 62; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $65 50. Total, $31,385 68.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

RATIFICATION OF A TREATY WITH SALVADOR.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Official proclamation is made by the President of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Salvador, for the surrender of criminals. It is expressly provided that the extradition shall not apply to any crime or offense of a political character. The treaty is to continue for ten years.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Lieut. Richardson Clover is ordered to the Michigan on the 18th inst.; Surgeon George H. Cook, to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk; Passed Assistant Paymaster George W. Long, to the Swatara; Surgeon Edward Kershner is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Swatara; Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Vermont; Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from the Navy-yard at New-York, and ordered to the Swatara; Passed Assistant Engineer John W. Gardner, from special duty at New-York, and ordered to the Swatara. Reports to the Navy Department show that the United States steamers Alaska and Juniata left Key West on the 8th inst., the Congress on the 9th, and the Franklin to-day, for Europe. The Wyoming left Key West yesterday for Washington, and the Ticonderoga sailed to-day for Norfolk.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW CONSULATES RECOMMENDED.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day concluded the consideration of the bill revising the grades and salaries of Consuls and Consuls General. The most important amendment made by the committee is to establish the office of Consul General at Berlin, Melbourne, and City of Mexico, and, at the request of the Hebrew convention recently held in Chicago, the committee recommend the establishment of a Consulate at Bucharest, Roumania. As thus amended the Chairman will report the bill for passage.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. Ramsey's bill reviving and continuing for two years the land grants heretofore made by Congress to Minnesota in aid of the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company's lines from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, and from Sauk Rapids to Brainard. The bill contains a clause protecting all rights acquired by settlers regardless of the previous grant of any or all of said lands.

SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day heard District Attorney Cory and a lawyer named Merritt, of Salt Lake City, in advocacy of action by Congress which shall give the United States Court in Utah proper and exclusive jurisdiction of criminal offenses, and thus provide for the suppression of polygamy.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were, currency, $2,820,140; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,900,000; coin, $87,333,636, including $35,563,900 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Capts. George R. Spicer and A. Fengon and David Evans, of the Revenue Marine Service, have been appointed a board to examine candidates for admission and promotion in that branch of the Government service. The board will convene in this city on the 21st inst.

MEDAL IN MEMORY OF PROF. AGASSIZ.

The Government is having prepared at the Philadelphia Mint, to be added to the list of public medals, a medal commemorative of the late Prof. Agassiz and his devotion to and achievements in science.

CANADA.

THE RIEL EXCITEMENT—HIS EXPULSION TO BE MOVED FOR.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 10.—Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, was again examined on the Riel question before the House of Commons last night. The evidence went to show that for some time subsequent to Mr. Clarke's arrival in Manitoba and anterior to the legal proceedings taken against Riel, he (Clarke) had been fully aware of Riel's movements, and had tried to dissuade him from becoming a candidate. Mr. Clarke acknowledged that he had once offered to fight Riel at ten paces, because the latter was impertinent, and that he had received an anonymous letter threatening that his life was in danger if he persisted in his course with regard to Riel. The order of the day for Riel's attendance in his place in the House was then read, and no response being given, Detective Hamilton was called to the bar and examined. He gave evidence to the effect that he had done all in his power to arrest Riel, but had been unsuccessful. Constable McVeity gave similar evidence. Mr. Borrell said that if the Government did not take action in the matter he would give notice of a motion for Riel's expulsion on Monday night.

The Committee on the North-west Difficulties met this morning with closed doors and examined Mr. McTavish, and adjourned.

The House will not sit to-night, as the members wish to attend the Speaker's ball. The budget speech will probably not be made before Thursday next.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 10.—A rumor has been in circulation for some time that at the expiration of Lord Dufferin's term of office as Governor General of Canada the Duke of Edinburgh would be appointed to succeed him. The *Globe* to-day winds up a long editorial on the subject thus: "From whatever point of view we approach the proposal of making the Duke of Edinburgh Governor General of Canada we see difficulties, and difficulties of such magnitude that, with regret, we have to place the attractive notion of being governed for four years by a royal Duke among the category of impracticable things."

CREVASSE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—The officers of the steamer A. G. White, which has arrived here, bring additional information concerning the crevasse at Hushpuckany. It is the opinion of planters there that the levee was cut on Wednesday night either by raftsmen or persons living on the west side of the river, to relieve them from the threatened overflow. The crevasse is 100 yards in width, and the water is pouring through it. An attempt was made yesterday to repair the levee, but it was impossible to check the volume of water. This levee is one of the largest on the river, having a base of 300 feet, and an average height of 25 feet. Some twelve plantations are already threatened, and it is feared that immense damage will be done in the Sunflower, Tallahatchie, and Yazoo bottoms.

THE KILLING OF YOUNG BRECKENRIDGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—A dispatch from Lebanon gives the following particulars of the killing of J. R. Breckenridge, a student at the law school in that place, and son of the late Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge. Young Breckenridge was shot and mortally wounded at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by John L. Anderson, a son of Dr. J. M. Anderson, Mayor of Lebanon. The difficulty originated from some trivial matter. Breckenridge survived but a few hours. Anderson's connections in Tennessee are as prominent as those of the unfortunate victim in Kentucky. It is reported that Anderson has escaped.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 9, via GREENSBORO, N.C., April 10.—The Republican State Executive Committee met to-day in the Senate Chamber. There was a large attendance of prominent Republicans from all parts of the State. Thomas B. Keogh, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected Chairman, to succeed Solicitor General Phillips, who has resigned. Thomas R. Purnell, of Salem, Forsythe County, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the only State officer to be voted for at the August election. The Executive Committee will issue an address to the people of the State. Members of the Legislature and county officers will be chosen at the election on the first Tuesday in August next.

THE INDIANA GRANGERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 10.—The Indiana State Grange, in session at Indianapolis yesterday, called a convention of the people of Indiana to meet in Indianapolis June 10, to devise a way to bring about such reforms as will emancipate the State from the burdens heaped upon it by the misrule of corrupt party politicians.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Times is an excellent journal.—*Hartford Times.*

It is first rate in every respect.—*Mt. Holly (N. J.) Mirror.*

It has the confidence of the public.—*Fulton (N. Y.) Patriot.*

It can always be depended upon.—*Allegan (Mich.) Journal.*

The Times is the true paper of the nation.—*Marysville Tribune.*

It gives forth no uncertain sound—*Martinsville (Ind.) Republican.*

The Times is able and thorough going.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal of Commerce.*

It could neither be bought nor intimidated.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Its ability has never been questioned.—*Three Rivers (Mich.) Reporter.*

A fearless advocate of progress and reform.—*Watkins (N. Y.) Express.*

It advocates the interests of the people.—*Fishkill (N. Y.) Standard.*

The Times is a power in America and Europe.—*Tralonia (Kan.) Journal.*

It commends itself particularly to the farmer.—*Allentown (Penn.) Tribune.*

This paper deserves everlasting respect.—*Fall River (Mass.) Evening News.*

It is a paper that sheds light wherever it is taken.—*Austin Journal.*

A lively, wide-awake, and most interesting journal.—*Moravia (N. Y.) News.*

The ablest and most earnest advocate of reform.—*South Side Observer.*

The Times is an able, independent, and fearless journal.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

The Times was never more prosperous than at present.—*Sing Sing Republican.*

In its news and editorial departments it shows a steady progress.—*Albany Times.*

The Times began the fight with the Ring and found the weapons.—*Toronto Express*

The Times is a welcome visitor all over the United States.—*Hudson (N. Y.) Star.*

The Times is the paper all Republicans should suscribe for.—*Geneva (N. Y.) Courier.*

It is, besides its political features, a valuable newspaper.—*Tom's River (N. T.) Courier.*

We commend it to all our readers as a most valuable paper.—*New-Orleans Republican.*

The Times is infinitely better than any of the New-York papers.—*Cameron (Penn.) Press.*

As an unexceptionable family paper we cordially commend it.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

The pluck and persistency of The New-York Times are admirable.—*Baltimore American.*

As a newspaper and political educator it is second to none.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

The boldest, fairest, and ablest of the leading New-York dailies.—*Fulton (N. Y.) Times.*

Our business men will find no substitute for The Times.—*Union News, Binghamton, N. Y.*

It is needless to say that The New-York Times is a great paper.—*Kansas Daily Tribune.*

It gives evidence of extraordinary progress, prosperity, and enterprise.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is about the best and most fearless newspaper in the world.—*Seneca Falls (N. Y.) Courier.*

The Times fully deserves the prosperity which it evidently enjoys.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

In many of its departments it is without a rival in the world.—*Lawrence (Mass.) American.*

It is the journal that does not hesitate to scotch rascality.—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Daily Courier.*

The Times has earned the gratitude of pure-minded men the world over.—*Rochester Express.*

It is an able paper in every department. There is no better.—*Cazenovia (N. Y.) Republican.*

We take unfeigned pleasure in commending it as a most sterling paper.—*Derby (Conn.) Transcript.*

It is just the family paper the farmer wants from the Metropolis.—*Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Times.*

It is sufficiently independent to denounce whatever it deems wrong.—*Homer (N. Y.) Republican.*

Uniform in its efforts to preserve and maintain purity in its own party.—*Canaan (N. H.) Reporter.*

The New-York Times occupies a position which it has fairly and honorably won.—*Daily Saratogian.*

It is likewise the most tastefully-printed paper with which we are acquainted.—*Mexico (N. Y.) Independent.*

Always bold and straightforward in the expression of any opinion.—*Green Bay (Wis.) State Gazette.*

The New-York Times is reaping the fruits of its well-directed enterprise.—*Richmond (Va.) State Journal.*

The Times is the foremost champion of reform of all the journals in the States.—*Malone (N. Y.) Palladium.*

The New-York Times has made itself, perhaps, the handsomest paper in the country.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The New-York Times has just cause to be the proudest journal in the world.—*Scranton (Penn.) Republican.*

The New-York Times is the acknowledged leading Republican organ of the country.—*Newark (N. J.) Courier.*

There is no better nor more reliable paper published than The New-York Times.—*Beaver County (Penn.) Press.*

It now surpasses all its City contemporaries in its neat and handsome appearance.—*Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.*

Independent and fearless, exposing alike Republican as well as Democratic corruption.—*Medina (N. Y.) Tribune.*

The eminent services of The Times entitle it to the confidence and patronage of the public.—*Rhinebeck (N. Y.) Tribune.*

Its earnest vindication of Republican principles entitles it to the respect of the country.—*Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.*

The commanding position it occupies has been achieved by untiring energy and disinterested fidelity.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The New-York Times is the only live Republican paper in New-York City.—*Cortland (N. Y.) Standard and Journal.*

It is emphatically a paper for the masses, and we should be pleased to see it in every household.—*Smithport (Penn.) Miner.*

It is not slavish in its adhesion, but deals heroically with the faults and shortcomings of its friends.—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

Its increasing prosperity is as gratifying to Americans in general as to New-Yorkers in particular.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor.*

The New-York Times has given evidence that political rectitude, like godliness, is profitable.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

The New-York Times is going ahead with energy and enterprise seldom exhibited in journalism.—*Jersey City Daily Times.*

The Times is a great paper. Although we differ with it politically, we always read it with interest.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

The Weekly edition is one of the very best journals for farmers published in the land.—*Milford (Del.) News and Advertiser.*

As a reliable newspaper, not given to sensational splurges, it deserves the support of all classes.—*Somerville (N. J.) Unionist.*

The Times was vigorous and unrelenting in its fight for Reform in New-York from 1869 to 1871.—*Middletown (Conn.) Constitution*

Its appearance is worthy of its high character as an able, influential, and enterprising Metropolitan journal.—*Salem (Mass.) Gazette.*

The stupendous robberies of the Tammany Ring first came to light through the columns of The Times.—*Orleans (N. Y.) American.*

The New-York Times is exerting more influence toward purifying politics than any other paper in the country.—*Sedalia (Mo.) Times.*

More striking proof of one honest, able, fearless, independent newspaper was never offered.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

The New-York Times fully maintains the position which it has taken at the head of American journals.—*North Vernon (Ind.) Plaindealer.*

In agriculture, horticulture, general and political news, current literature, and the markets it is unsurpassed.—*Logansport (Ind.) Journal.*

Handsome as any of its City contemporaries before, it now surpasses them all in neatness of general appearance.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

No one who wishes a secular metropolitan journal can do better than subscribe for The Times.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Christian Statesman.*

Every one who would be thoroughly informed on political issues and general news of the day should read it.—*Springfield (N. Y.) Journal & Herald.*

As it now stands in respect to public affairs, it may have the satisfaction of knowing that where it is not admired it is feared.—*Boston Globe.*

Perhaps the highest conception of a newspaper never had a more approximate realization than The New-York Times affords.—*Kentucky New Era.*

No existing paper has done such noble service in exposing thieves and wrong-doers, or in advocating political reform.—*Coos (N. H.) Republican.*

The Times is complete in all its departments, and is our beau-ideal of what a great daily paper should be.—*Frankfort (Philadelphia) Herald.*

The New-York Times is now the handsomest, as it is one of the greatest and most prosperous, of American newspapers.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

It takes broad and comprehensive views on all issues of the day, and discusses the same in a candid and masterly manner.—*Niles (Mich.) Republican.*

The New-York Times planned and inaugurated the aggressive and valorous war that drove Tammany to its Waterloo.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Bulletin.*

It deserves equal praise for the humanity shown by inaugurating the excursions for the benefit of poor children in New-York.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

It deserves it all twice told if for nothing but the lesson it has taught the New-York public that "honesty is the best policy."—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.*

While we differ with The New-York Times politically, we must admit that it is one of the best journals printed in the United States.—*Lockport (N. Y.) Times.*

No other journal poured such destructive broadsides into the ranks of the Greeleyites as this leviathan in American politics—*Camden (Ark.) Journal.*

We shall bestow upon it our confidence for fidelity to Republican politics, and look to its well-filled pages for the general news.—*Ashtabula (Ohio) Telegraph.*

It is a thoroughly good newspaper, is controlled by high and patriotic impulses, and has fully earned confidence and support.—*Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.*

If the other New-York dailies do not wake up pretty soon The Times will be the only paper in that City worthy of public confidence and support.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

It adds nothing to its character to say we are pleased with it, but it will add to our own gratification to give utterance to that pleasure.—*Lagrange (Ind.) Standard.*

So well known is the most excellent Metropolitan journal, that for us to attempt to speak of its merits would seem entirely uncalled for.—*Salisbury (Conn.) News.*

The New-York Times is, in our judgment, the foremost newspaper in this country. It stands at the head of American journalism.—*Lowell (Mass.) Daily Courier.*

The New-York Times set on foot a plan which proved successful in furnishing an innocent and healthful pleasure to thousands of desolate lives.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index.*

The fame of The Times has spread far and wide, and is as familiar to the daily news readers of Europe as it is to those of this hemisphere.—*Carrollton (Mo.) Record.*

Single handed The Times attacked the most compact, unscrupulous and powerful ring of corruptionists ever organized, and won a complete victory.—*New-Haven Journal.*

We most heartily commend The New-York Times as one of the most ably conducted and most reliable Republican journals in the country.—*Boonesboro (Md.) Odd-fellow.*

It has a great circulation and is exerting a very marked and powerful influence in the dissemination and maintenance of Republican principles.—*Dover (N. H.) Enquirer.*

The New-York Times is to-day second to no paper in the land, and it undoubtedly wields a greater influence than any other two papers in the country.—*Erie (Penn.) Dispatch.*

We know of no journal in the country which is so nearly right upon all subjects of vital interest. It is emphatically the ablest newspaper in the country.—*Pontiac (Mich.) Gazette.*

In the Presidential canvass it contributed more to the overwhelming defeat which the opposition received than any half dozen papers in the land.—*Menominie (Wis.) News,*

It continues to prove itself worthy of the honor accorded to it by its unceasing and effective assaults on shams, deceit, and fraud in the political world.—*Adrain (Mich.) Times.*

The New-York Times is reliable in its news, firm and decided in its convictions, and a stanch, unwavering advocate of the principles of true Republicanism.—*Dunn (Wis.) News.*

It was the only journal in New-York that persistently and consistently pursued Tweed and his gang until it forced them into the prisoners' box for trial.—*Meriden (Conn.) Daily Republican.*

Like the white plume of Henry of Navarre, it was always seen in the van of battle, and when victory was attained it fitly led the chorus of rejoicing.—*Stamford (Conn.) Advocate.*

The people of this country are hardly aware of the great work achieved by that fearless journal in unmasking the official villains of the Empire City.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.*

To make The Times an engine of good to the entire country it becomes of the highest consequence that it should pay its visits to every house in the land.—*Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.*

Its decided position as an enemy of corruption, and the trenchant blows it has dealt with such success, have made it the most popular New-York paper.—*Putnam County (N. Y.) Monitor.*

The New-York Times, under the present management, is conducted with consummate ability, and, as a news and political paper, has no equal in the United States.—*Xenia (Ohio) Gazette.*

We would say to our readers who desire a New-York paper that we regard The Times as the ablest and most straightforward published in that City.—*Upper Sandusky (Ohio) Republican.*

The Tammany frauds were discovered, dragged to light, and exposed through the persistent efforts of a single brave Republican newspaper, The New-York Times.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Daily Journal.*

The Times has an immense circulation, and is valuable not only as a sound Republican paper, but as a faithful chronicler of public events occurring at home and abroad.—*Keene (N. H.) Sentinel.*

The Times is unquestionably the leading Republican newspaper in the State, is an excellent family newspaper, and always contains the fullest and latest news.—*Potsdam (N. Y.) Courier and Freeman.*

The thoroughness with which was collected, compiled, and presented the varying facts and incidents occurring in the political world has never been equaled by any newspaper.—*Newburg Journal.*

When The Times set the ball in motion, the worst and meanest motives were imputed to it, but these imputations were no injury to The Times, while its revelations saved the City.—*New-York Observer.*

Its news department is very full. Its history of current political events especially accurate and reliable, and every department is up to the standard of a great Metropolitan paper.—*LaCrosse (Wis.) Leader.*

It is Republican to the core, but outspoken, independent, and fearless, a good counselor, and that it is an excellent fighter its successful onslaught on Tammany conclusively proves.—*Adrian (Mich.) Times.*

From the time it was started to the present, The Times has held a foremost rank in journalism, and to-day it is the acknowledged leading Republican paper of the United States.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

The proprietors of The Times have the assurance of a testimonial more valuable than wealth can buy, in the unlimited confidence and support of right-thinking people everywhere.—*Buffalo Express.*

In the general excellence and soundness of its editorials, the sprightliness of its correspondence, and variety of its news, it is absolutely without an equal in the country.—*Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

The Times certainly deserves to be congratulated, both on account of its enterprise in the collection of news and its brilliant and courageous comments on the events of the day.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The Times has done and is still doing its share in the great work of advancing the best interests of humanity. All who subscribe for it are sure to get the worth of their money.—*Amsterdam (N.Y.) Democrat.*

It is laden weekly with fresh, sprightly correspondence from all parts of the world, choicest literary matter, and has one of the best agricultural departments sustained by any newspaper.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Farmer.*

The Times is one of the handsomest papers now printed, and is reaping the fruits of its well-directed enterprise. It is strong in many departments, and without a rival in some of them.—*Boston Advertiser.*

It never advertises lotteries or other dirty and illegal schemes, as do some of the "Metropolitan dailies," that we read about. Its columns from first to last are pure and well written.—*Wellsboro (Penn.) Agitator.*

The present management may well be satisfied with the indorsement bestowed upon it, as may the public gratefully acknowledge its obligation for the good achieved by this leading journal.—*Oneida (N.Y.) Dispatch.*

The Times is to-day vigorous, enterprising bold, even furious, against domestic corruption while its discussion of national questions is every way able and radical without being licentious.—*Birmingham (Conn.) Transcript.*

We rejoice at the evidence of its prosperity—a prosperity which it has well earned by the manly and fearless stand it has taken in exposing abuses and gross frauds, and in advocating every good cause.—*Boston Journal.*

The Times has introduced a press which exceeds all others in the world for rapidity, and which will enable the paper to wait for news until a later hour than its contemporaries before going to press.—*Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.*

Nothing but general, unanimous, and hearty action could have accomplished the grand result, (the overthrow of the Ring,) but the credit of evoking and inspiring that action belongs to The New-York Times.—*Oswego Advertiser.*

It has accomplished perhaps more than any other paper in the whole history of journalism ever wrought out in so short a time. All honor to it for its brave onset on Tammany, and for its persistent warfare.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Times has reached the very pinnacle of honest, dignified, and independent journalism, and has deservedly won its proud position of commanding influence among the great financial newspapers of the world.—*Reading (Penn.(Times.*

Never, in any age or country, has there been a more signal exhibition of the vigor and influence of the press in creating and directing public opinion, than we have seen in the course of The New-York Times.—*Titusville (Penn.). Herald.*

The influence of such a journal for the welfare of the country is immense, and it is one of the most praiseworthy features that it usually contents itself with doing its work, and leaving the recognition of its merits to others.—*Hartford Courant.*

There is an improvement in the appearance of The New-York Times, as marked as the lamentable decline of character on the part of the *Tribune*—if, indeed, the latter may now be said to have any character.—*Cincinnati (Ohio) Times.*

The New-York Times had nothing to gain in the way of arrangement and general appearance. Its familiar gold is only burnished by the assumption of type, more clearly cut, and machinery better adapted for its impression.—*Utica Herald.*

It is conducted with signal ability, courage, and judgment, and admirably sustains its position as a great Metropolitan journal, honestly devoted to Republican principles and the cause of good Government.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Times is conducted with the highest intellectual force in accordance with the most elevated and enlarged principles of culture and taste, and with the utmost liberality, vigor, and enterprise as a newspaper.—*Houston (Texas) Daily Union.*

It is the model newspaper—independent and elevated in its tone, prompt and fearless in the advocacy of all measures for the benefit of the masses, and persistently aggressive in warring upon corrupt associations.—*Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.*

To the Republican party of the nation, as well as the whole people of New-York, The Times has rendered a service that cannot be overestimated, and that entitles it to their practical recognition and gratitude.—*Washington New National Era.*

It numbers among its numerous correspondents some of the most distinguished writers of the age, and through the medium of their letters its readers are entertained with whatever of importance happens in all parts of the globe.—*South Bend (Ind.) Register.*

It is a frank, honest, reliable, and extremely able Republican journal, always giving the latest news from all parts of the world without continually nauseating its readers by enumerating and applauding its own achievements.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger.*

Not only the City of New-York but the State and every other State in the Union, owes The New-York Times a debt of gratitude which patronage can in no sense repay for its fearless and faithful exposé of frauds and villainies.—*Perry County (Ohio) Republican.*

The Times has advanced to a position where it stands head and shoulders above all other Metropolitan journals, and to-day, undoubtedly, wields a greater influence in the molding of public opinion than any newspaper published in the United States.—*Oconomowoc (Wis.) Times.*

Intelligent and brilliant, yet manly, directs and plain spoken, in sympathy with the enlightened thought of the day, yet conservative as to revolutionary ideas, it is the trusty organ of the people, and will have its reward.—*Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.*

High-toned in its criticism of men and measures, fearless in the exposure and denunciation of fraud and rascality, and excluding all sensational and objectionable matter from its columns, it has taken the first rank as a family newspaper.—*Greenpoint (N. Y.) Times.*

As long as The New-York Times continues in its present course of uncompromising hostility to corruption in every form it will continue to rank, as it now does, the chief of all the prominent journals of a land distinguished for the number and ability of its newspapers.—*Buffalo Post.*

The New-York Times, with a courage, a persistency, and a practical skill which do its conductors the highest honor, sought by other means than those of vague denunciation to rouse their fellow-citizens into active resistance of this (Ring) worst of tyrannies.—*Illustrated London News*

If a citizen shows public spirit he is punished by being assessed at an extravagant rate; or if a spirited and able newspaper like The New-York Times courageously exposes official malpractices, its property is attacked by the corporation in a frivolous and vexatious suit.—*Spectator.*

In the history of man no single press has ever waged a war against official corruption with such indomitable perseverance. For months there was not an echo, or one that dared to face the music, until The Times made it apparent that the power of the Ring was broken.—*Palmyra (N. Y.) Journal.*

We do not believe that there is any case on record where such prodigious results have almost immediately ensued from the labors of a public journal as in the one of The New-York Times against the public officials of the City in which that newspaper is published.—*Brockville (Canada) Monitor.*

The New-York Times has done a great work in ferreting out the frauds and robberies by which the City has been plundered and a gang of thieves enriched. It grappled with the subject, and never ceased its grip until the whole machinery of robbery and misgovernment was exposed.—*Hartford Post.*

It is refreshing to find one Metropolitan journal at least which refuses to write out of sight, after victory is won, the pledges by which its party achieved success, and declines to be content with anything short of the absolute fulfillment of every pledge made to the people.—*New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.*

Such appreciation as warrants so considerable an outlay, (for the improvement of the mechanical department,) while it is necessarily most gratifying to those immediately concerned, is not unwelcome to those who recognize the energy with which The Times has battled for the right.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Its readers possess the assurance that much of the prosperity which falls to its lot, and which they help to give, is returned to them each day in the enterprise which makes The Times a standard sheet, which we trust may "float forever" over increasing thousands of patrons and admirers.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Times.*

Honesty appears likely to obtain a temporary triumph even in the City of New-York. The merit of the probable change will belong exclusively to the conductors and writers of The New-York Times, who have relied with rare perseverance and courage on the ultimate prevalence of truth.—*London Saturday Review.*

It stands firmly and boldly for the Republican cause, and it deals heavier blows at the opposition than most of its contemporaics; while at the same time it deserves the confidence of men of all faiths for its courage and frankness in exposing whatever of evil may exist in the ranks of its political friends.—*Rochester Democrat.*

There is nothing of the mountebank or the alarmist or sensationalist in The Times. It consults the truth always, no matter whom or what or where it hits. Like *Antony*, it "speaks right on, telling us the things that we ourselves do know," only made authoritative by its masterly handling.—*Greenville (Penn.) Argus.*

It took the lead of New-York journalism in all that was enterprising in the way of furnishing correct intelligence as well as in that reliable teaching of the people which is leading them to pay more attention to Governmental affairs, and look to independent journalists as their safest representatives.—*Harrisburg (Penn.) State Journal.*

We congratulate The Times on its prosperity and its consistency, on the fact that the conductors of that paper seem determined to deserve continued success by increased efforts and liberality of outlay. The ability of its editorial management is happily united with a generous policy of expenditure.—*New-York Evening Mail.*

Although partisan, because the good of the country required the success of Republican measures, it is independent in its utterances, and does not hesitate at severe and plain-spoken denunciations of the faults and mistakes of those who, from their position, give tone and direction to the policy of the party.—*Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal.*

When The Times, single-handed, made its attacks on the Tammany Ring there were few people who anticipated such a speedy victory. * * It selected the smooth pebbles of truth, and slung them at the ferocious monster with such sure aim as to smite him in the forehead, and lo! he came tumbling down.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican.*

If we may be permitted to express a hope for the future, we add that for the sake of the country, for the sake of the best interests of society, we trust that the honor of being connected with such a paper may hereafter be considered more important and more desirable than to be connected with any public office whatever.—*New-York Trade Reporter.*

The Times conducted its warfare (on Tammany) magnificently. Its shots were heated to a white heat, its aim was accurate, its ammunition was abundant, and its courage and resolution were indomitable. The great powers of a public journal were never more brilliantly displayed, nor more beneficially set forth.—*Detroit Tribune.*

For several years The Times has been growing steadily in popular favor, and has come to be regarded as the first and ablest exponent in the world of the rights and privileges of mankind. Though not so sensational as the *Herald*, it is equally enterprising as a newspaper, and no important event in any portion of the globe escapes its universal vision.—*Charleston (S. C.) Morning Chronicle.*

The Times is the best representative in America of the highest standard of journalism. Its culture, its candor, its news enterprise, and its unselfish devotion to Republican principles stamp it as the foremost journal of opinion and news. Not soon will the great service it has rendered the country and the Republican Party be forgotten.—*Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.*

The success which has attended The Times under its present management, while it must be very gratifying to the gentlemen who occupy prominent positions in its business and editorial departments, is easily accounted for. They have made The Times a good newspaper. They have made it a bold and fearless concern—one which dares to speak out, even though its own friends are thereby aggrieved.—*Albany Express.*

We applaud The Times' for the campaign it is still fighting against rings and rascally politicians. That paper has the conviction that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." What do remorseless knaves care about philippics against knavery? But when you imitate the prophet, and say to the individual, "Thou art the man," he winces. It is required to do this. The Times has done it bravely and nobly.—*Troy Times.*

To our readers everywhere, who need and can afford to subscribe for a Metropolitan daily, we can conscientiously recommend The Times as a paper which is always up to the highest mark of enterprise. As a family newspaper it is a model of American journalism. As a political power it never had a superior. Its leading articles have an edge as keen as a Toledo blade, but they cut only at public abuses.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.*

It is fresh, strong, bold, and sincere. Its existence is a benefit to the community and to the country. Among the many and significant signs of the times, it is one of the most encouraging when such a paper meets with due appreciation, and succeeds in making money, as it certainly succeeds in diffusing useful information, and stimulating the higher elements of the mental and moral nature.—*Providence Journal.*

Republicans looking for an exponent of their cherished principles found it in The New-York Times. When they saw the unswerving fidelity of that journal to the interests which they hold most dear, at a time when it seemed as if the very air was instinct with treachery to the noble old cause, and every bush, so to speak, concealed a lurking foe, they were impelled both by choice and necessity to unite under its banners in defense of a common cause. And The Times has proved itself a worthy leader.—*Ithaca (N. Y.) Daily Journal.*

THE FATAL DUEL.

PARTICULARS OF THE KILLING OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF NEW-ORLEANS BY A LEADING LAWYER.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 5.

On the 1st day of July, 1873, Judge Wm. H. Cooley met his death in a duel at the hands of R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr. It was the first fatal duel in this section for several years, and, although it was followed by several rencontres on the "field of honor," it was not matched until yesterday, when, at the same place, the village of Bay St. Louis, in Mississippi, Mr. Alfred B. Phillips, an attorney at law in New-Orleans, shot and instantly killed Mr. Aristide Bienvenu, also of this city, in a meeting of a similar nature.

About two weeks ago there was in progress of trial before Judge Cullom, of the Fifth District Court, the case of Mme. Olympe, the Canal street *modiste*, vs. Mr. Aristide Bienvenu, wherein plaintiff claimed a sum of money for millinery and dress-making account contracted by Mrs. Bienvenu. Mr. A. B. Phillips was plaintiff's counsel. At the trial were present Mr. and Mrs. Bienvenu, and upon its close the latter proceeded to the clerk's office, whither Mr. Phillips directly following, he was straightway met by the lady, who, from upbraiding him for the course he had pursued in the case, involving an alleged attachment for her horses and carriage, drifted into a violent abuse, which embodied the application to Mr. Phillips of all the unpleasant epithets in the calendar, and to which Mr. Phillips made the response that his assailant being a woman he could offer no resentment, but that he would notify her husband that he must restrain such exhibitions. Leaving then the office for the court-room, to place the matter before Mr. Bienvenu, he met that gentleman at the threshold of the door, coming toward him, and to him said: "Mr. Bienvenu, your wife has grossly insulted me, and I desire you to prevent any further repetition of such conduct."

To this Mr. Bienvenu replied, "If my wife has insulted you she has done just right, and I myself will take occasion to insult you still more." No sooner did he utter these words than Mr. Phillips, provoked beyond endurance, knocked Mr. Bienvenu down, at which juncture Mrs. Bienvenu, vociferating her indignation, made a rush for Mr. Phillips with intent to attack him, but, being at once prevented by bystanders, committed no damage. Meanwhile Mr. Bienvenu, rising to a sitting posture, made a movement as if to draw a weapon, but those standing by restrained his movement in that direction, Mr. Phillips standing his ground quietly, but making no effort beyond his first blow. He then left the apartment, as did the other parties shortly after.

The result of the episode transpired yesterday in a duel to the death. Mr. Bienvenu sought the assistance of two friends, a challenge was passed and accepted, Saturday, April 4, named as the date, shotguns and ball as the weapons, forty paces the distance, and Bay St. Louis as the place. Messrs. Du Bertrand and Charles D'Armas acted as seconds, and Dr. Isaac Scott as surgeon, to accompany Mr. Phillips; Messrs. Leopold Lange and Charles Reffiel as seconds, and Dr. Huard as surgeon, accompanied Mr. Bienvenu. A number of other gentlemen went as spectators, apparently actuated by a desire to effect a compromise or settlement in event an opportunity should occur. Among others were Col. Jack Wharton, Col. Morrison, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Bigger, and a brother of the deceased, Mr. Bienvenu, and some other gentlemen. The train started on time, and the trip was made without any occurrence of moment, up to the time of arrival at the depot at Nicholson avenue, at Bay St. Louis, where the party left the cars. The number of persons, all told, could not have exceeded twenty. The day was lovely and bright, and a casual observer would have failed to notice anything unusual, or calculated to excite a suspicion as to the dreadful finale impending.

When the party arrived at the station, the seconds proceeded to select and measure the ground. They located the spot for the conflict at about a hundred yards distance from and on the south side of the railroad. The ground was measured, pegs driven, and a toss for the choice of position was had, which was won by the second of Mr. Phillips. This delay occupied about half a hour. During the time the rest of the company had broken into groups, and were lounging around as casual spectators. The principals appeared to be cool, calm, and collected. Neither evidenced the slightest symptom of nervousness, or gave any indication of personal apprehension, although there was no levity of manner, but, on the contrary, rather a seriousness of manner in keeping with the terrible tragedy so near at hand. The weapons—double-barreled shot-guns—were loaded with ball by the seconds, and the principals were placed in position. Mr. Du Bertrand then briefly stated the terms of the cartel, which stipulated that the combatants should stand with their weapons held in such a manner that the muzzles should be pointing to the ground; that the words should be: "Gentlemen, are you ready?" that silence would be interpreted into consent, when the words "Fire, one, two, three" would be given—that they would raise their weapons and fire after the word "fire" and before the word "three." Mr. Du Bertrand then gave the manner in which the word was to be given, which was done in as rapid a manner as the circumstances of the case would permit, evidently with the hope of the gentleman, if possible, to prevent bloodshed. But! alas this effort proved futile, as the sequel proved. Real work now began. The question was asked, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Silence gave consent, and the words, "Fire! One!" were given. At the word "One!" Mr. Phillips delivered his fire, and almost instantaneously, but perceptibly afterward, Mr. Bienvenu's gun was discharged and he fell dead, shot through the brain. The word "two" was not given, as both parties had discharged their weapons, and one lay a bleeding, lifeless corpse, the other standing at his post until permitted to retire.

Both Drs. Scott and Huard hurried to the fallen victim of the bloody code, but all their skill was of no avail, as could readily be seen. The ball entered the right cheek of the dead man, crushing the jawbone, ranging upward through the brain, and then ranging downward into the spinal column. Death must have been instantaneous. The unfortunate man bled with unusual profusion. His brother, who was present, appeared to be greatly affected, and burst into tears. The seconds of Mr. Phillips asked and obtained permission to retire their friend from the field, and after the usual civilities and expressions of regret at the fatal termination of the affair, accompanied him to a neighboring residence, where he remained until the return train for the city should arrive. At 1:40 P. M. the train reached the depot. In the meantime the body of Mr. Bienvenu had been placed in an improvised coffin, which was duly placed upon the cars, and the entire party returned to the city by the same train, arriving at 4 P. M. It was indeed brief work. The party arrived at the dueling ground at 10 o'clock A. M.; at 11 A. M. the fight had transpired and one lay an inanimate corpse; at 4 P. M. the body was delivered in the city, and the event numbered with the things of the past.

Aristides Bienvenu, the dead duelist, belonged to the ancient family of that name which has for years been identified with the history of Louisiana. He was born in New-Orleans, and continued to reside here up to the time of his death.

THE JAPANESE STUDENTS.

Several years ago the Japanese Government sent a number of young men to the United States and Europe to be educated. During the past few years, however, the educational department of Japan has been thoroughly systematized, and it now embraces a university, located at Yeddo, with Professors of the highest reputation; high schools, distributed according to the necessities of the Empire, and a system of common schools that brings the advantages of education within the reach of all. These improved educational facilities at home have brought about a change of policy on the part of the Japanese Government, and for some time past it has been gradually recalling students that had been sent abroad. Heretofore the order for their return has been peremptory. Recently a circular has been sent to all students under Government patronage still remaining in Europe and this country, informing them that they are recalled, and that the appropriations to defray their expenses will be discontinued after the 1st of June, but allowing them to remain and continue their studies at their own expense, if they desire to do so. The Troy *Times* says that all those now in that city have decided to remain except one, who is very young and has been in the city but a few months. The three that are in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute expect to complete the course of study in that institution, and one of those in the academy will enter the school of mining and engineering at Lafayette College next Fall.

A. & W. SPRAGUE.

EXPLANATION BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE PROVIDENCE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce of Providence have presented to the stockholders of that institution a statement of the reasons which prompted them to institute proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and the result attained by virtue of such proceedings, now discontinued. They say that the counsel of the bank has given an opinion that the trust mortgage was invalid, and recommended, to secure a fair adjustment of the claim of the bank, an attachment of the real estate and the commencement of bankruptcy proceedings. The management of the bank acted upon this advice, and upon the execution of assignments by the debtor corporation the firm and the members of the firm, the proceedings were discontinued. The Directors, with some feeling, allude to what they consider "the attempt to overawe them," and ask the stockholders to contemplate "how grave an evil would have been suffered by the stockholders and the public alike had this insinuation yielded to what was for a time an attempt at a reign of terror." The unsympathizing Providence *Journal*, however, discusses the matter thus: "A great many of the stockholders in the Bank of Commerce had participated with gentlemen of the Board of Direction in the proceedings of sundry public meetings of the creditors of the Spragues, which resulted in the execution of the trust mortgage. Under this instrument business had been successfully revived; many creditors had already formally accepted its provisions by exchanging their paper, and from no quarter had there been any active demonstration of hostility, until the business community, including these stockholders, were surprised by the announcement that the vast estate, which almost everybody had come to believe was to be settled in some other mode, was to be thrown at last into bankruptcy. This proceeding, it was declared, involved the suspension of work at the mills and print works, and opened the door for tedious litigation. The gentlemen of the board should consider that the effect of such an announcement, touching more or less directly the interests of every business man in the community, at a time when general inactivity afforded plenty of leisure, could hardly fail to excite sharp discussion and disturbing apprehensions. Men who thought they understood the proceeding and its prospective consequences, talked about it pretty plainly—sometimes, perhaps, even rashly—and the stockholders of the bank spontaneously sought to give formal expression to their views through an authorized meeting. But we do not think anybody—particularly any stockholder of the Bank of Commerce—intended them to introduce 'a reign of terror,' any more than they will now be profoundly impressed by the gravity of the evil the stockholders and the public alike have been permitted to escape. However, as it appears that the deliverance is complete—from the bankruptcy court, the grave evil, and the reign of terror—it is pleasant to believe that the public mind may settle down to the conclusion that Mr. Chafee will continue activity in the Sprague villages at present, in his earnest and honest endeavor to discharge his full duty under the trust mortgage, and the auxiliary assignments which have resulted from the action of the Bank of Commerce."

ANTI-INFLATION.

The resolutions against inflation adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade on Tuesday are as follows:

Whereas, It is contemplated by the present Congress to provide for further issues of irredeemable currency, when that currency is already so plenty that it is worth but about eighty-eight cents on the dollar, thereby opening the door to the next Congress to declare any issue made by the present Congress inadequate, and therefore order a further issue of from fifty to five hundred millions more; therefore,

Resolved, That we protest against the proposed measure to inflate and further debase the currency, deeming any currency too plenty that is not worth 100 cents upon the dollar in gold; and further,

Resolved, That, instead of debasing the currency, Congress should take measures to make good the promises of the Government to pay and provide for the redemption of a currency already too redundant, thereby carrying out its plighted faith with its creditors, and establishing the credit of the United States upon the high plane of honor to which it is entitled.

Resolved, That we call upon the President to use the veto power, and prevent the carrying into effect of any measure that will tend to delay or render at all doubtful a gradual but certain return to specie payments.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to hand these resolutions to the press for publication, and also forward copies to our representatives in Congress and to the President.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.

The Yale Alumni in Cincinnati had their annual reunion and dinner on Tuesday evening last, President Potter and the members of the College Glee Club being present as guests. The following letter from Ex-President Woolsey was read:

New-Haven, April 4, 1874.

Murray C. Shoemaker, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I am much obliged to you, and to the Yale Association of Cincinnati, for your invitation to be present at the reunion on the 7th inst. It is quite out of my power, both for other reasons and because I am oppressed with a cold, and should be afraid, as I am, to start on a long journey. There is, however, the less need of my presence, as my excellent friend, President Potter, will probably be with you, and will speak with more authority, and more exact knowledge of the Alma Mater, than I can. What he will say on that principal point of interest is what I should say; and I think we are as united in our views as two men of independent judgments can be. Moreover, he has my full confidence that in every way he will devote himself to the welfare of the college with great ability and disinterestedness. You say that a word or two about myself would be acceptable. On this point I may say that since my resignation I have done a great deal of hard work in the way of study. One desire which I had when I left the Presidency, was to finish some things which I had begun, but would have no prospect of perfecting amid the cares of that office. If I am appointed by my Father in Heaven to have two or three years of life more, I may attain to the fulfillment of that purpose. If not, some one else will probably do better what I desire to do. My general health is good. My mind, so far as I can judge, is not yet weakened by old age, although I can perceive that my senses, or some of them, are growing weaker. I am generally cheerful, and more hopeful than I was when young. And certainly there is need of hope, aside from personal considerations, when the affairs of the country are conducted with so little wisdom, and when political corruption seems to be becoming more and more rampant. I congratulate the graduates living in Ohio that a member of the State Bar has been elevated to the place of Chief Justice of the United States, and he a graduate. May he be a faithful and successful expounder of the Constitution. Allow me, in closing, to say that I take a warm interest in the good name and success of the graduates, and feel myself to be one with them.

Sincerely yours, T. D. WOOLSEY.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

Some discussion concerning the history, during the war, of the Hygeia Hotel, in Virginia, the great Southern watering-place, has drawn out a letter from Hon. Joseph Segar, its owner, in which he says that its destruction was owing to instructions given by the War Department, at the concurring suggestion of Gen. Dix, Gen. McClellan, and Gen. Halleck. He describes it as one of the most valuable properties in the country, and after saying that but for the intervention of the war it would have made him one of the wealthiest men in Western Virginia, he goes on to fix the responsibility where it belongs, by asking: "Why not honestly locate the black responsibility upon Jefferson Davis, and Robert Toombs, and William L. Yancey, and John Slidell, and Judah P. Benjamin, and A. G. Brown, and Robert M. T. Hunter, and James M. Mason, and their misguided compeers, who plotted and propelled the fearful insurrection that drenched with brothers' blood, and desolated to utter ruin and misery, the fairest portion of God's wide earth, this sunny South of ours? But for secession, I should still be the fortunate and lordly proprietor of the renowned Hygeia, and the recipient of the princely income it afforded me in *ante-bellum* times. But for the secession, I should yet be the happy possessor of that elysian homestead whose beauties and attractions you so well know. But for the secession, the people of Virginia would be as happy as of yore. But for secession, I should be at this moment one of the richest men in all Virginia, and, I verily believe, one of the happiest mortals on all the earth."

THE GENTLEMAN ORGAN-GRINDER.

The above-mentioned gentleman, who has lately attained to a very remarkable notoriety, visited Oxford, says the Liverpool *Post* of March 26, on Tuesday last. He was accompanied by his trusty donkey, drawing a cart, which contained the barrel-organ—one of ordinary Swiss manufacture. The "gentleman" is well-dressed, and has iron-grey, closely-cut hair, with beard and mustache. He does not speak to any one, but unremittingly grinds the organ, on which he fixes his attention in a most stolid manner. He goes around to collect from the crowd, but only takes copper coins. It will be remembered that the same individual has recently concluded a tour in Ireland conducted in a similar manner. It was supposed at the time that the affair was the result of a wager to the effect that the "gentleman" was to maintain himself at first-class hotels on the money obtained by "grinding." It is said that the wager has been extended to England and Scotland. Some incredulous people say that the individual in question is merely an ordinary "grinder," rather superiorly attired, but at any rate he seems to be making a considerable amount of money.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A MAN LIVES SEVENTY HOURS WITH A BROKEN NECK.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 4.

The inquest held yesterday morning upon the body of Patrick Fannon, who came to his death from injuries received by falling from an embankment at Sixth and Broadway, developed some very curious facts in regard to the possibility of conscious life under extraordinary circumstances. Patrick Fannon lived for seventy hours after sustaining injuries generally supposed to be instantaneously fatal; his neck not only being broken in such fashion that the spinal cord was completely severed at the juncture of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ, but the vertebræ also being fractured by the shock. The testimony of Dr. C. S. Muscroft, the prescribing surgeon on duty at the time of the patient's arrival at the hospital, will be found interesting reading:

"I first saw the deceased at the Cincinnati Hospital about 7:30 o'clock Monday last; found him in the surgical ward, unconscious, breathing heavily, and in a comatose condition. He was bleeding from the head and the mouth; was perfectly immovable, insensible to pricking or pinching of the limbs; the pupils of his eyes were very much dilated, and he appeared to be laboring from serious injuries to the head. I had his head shaved, and I then found a wound on the right side of it, about an inch and a half long, about two inches to the left of the median line, ranging downward and backward. I examined the wound carefully, but could find no injury to the bone. There was also a slight scalp wound on his head. No other wounds or injuries could be seen about the head. The pupils of his eyes were insensible to the stimulus of light; his breath was heavily laden with the fumes of liquor; the bleeding at his mouth was caused by his teeth having cut his tongue, which lay between the same, and was immovable. He had no power of motion except that of breathing, and the latter was from the diaphragm, and not from the intercostal muscles of the chest. Although the symptoms pointed toward the brain for the cause of the conditions present, I did not feel satisfied, as there was not sufficient external evidence to account for the conditions of the symptoms, and I directed my search to inquire into the condition of the neck. I found that the head was somewhat thrown back, and that the neck appeared shortened and thicker than natural; there was more fullness on the right side than on the left; on bending and moving the head I found more mobility than was natural, and I had a cork introduced into his mouth, so that I could examine the back part of the throat, and I then found a dislocation of the vertebræ of the neck, the body of one vertebræ presenting itself in front of the other to the extent of half an inch. I requested the resident physician, Dr. Rutledge, to be sent for, and he also examined him and found the same condition. I then directed the Doctor to put a bandage beneath the man's chin, while two others held his feet. While the Doctor made tractions of the head in a direct line with the body, and while it was being made, I flexed and rotated the head and neck, and succeeded in making a reduction. On examining the inside of the mouth again the deformity, which previously was very apparent, was almost wholly removed. His difficulty of breathing was very much relieved, and for the first time he attempted to speak; but his articulation was so indistinct that he could not understand what he wished to say. In trying to place the man in a comfortable position and condition in his bed, his head was moved and his neck was dislocated again. The dislocation was reduced again by the same means resorted to in the first instance. He was then placed in a comfortable position, with orders that he should not be disturbed until I saw him again; saw him again in about an hour, and found that on account of bleeding about his head, it had been moved to put a piece of India rubber cloth beneath it to keep the clothes clean. I found that in doing so they had bent his head too much on his breast, and this had interfered and caused difficulty in his breathing. I at once regulated the position of his head; his breathing immediately became easy and regular, and the man spoke so that he could be plainly understood, 'God ——, Lord Lord,' I saw that his head was properly supported, and left him for the night, expecting to find him dead in the morning. At my visit in the morning I found the man, to my astonishment, perfectly sensible, and in full possession of his mental faculties. There was very little voluntary pulse in the arms. He was able to take food and drink; but upon any motion being made of the arms or head, he complained of great pain in the neck. The patient in the next bed to him said that he recovered his consciousness about 3 A. M., Tuesday. His mental condition appeared to be good until 11 o'clock last night. He died at 2 A. M. to-day. The immediate cause of his death was asphyxia, caused by an accumulation of mucus in the lungs and air passages. I desire to add that fracture was known to be present at the time of the dislocation."

Dr. Muscroft says this is the third and worst case of broken neck he has had to deal with during the last ten years. In the first two cases the patients recovered, notwithstanding that one of them had sustained a fracture of the cervical vertebræ, in addition to dislocation. The latter patient had been injured in a fight; the former, a canal-boatman, by a fall from a barge into a shallow place near the river bank. In neither of these instances, however, was the spinal cord actually cut in two, as in the case of Patrick Fannon; nor did the patients lose consciousness, notwithstanding they suffered from temporary paralysis of almost all the muscles, being unable to speak until after the reduction had been made. The injuries in Fannon's case were peculiarly aggravated, yet he was perfectly sensible and able to converse intelligently for many hours before his death although the spinal cord had been completely severed—a fact of considerable interest to professors of physiology.

MR. McCRARY'S LETTER.

The letter of Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, declining a re-election to Congress, reads thus:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1874.

S. M. Clark, Esq., Editor Gate City:

Dear Sir: Permit me through your columns to acknowledge my obligation to many kind friends who have, by letter and otherwise, requested me to be a candidate before the Republican Convention for renomination for Congress. I beg to assure them that I am by no means unmindful of, or indifferent to the good opinion of my fellow-citizens; nor do I value lightly the honors which a just public always bestows upon a faithful public servant. I am, however, constrained to govern my course by considerations of duty toward those who have a stronger claim upon me than even the most generous public, and whose welfare at this time commands my individual attention to private affairs. While, therefore, assuring the people of the First Congressional District, who have honored me so much by their confidence and support, that I am, and ever shall remain, profoundly grateful therefor, I take this method of announcing to them that I am not a candidate for renomination or re-election.—

Very respectfully, GEO. W. McCRARY.

Commenting upon this letter, the Des Moines *Register* says: "His renomination and re-election, for a fourth term, were foregone conclusions. His determination will be learned of with great and general regret the State over. Confessedly the ablest man that the State of Iowa or the whole West has in the Lower House at the present time, it has been the general wish of our people that he should continue there. Especially do the Western people wish to retain his services in the great contest for cheap transportation, of which he is to-day the leader on the people's side. He should not be lost from the head just as the crisis of the cause will be approaching. The return to Congress of such a man is not simply a matter to a district—it is of concern to the whole State—and, in this instance, to the entire West and South. This being true, we venture to hope that he will reconsider his determination, and consent to a re-election."

MANITOBA.

The St. John (N. B.) *Globe* has received the following information from two surveyors just returned from Manitoba: "Last Winter was very severe. Snow in the open plains lay four feet on the level. In the woods it was about two feet, and the cold was intense. It was a hard Winter for the surveying parties, few of them paying expenses. In October some of the men were laid up with frost-bites, and were unable to do any work during the remainder of the season. The Otty party operated 150 miles west and sixty miles north of Fort Garry, laying out townships and blocks for lumbering purposes. The timber is very large, spruce in some cases measuring four feet in diameter. The country is well watered by lakes, but streams to carry the timber to ports of shipment are scarce. The Indians are reported in bad humor, and manifested much insolence to the surveying parties. In one case they broke up a camp and destroyed everything in it. In other cases valuable dogs were shot in the presence of the owners, and were eaten by the Indians, who are described as a degraded lot and filthy beyond belief. They are all well armed with Spencer, Sharpe, and other first-class fire-arms. They are well supplied with ammunition and such like by the traders who visit the country each year and exchange for furs. The Indians in one direction have positively refused to allow the surveying parties to proceed any further, and operations were suspended. The war-like Sioux often visit Manitoba, and are described as a treacherous and troublesome race."

SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "The hero of the hour is undoubtedly Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose explosive contraction speech a few days ago, so full of facts and figures, and so entirely unique in all respects, is spoken of in connection with his unexampled fortune, which it is not doubted now amounts to $6,000,000 a year, which, if true, makes him the richest man in the world. He is the owner of a silver mine more productive than any on earth, his part of the profits of which, a short time ago, was $250,000 a month, but which is now at least doubled by the discovery of a new vein. He was a Broderick-Douglas Democrat, ran for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket a few years ago and was defeated, and is bright, keen, generous and quick-witted. He lives in the house of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, No. 1,325 K street, and entertains with great hospitality and munificence, without the

SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVEL.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC VIA THE AMAZONS.

VI.

Immediately on our arrival at Yurimaguas, the Professor called upon the Governor, and presenting his letters, made requisition for the necessary canoes and Indians to accompany us on our journey. Yurimaguas is a small town, of some three hundred inhabitants, its only importance being derived from the fact of its being the port of several larger towns situated in the ulterior. The Governor was very courteous, and promised that the Indians should be forthcoming in a day or two. Of course we had but little expectation of getting started so soon, and felt quite satisfied when, after considerable worry, we found matters so arranged that we were enabled to start on the 9th of September, the fifth day after our arrival, and the day upon which the Morona was to return to Iguitos and Tatatinga.

It was about this time, just as we were preparing to leave the Valley of the Amazons, that we began to thoroughly appreciate and understand the grandeur and future importance of that great river and its extraordinary net-work of tributaries, many of which, although nearly as large as the Hudson, are unknown to geography. We shall never forget our bitter disappointment on first entering the king of waters by the channel of Tajapuni. Without having had any very definite idea of what we should see, the first weeks we spent on its waters we constantly experienced a feeling that something was wanting, and we found ourselves unable to perceive anything grand or imposing on the Mediterranean of the New World, as the Brazilians delight to call it. Certainly "a wide expanse of muddy water has neither grandeur nor beauty." It is only after the traveler has spent days and weeks and months in journeying over its yellow waters that he begins to fully understand that its grandeur and greatness hang on its prospective commercial importance and its immense drainage. The reader would form but a poor idea of this marvelous river by my simply telling, that it has a length bordering closely upon three thousand miles; that its wonderful system of tributaries, some of which are twenty miles in breadth, drain a region in area nearly equal to the United States; that it pours into the Atlantic Ocean nearly one hundred thousand cubic feet of water per second more than our own Mississippi; and with an island at its mouth twice the size of the State of Massachusetts it proudly fronts the sea one hundred and eighty miles in width. This is all true, but the reader must also bear in mind that this mighty river flows through a country unsurpassed in natural wealth by any in the world, and where, nature having piled up her benefits with an unstinted hand, life may be maintained with little or no exertion. Keeping all this in mind, and recalling what may be accomplished by time, emigration, and intelligent government, and the grandeur and the importance of this inland sea will be fully and firmly established.

Early on the morning of the 9th of September, notice having been received from the Governor that our Indians were ready, we bade adieu to our kind friends on the Morona, and placing what little baggage and provisions we had in our canoe, we cast off, and paddled down the Huallaga to the mouth of the Paranapura, a small tributary up which our route lay. Some five or six canoes left Yurimaguas the same morning, most of them being occupied by traders, and all bound like ourselves for the town of Balsa Puerto, situated on the Rio Cachiyacu, at the very foot of the Andes. We joined company with a Peruvian gentleman bound for Moyabamba, our party thus consisting of three canoes, each canoe having seven Indians, one acting as helmsman, while the others propelled the boat against the current by means of long poles. When we left Yurimaguas of all our Indians there were only three who were at all sober, the majority of the others being so intoxicated as to be utterly unable to do their work. While floating down the Huallaga it made but little difference, but as soon as we commenced to ascend the Paranapura, where the current varies from five to eight miles an hour, we found that our progress was tediously slow. We had scarcely proceeded fifty yards when, hearing a splash, we found that our drunken old helmsman had tumbled overboard. His bath sobered him somewhat, but during the whole of our canoe voyage we were continually annoyed and retarded by the drunkeness of our crew. There was not a day on which all of the crew of any one canoe were capable of doing their work. The common drink among all of the Indians is chicha. As Prof. Orton says, "its manufacture is primitive, and not a little disgusting." Nevertheless some account of it may not be utterly devoid of interest. It is made from the root of the yuca, the staple article of food throughout the country. Among the more uncivilized tribes the old women sit round a large vessel. Each one takes a mouthful of yuca, and after masticating it spits it into the trough, the operation being continued until the desired amount of the beverage is obtained. The mass is finally transferred to jars containing water. Sometimes it is parboiled and then allowed to ferment. It is a vile-smelling compound, and most disgusting to the sight. If allowed to stand in the sun for any length of time it breeds worms, but the Indians coolly separate the animal from the vegetable and take their drink with seeming gusto. Among some tribes the preparation is conducted in a more appetizing manner. The flavor is somewhat acid, and often after a long day's journey we have drank it with great relish. We found our canoe anything but comfortable. It was thirty-five feet in length. At the bottom, at the widest part, it was two and a half in breadth, at the top three and a half, being two feet deep. The Indians were stationed in the forward part, then came our baggage and provisions, while we occupied the rest, the stern having a small covering of palm-trees, under which one of us at a time was able to sleep. We generally stopped about 4 in the afternoon on some plain or sand bank, and putting up a few palm huts, would prepare dinner, take our hot punch, and lie down to sleep a thing which at first we found rather difficult, as the noise made by the monkeys and other animals was not calculated to act as a lullaby. The monkeys were by far the worst, generally holding high carnival the greater part of the night, their cries greatly resembling those of a little child. We broke camp about 2 in the morning, continuing our journey by moonlight, and it was at this time that we usually made most progress, it being a matter of great difficulty to make the Indians work during the day. The common dialect among the Indians about the mountains is the Quichua, the language of the Incas. It is only in the country about Cuzco, however, that it attains much of its ancient purity.

We found our Indians extremely simple and docile, and excepting during their drunken fits we had but little trouble with them. Their goodness, however, consists more in the absence of any bad qualities than in the possession of any good ones. Their character seems to be strictly neutral. One characteristic, however, they do possess, and to such a degree that it well deserves mention. They are as thoroughly unselfish a race as we ever met. No matter what it is that is given them their motto seems to be "share and share alike." We have often seen a cigarette divided up into a score or more puffs, each man taking his turn at it. Often some of our crew would lie for hours in the bottom of the canoe, the others cheerfully doing his work for him, and all the while regarding him with great care and solicitude. Our helmsman was a great character. He was quite indignant upon our refusing to loan him our tooth-brush, in order, as he expressed it, to clean his mouth, and when we used our soap he was quite anxious to use it to make the hair grow on his face, the absence of all hair on the face being a marked characteristic among some tribes.

On Sunday morning we left the Paranapura, and continued our journey on the Cachiyacu, so called because at high water the river passes over a large deposit of rock salt, and the waters become somewhat brackish—the word signifying salt water. During the day we had our first glimpse of the Andes, and we found it hard to realize that we had come nearly 3,000 miles across the South American Continent, and were now at the very foot of the Andes. Two more days of hard work brought us to Balsa Puerto, where we were soon comfortably domiciled in a house prepared for us by the Governor. We had been six days making the journey, the distance being from fifty to sixty miles. At Balsa Puerto we were detained five days endeavoring to procure the six Indians to carry our baggage across the first Cordillera to the town of Moyabamba. The Indians can only be obtained by application to the Governor of the town or village, and being so far removed from the Government at Lima, [illegible] generally do just as they please in all matters. The one at Balsa Puerto was as drunken a scoundrel as we ever had the misfortune to meet. We finally obtained our men and started for the mountains on the 20th. Each Indian carried 100 pounds of baggage on his back, secured by means of straps across the forehead and chest. We started with six Indians, and on the second day out found ourselves on the banks of the Cachiyacu with all our baggage, and only two men, the rest having deserted. We sent word to the Governor by a trader, who was on his way to Balsa Puerto, apprising him of our condition, and requesting that other Indians should be sent us. To keep the two we had the Professor started on ahead, while Mr. Frost and I remained with the baggage, and expecting to follow next day, we allowed the box of provisions to go on with the Professor—a piece of foolishness which we bitterly regretted afterward. For six days we remained there waiting and hoping for the Indians, our provisions almost gone, and our minds nearly made up to attempting the journey alone. In looking back now to the trip most of the trials and difficulties dwindle to nothing, and we only recall the many pleasures connected with it. But should we live to be as old as Methuselah, the remembrance of those six long, dreary, home-sick days on the banks of the Cachiyacu will stand out in our minds as strongly as though it were only yesterday that we sat in front of the old mud hut, watching the sun, and Micawber-like, waiting for something to turn up. It is the only part of the trip which we do not recall with pleasure. We finally succeeded in obtaining our Indians, and we have never experienced such sensations of pleasure, as when we looked, for the last time, on the hut that for six days had been our home. The path, if such it could be called, was something fearful, and beyond all description. We were accustomed to feel quite satisfied if, after traveling nine or ten hours, we progressed ten or fourteen miles. During the journey of seven days we crossed and recrossed over one hundred rivers and streams, the water often rising to our shoulders, and the current being so swift that we were sometimes detained quite a while endeavoring to cross. We were thirty-six hours on the banks of the Cachiyacu without being able to effect a crossing.

At night we slept on the ground, protected from the rain, which fell almost incessantly, only by a thin covering of leaves from the palm and tree fern. Our bedding and clothes were wet during the whole journey, and yet, strange to say, not one of us was taken sick, our only complaint being sore throats. We suffered greatly from the bites of ants and flies, and one morning Mr. Frost was rather surprised on getting up, to see a most venemous snake crawl from the folds of his blanket. We did not sleep so well the following night.

Tired and hungry, footsore and homesick, we felt rather used up. We had been living during the last two days on a little rice and dried plantains, and on the seventh day, when, descending the western slope of the Cordillera, we saw below us Moyabamba, situated in the plain of the Mayo, it seemed to us like a perfect paradise.

There are but few cities in the world that present such an attractive scene to the approaching traveler. Directly below us was the valley of the Mayo stretching away into the distance completely shut in by high hills which, sloping gradually down, approach at times to the very banks of the river. The Mayo winds down through the centre of the valley, its banks lined for miles and miles with the farms and country residences of the more wealthy of the inhabitants of the town. On one side of the plains, a table-land four miles in circumference rises up almost perpendicular to a height of 400 feet. On this is built the City of Moyabamba, accessible only by paths leading up through the immense Barankas and ravines which have been cut by the heavy rains. After our rough journey our feelings on approaching this Eden may be imagined better than described. We hurried on and were soon welcomed by the Professor and seated at a table on which was spread the best of food that Moyabamba could furnish. What followed may be also left to the imagination.

PENDLETON'S PARTY.

OHIO LEGISLATORS AND CONSTITUTION-MAKERS VISIT THEIR OLD LEADER—A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE MIXED ASSEMBLY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 8.

Hon. George H. Pendleton's party to the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention, given at his residence, at the corner of Liberty and Price streets, last night, was a most enjoyable occasion. The house was thrown open to the guests all down stairs and two long rooms up stairs. As early as 8 o'clock the guests commenced pouring in until the halls and parlors were filled. Currier's orchestra furnished music. It was a gentlemen's reception exclusively, and the men gathered in groups and engaged in conversation. The gentlemanly and polite host never wearied doing the agreeable to his guests in that spontaneous, whole-souled way so peculiarly his own. Mr. Pendleton has a sort of ubiquity as a host, and has the rare faculty of meeting every man on his own ground, and of seeing at a glance what he is made of and where he stands. Numerous guests, consisting of officials, ex-officials, and professional and other prominent men of the city were invited and came, as well as the members of the two distinguished bodies of statesmen. Throngs of carriages stood on the street in front of the residence, while many guests came either on foot or by the street cars.

Rufus King, President of the Constitutional Convention, was seen with erect form, always smiling and passing from group to group, now standing before the sofa in a chat with Judge Yaple and President Covington, of the Chamber of Commerce, now whispering a word to Blose, and anon cornered with George W. Hill, Okey, and Page, and gesticulating earnestly. Llewellyn Baber took his'n seated in the library with Godfrey and Kerr. Baber was manifestly in Paradise; a smile lit his face, his eye beamed joy, and his voice was soft and sweet as that of the dove in Spring-time.

It was a pleasure to be near so much rapture, and Baber drew. A knot of friends was always about him drinking in the wisdom that gushed in his utterances. The library had attractions for T. D. Lincoln, Mills Gardner, Foran, (the representative of the Cleveland working men,) Chilton White, Joe Root, and other like scholarly men. Among the merriest men there were Julius Freiberg, R. M. Bishop, and C. W. Rowland, and they often formed a little circle. Dr. Dorsey knew everybody, and everybody knew Dr. Dorsey, from Ex-Gov. Noyes to Wykoff, Secretary of State; Williams, State Auditor; Harvey, the School Commissioner, to John Bell, a very independent Red Man, and the same time an exalted Odd-Fellow. Gen. Ewing overtopped everybody in solemn dignity, as he does in size. No man seemed to be better known or more cordial. Chapman, of Cuyahoga, and Chapman, of "Meggs," were as free with him as Russell, of Meigs, and Russell, of Muskingum, of the Constitutional Convention. Mueller went early, and Hunt came late. Bannon, Alexander, Bosworth, Smith, of Highland, Townsley, and Rickley sedulously improved the opportunity for greeting friends and speaking a kind word to them, and Boyce, Geghan, Howland Herron, and Hill, of the House, were as busy as they.

Cunningham, of the Constitutional Convention, confabbed with Solicitor Peck and Mr. Hassaurek. M. L. Clark wore the most contemplative look of any man in the house—the very antipode of the big legislator with plump cheeks and black side-whiskers. Hoadly left early, but circulated rapidly. A notable clump consisted of Goss, Vickers, Strunk, and Plympton, who seemed not to have met before for a long while. Hale was happy as he could be, and so were Young of Champaign, and Tulloss of Madison. Archer and Kemp, Munson, Baskin, Pattison, and Murlin, Bell, Neff, Newell, Boyce, Mann, Brunner, Poe, Case, Myers, and Sater met on a common platform, and stood there without jostling. Then there was Eshelman, solemn as a preacher, and Converse, Thompson of Lucas, Faxon, Ford, and Sterritt, some of whom were anything but solemn. The Senate, besides those already named, was represented by Philson, Hathaway, Burns, Laughlin, Hall, Goodhue, Wallace, and Morris. Other Columbus official people were Clerks Dodds, Bell, Coughlin, Moore, and Ravenscroft, and Sergeants at Arms Huston, Morton, and Fred. Blenker.

Early this morning the legislators will scamper for the train to get a quorum at the State House this afternoon. The Constitutional people will go to work in earnest to finish up the Constitution. Both classes, no doubt, went away from this party last night better men. We have not mentioned Herron, Townsend, Wilson, Woodbury, and Kraemer, of the Constitutional Convention, all of whom were there. It would make the list tedious to enumerate citizens of Cincinnati, among whom were Dr. Dawson, looking like a new man; Dr. Dandridge and Dr. Dodds, too serious to be in character, and engaged most of the evening in the laudable enterprise of instilling good moral principles into the minds of some of his young friends. The Bench and the Bar of Cincinnati were numerously represented. The occasion was memorable, and will long be remembered. One of its merits, and not the least, was the absence of speech-making.

ANCIENT RECORDS.

A Boston paper says that a few weeks since there was found among some papers belonging to a resident of Duxbury, Mass., some of the old records of the town, dating back to the year 1657-8, at the time Alexander Standish, son of Miles Standish, was Town Clerk, and before the old Standish house was burned. Also records of 1663, after the old records were burned. The records are in a good state of preservation, and can be readily deciphered. One of the votes recorded reads thus: "Voted—That the Town Clerk purchase one-half quire of paper, for the [illegible]

DELAWARE FRUIT CROPS.

THE PEACH AND BERRY TRADE—TRICKS ON DEALERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DOVER, Del., Tuesday, April 7, 1874.

The capital of Delaware cannot boast of being a very extensive city. On the contrary, it is but a small town; yet it is the centre of an opulent farming district, and as such the centre of active agricultural enterprises. In it resides United States Senator Saulsbury, and his brother Gove, the late Governor of the State. It contains a good hotel, and, among its various manufactures, is one of the largest and best-known fruit canneries in the country. A few miles south of here, at Camden, another large cannery is in operation, and also one at Frederica, a few miles to the east. The fruits generally canned are peaches, pears, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, whortleberries, tomatoes, and quinces. All these are grown in great abundance in the immediate neighborhood of the canneries. Large quantities of peas, beans, corn, and asparagus are also canned.

The county surrounding Dover was largely planted in peach trees ten or twelve years ago, and for several years large crops of that luscious fruit were shipped to Philadelphia and New-York; but, for some unexplained cause, the producing capacity of the orchards appears to have been much less during the past few years, and the peach crop around Dover, while it has rarely ever failed, has been but moderate. More attention, however, has been directed to the small fruit culture here than anywhere else on the peninsula. Large orchards of pear-trees are not an uncommon sight on the farms surrounding Dover, while strawberries—which next to peaches are the great fruit crop of the peninsula—blackberries, raspberries, and currants are abundantly grown. As much has been written of the peach-orchards of Delaware, and but little of the strawberry "patches," the latter shall be the theme of this letter. I shall not confine myself to Dover and its surroundings, but shall embrace the entire peninsula. To commence, I shall make an exhibit of the amount of strawberries shipped from the various roads during the past two seasons to better understand the character and manner and magnitude of strawberry culture on the peninsula.

AMOUNT OF BERRIES, PRINCIPALLY STRAWBERRIES, SHIPPED FROM STATIONS OF THE MAIN RAILROAD OF THE PENINSULA IN

	1872.		1873.	
	In buckets.	In quarts.	In buckets.	In quarts.
Kirkwood	...	1,950	...	3,150
Mt. Pleasant	...	11,350	3	350
Middletown	...	91,400	...	33,800
Townsend	63	9,100	82	1,650
Blackbird	32	46,700	45	44,550
Greenspring	...	26,500	...	40,060
Clayton	5,764	260,600	5,078	443,400
Brenford	...	199,450	8	265,550
Moorton	...	112,250	...	153,300
Dover	35	223,250	11	237,700
Wyoming	1,006	366,400	1,021	428,900
Woodside	281	18,100	64	23,250
Canterbury	444	38,400	314	89,600
Felton	2,065	143,800	1,368	142,750
Harrington	2,048	42,100	2,388	67,000
Farmington	1,343	25,650	1,486	48,100
Greenwood	273	63,450	469	72,350
Bridgeville	1	280,550	2	290,500
Seaford	969	235,350	194	295,350
Laurel	357	496,300	178	733,950
Delmar	909	43,450	453	131,500
Salisbury	523	239,850	8	380,800
Yorktown	...	54,900	...	122,900
Eden	...	99,450	1	114,450
Loretta	...	13,100	...	43,700
Princess Ann	35	287,950	23	168,980
Westover	101	408,200	7	358,450
Kingston	295	177,450	12	201,350
Marion	166	94,350	6	205,800
Hopewell	5	16,500	2	344,200
Cresfield	...	3,550	...	5,150
Total		4,123,400		5,493,140

To the amount credited above to the year 1873 there should be added the amount of 48,950 quarts received from the Newton Junction Railroad from farmers, which the previous years were shipped from Westover. This would make a total of 5,542,094 quarts of strawberries received from over the main line of railway of the peninsula, against 4,123,400 quarts shipped the year previous. I said strawberries, but I should have said berries, about ninety-five per cent. of which were strawberries. That was an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the crop of last year over the yield of the previous year. And it must be remembered that last year the severe drought was supposed to have cut the crop short fully one-half.

To the amount shipped from stations on the main line of railroad there must be added the quantity shipped from the branch roads, or feeders of the Delaware Railroad.

From the Berlin and Snow Hill, and Pokomoke and Wicomico Railroads there were shipped in 1872 219,450 quarts of cultivated berries, and 3,046 buckets of wild berries, and in 1873 there were shipped of cultivated berries 690,550 quarts, and 1,500 buckets of wild berries.

It will be seen that the increase from the Snow Hill and Berlin and Pokomoke and Wicomico Railroads was over 200 per cent. in one year.

From the Delaware and Dorchester Railroad there were shipped of cultivated berries in 1872, 388,650 quarts and 2,504 buckets of wild berries, while in 1873 the shipments from the same road were of cultivated berries 580,550 quarts, and 1,153 buckets of wild berries. It will be noted that here was increase of about eighty per cent. from a section of the peninsula that suffered the most of all from the effect of the terrible drought.

From the Junction and Breakwater Railroad there were shipped in 1872 379,100 quarts of cultivated berries and 1,894 buckets of wild berries, while in 1873 the shipments of cultivated berries were 519,100 quarts, and of wild berries 451 buckets. It will be seen that here again there is a marked increase in the shipment of last year over that of the previous year, yet as we advance upward that increase does not appear to be so large.

The amount shipped from the Maryland and Delaware Railroad is given in the amount credited to Clayton Station.

From the Kent and Queen Anne Railroad there were shipped in 1872, 36,250 quarts of cultivated berries, and 978 buckets of wild berries; and in 1873 there were shipped of cultivated berries 138,400 quarts, and of the wild berries, 1,196 buckets.

When the amount of berries shipped from these branch roads is added to that received from the main line we have the amount of berries shipped from all sections of the peninsula to New-York and Philadelphia, and we find it to have been in 1872 5,114,450 quarts of cultivated berries, and in 1873, 7,570,690 quarts, making a general increase over the entire peninsula of about fifty per cent. in the crop of last over that of the previous year.

To give a better conception of the magnitude of the strawberry and other berry culture of Delaware and Maryland, I will state that it took 1,100 cars to transport this fruit, and as the season was of only about three weeks' duration, it required nearly or quite fifty cars daily to ship the berry crop to market, and this from the cultivated berries alone. When we add the amount of wild berries shipped to the market, it will be seen that berry-picking enters, in no small magnitude, into the industry of the peninsula. The amount of wild berries shipped in 1872 to market, from off the different railroads of the peninsula, was 25,157 buckets of nine quarts each, and in 1873 it was 19,157 buckets. Seven or eight years ago, however, it was no unfrequent thing to have the freight train take twenty-five car-loads of wild berries to market in one day, and as there are about 350 buckets to a car-load, that was 8,750 buckets a day.

The wild berry speculation, however, is almost destroyed, as the fruit was almost exclusively blackberries, and the cultivated berry is so much better that but few people will buy the wild berry at any price.

By an examination of the table of shipments from off the Delaware and Eastern Shore Railroads, roads which run from a few miles north of Kirkwood to Cresfield, a distance upward of a hundred and fifty miles, almost directly north and south, it will be seen that the further south we get the greater the increase in the yield of berries from the last year's crop over that of the previous year. Mount Pleasant, which in 1872 made a very creditable shipment of nearly 12,000 quarts, last year did not ship a berry. The growers of 1872 lost money on what they shipped, as it did not pay them the expenses of picking and shipment, and consequently they became disgusted and dug up the plants, and made use of the land for other purposes.

The land surrounding Mount Pleasant is of a heavy clay loam, and when made rich or fertile blue and joint grass grows so rapidly that nothing else has a chance, and nothing but the most incessant and persistent toil can prevent those grasses from completely choking the strawberry plants. This was, perhaps, the greatest of all the causes which led to the discontinuance of the strawberry culture at Mount Pleasant; but the geographical position of New-Castle County, Del., and Cecil County, Md., excludes them from any reasonable hope of ever making the cultivation of berries a source of profit, as such fruits ripen, just as Lower New-Jersey growers, who in a great measure supply both New-York and Philadelphia markets, are sending forward the glut of their crop. However, some attention is given by several fruit-growers near Mount Pleasant to the cultivation of gooseberries and currants. One grower near the Delaware River has now just coming into bearing a fine patch of five acres of currants, containing about 25,000 bushes. To digress a little from strawberries, I would state that this grower informs me that it takes a man fully a day to pick seventy-five pounds of currants, and as this patch should when matured yield fully 50,000 pounds, and must be picked in about a week, it will require 110 men per day to pick it. This is more laborers than can be found unemployed in the entire township at the season of the year in which currants ripen; and unless he can induce the women and children to go into the field and pick for him, he cannot secure his crop when matured. This would not be a difficult matter in New-York or New-Jersey, but in Delaware and Maryland the people have not been educated yet to having their women and children work in the field, excepting the colored portion of the population, and for the past few years that source of labor supply has been emigrating very rapidly to the cities and further north.

To return to strawberries: By a further examination of the table it will be seen that there was a decided decrease in the shipment of berries last year from Middletown, Townsend, and Blackbird. These stations are all in New-Castle County, Del., and it has been found that the cost of cultivation and uniformly low prices preclude any profit from the growing of strawberries in that county.

Green Spring and Farmington and the included stations are in Kent County, and it will be seen at all these stations, with one exception, there was last year a very healthy increase in the yield over that of the previous year. The exception is Felton. The crop around Felton was very much injured by long drought, perhaps more than at any other station on the road. However, there is another cause which leads to the decrease—it was scarcely a decrease—and that is the attention which has been diverted from strawberries to the cultivation of pears and grapes.

Greenwood and Delmar and the included stations are in Sussex County, Del. The southern boundary of Delmar is the division line between the States; hence the name Delmar, which to manufacture required a part of the names of each State.

There was a very good increase at all the stations in Sussex, showing a decided increase in the planting of new "patches."

From Delmar to Crisfield the increase was far greater than in any other section of the peninsula. As far as I have been able to ascertain—and my information is from nearly all the most important fruit-growing sections of the peninsula—I find the interest taken in the strawberry culture greatly increasing, and undoubtedly the day is not far distant when the amount of sales from the strawberry crop of the peninsula will be fully equal to that of the peach crop; because I find that the percentage of new planting of strawberry "patches" far exceeds the new planting of peach orchards.

The gross sales of the peach crop of last year was only about $1,400,000, an average of about $1 per basket, while allowing the berry crop to average twelve cents per quart, the gross sales of the berry crop were $900,000, and over.

This year, should the crop be as good as expected, at least 1,000,000 of quarts of strawberries and blackberries will be shipped from this peninsula to the market. Of that quantity ninety per cent. or more will be strawberries. The season is an unusually early one, and should not cold weather visit the lower peninsula, undoubtedly by the 1st of May the first strawberries of the season from that quarter will be finding the way to market. The New-York commission dealers are around even this early soliciting consignments. This consignment soliciting among commission merchants has become almost as much an institution in Delaware and Maryland as commercial traveling is in the West. Some of the means employed by the sharps or market sharks to impose on the growers are at least ingenious, if not creditable, and as in almost all other cases, the victims are those least able to be imposed on. The one most frequently played, however, is for some one of the numerous sidewalk merchants to issue large and attractive cards, and spend three or four dollars per week in the "Price Currents," which they send to some of the small growers, whose acquaintance they have formed from cards or stencils on crates received by the regular commission houses. It costs not more than $1 to send a price current for a whole year to such a grower, and whenever that grower reciprocates that courtesy by sending him some fruit to sell, he either confiscates it at once, or makes extraordinarily large returns, so as to induce further shipment, and when the shark thinks he has got enough of the victim's fruit to satisfy his pressing wants, he confiscates it, and either says nothing at all about it or says some one to whom he sold it did not pay for it. But most frequently he alleges that it came in such bad order that it did not bring the cost of freights. Another plan is to send a decoy, and, by making uniformly large returns to him, induce others to try, and when, in the height of the season, a good sum of money is in the hands of the receiver, the victim has his eyes opened to the fact that he is a fish caught by a cunning fisherman. Sometimes firms, the names of which appearing on their business cards are fictitious, receive thousands of dollars worth of fruit, and when, at the end of the season, the victim comes to look up his commission firm, he finds, to his surprise and disgust, that there is neither number nor name where the card calls for. Most generally the victims are so poor that they cannot look for the delinquents, and all the sympathy they get from the unbitten is, "Well, I told you how it would be."

THE DEATH OF MRS. BAILEY.

The telegraph has reported that Capt. Moody, of the bark Sarmiento, which arrived in Boston on Tuesday from Buenos Ayres, brought intelligence of the fact that the wife of Ex-Collector Bailey, of this City, met with an accident which resulted in her death on board his vessel on the 24th of February, when in latitude 29° 43′ south, longitude 35° 56′ west. Her remains were buried at sea. Mr. Cooledge S. Roberts, one of the passengers, makes the following statement:

"We left Buenos Ayres on Sunday, the 8th of February; we had hard weather after leaving, head winds, and had to beat all the way up to Pernambuco. On the tenth day out the ladies were all on deck, the seas were heavy and a little rough, but all broke forward. The ladies had been sick and longed to go on deck to get some fresh air. We had just gone down to the table to supper—they preferred supper on deck. I went to order it for them, and immediately I got to the table a sea broke over the poop deck. I rushed on deck; Mrs. Bailey was furthest forward, and there was about a foot of water over them. They were thrown from the starboard to the port side, being hurled in their chairs, and the chairs were broken into flinders. Mrs. Bailey was picked up; she was the only one conscious. She complained of great pain, and said, 'Touch me easy; don't pull me; get me down to my room.' We managed to undress her after a great deal of trouble, but could not ascertain what her injuries were for some time. She complained of great pain down the spine. The accident was on the 18th of February, and she died in the evening of the 23d of February, and was buried at sea the next morning. Her spine was broken. We should have put back for medical assistance, but we were ten days out, and the weather was very rough. Miss Dudley and Miss E. Hutchinson were sitting with Mrs. Bailey at the time of the accident, and the former was confined to her bed ten days, and the latter five days, in consequence of the injuries they sustained."

The Boston *Journal* adds the following: "Mrs. Josephine H. Bailey was the daughter of Capt. Ellis, of Chelsea, and a lady of rare excellence and great moral worth. For a short time she was a teacher in the Dwight School, endearing herself to all her pupils, and winning the life-long friendship of all who then made her acquaintance. She was married to Mr. J. F. Bailey, formerly of New-York, who left for Buenos Ayres four years ago. She joined him at Buenos Ayres three years ago, accompanied by her two children, who are now at a hotel in this city. Her visit to her native country at this time was prompted by a desire to secure educational advantages for her children."

TRUSTING THE TRUANTS.

A new teacher at the Springfield, Mass., City Farm Truant School is dealing with the boys on a new kind of "confidence system," and thus far with success. She discards bars and bolts, puts the boys upon their "honor," and lets them run. No one has abused it and ran away yet, and she thinks if one should try it the rest would run after him and bring him back. So strong is her confidence in her boys that she recently sent one of them down to the City Treasurer's office to draw her salary, with instructions to deposit it for her in the savings bank. The errand was promptly and correctly done, and the boy was back in his quarters in due time. The doubters don't believe in the system, but Miss Bascom does, and so far the boys do also.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

THE RECOGNIZED FORCE AND THE SECRET SERVICE.

A French correspondent of the London *Times* has the following article on the French Police:

"Like all French institutions, the organization of the Police has undergone numerous modifications, and, without going beyond the Empire, sufficient proofs of the assertion are to be found. When the Prince President made that famous progress through the provinces, out of which the Empire seemed to spring, he met a Prefect at Toulouse whose value he at once understood, and of whom he made the notorious Prefect of Police who was in office at the time of the *coup d'état*. That Prefect was M. De Maupas, whose name will remain attached to the history of the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December. M. De Maupas was young, gentlemanly in appearance, with an ambition which did not attempt to hide itself, and who showed himself to the Prince President as a man ready to win a high position. He was called to Paris; the Prefecture of Police was intrusted to him; he took part in all the conspiracies which preceded the *coup d'état*, and in that he played his part as best he might. M. De Maupas has been reproached with having been afraid on the night of the *coup d'état*, and it is to the revelations of M. De Morny that we owe the knowledge that he was afraid. M. De Morny was not afraid. The two men felt on the occasion not according to their temperament, but according to their character. M. De Morny was no braver than M. De Maupas; he was more skeptical. M. De Morny preferred dying a thousand times to not realizing the dreams of his ambition. For him to live without being able to satisfy all his caprices, to realize all his fancies, to exhaust all pleasures, was not to live; for him a speedy death was a thousand times preferable to a life without enjoyment. M. De Maupas was less of a fanatic in pleasure and less of a skeptic in religion; he preferred living without greatness to not living at all. Hence M. De Maupas was afraid, and M. De Morny made merry over the fright of M. De Maupas. M. De Maupas, I say, is to be praised for having been afraid, for that fear proves that every *coup d'état* begins with terror among these who accomplish it, and ends, in spite of their triumph, with the contempt of history. If fright did not stand at the beginning and remorse at the end, there is not a single ambitious man who, on getting into power, would not hasten to strangle liberty in one night, as an English writer has put it. M. De Maupas, however, though he did so in fear and trembling, contributed to the success of the *coup d'état*, and was made Minister of Police for his pains. As such, M. De Maupas became the most absorbing and the most envied Minister of the Empire. It was he who had the political direction of public opinion in the provinces and outside Paris; he could, in politics, exercise the most unexpected action. By his side the Prefect of Police, M. De Pietri—I believe, he who has since been called Pietri I.—directed the municipal and sectet Police in Paris, brooded over the provinces, and exercised influence beyond the frontiers. Unceasing conflicts and competition arose between him and the Ministers, each claiming his part in the political direction of the country, and each believing himself a loser in his prerogatives by the invading omnipotence of the Minister of Police. The protection of the sovereign's person being at that time one of the principal objects of the secret Police, Orsini's attempt showed the inconvenience of the system adopted, and, in 1858, the Ministry of Police, of which M. De Maupas was still the head, was suppressed, and Prefects of Police were created, who were at the same time Directors General of Public Safety, and the administration of the latter, though under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior, was transferred to the Prefecture of Police. Thus, in their quality of Prefects of Police, M. Bertelle, M. Collet-Meygret, Pietri II., had somewhat numerous powers, which were personal to them, and in that capacity they signed—'The Prefect of Police.' On the other hand, in all that concerned the general safety, they were the subordinates of the Minister of the Interior, and signed—'For the Minister of the Interior, the Director of General Safety, Prefect of Police.'

The direction of general safety transferred to the Prefecture of Police remained separated from the other services of the post, and was combined only in the person of the Prefect of Police. There is, indeed, a great difference between what is called the Police of Safety and the Direction of General Safety. The Police of Safety is the ordinary Police, with agents in uniform and agents in plain clothes, both being charged to watch over public security. It would be a great mistake to suppose that that service has really secret agents. It has agents in plain clothes, whom the public, which has nothing to fear from the Police, does not know. But those who have to fear the eye of the Police of Safety—thieves, adventurers, vagabonds, professional beggars, non-authorized, all the scum of the population—know them or recognize them, and it is rare that a policeman in plain clothes succeeds long in remaining unknown to the class of those who, from their violence or cunning, being without the pale of social laws, lie down regularly in dread of the Assize Court. It must be said, too, that detectives to an attentive eye have a look which easily makes them known. They generally look like military men out of uniform. They have either tall hats that are too new and clothes which have just left the ready-made shop, or they have round hats bulged in with too much art and clothes scientifically neglected. They carry a somewhat thick stick, which they hold as straight as a sword, or else, when they have no stick, they are given to keeping both hands in their pockets. They greatly prefer the military mustache; they are fond of having their hair cut close; but what they are most deficient in is that having a trade which consists in lounging, they do not know how to dress like loungers. They are for the most part, brave honest fellows, good husbands and fathers, calculated to reassure the most timid, and not afraid of being stabbed in the discharge of their duty.

But that part of the service having nothing in common with the Direction of General Safety, there were, at the period of which I speak, and when both services were united only in the person of the Prefect of Police, and separate for all the rest, rivalry and disputes, as may be supposed, and at last the political direction was given to the Minister of the Interior, while the Prefect of Police, though being the Minister's subordinate, still received more complete powers with regard to the general safety, and had only to send the Minister reports on what is called the political currents of public opinion. Unity of execution was thus given to the Police service in general, a unity which had before been wanting; for when the Prefect of Police had not the direction of general safety in the Provinces, it often happened that he called the Minister's attention to the existence of illegal associations, or even secret societies, and that the Ministry, taking no account of information which came from another quarter, neglected to follow out the departmental ramifications, of which the centre was in Paris. Moreover, it must be said that the action of the Police is much less visible now than formerly. Under monarchies in France plots became at times Governmental necessities, and it is a curious observation that whenever Government has felt the want of a plot the Police have always been able to discover one. Since the war the two Governments we have had have needed no plot. On the contrary, M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon have never had a better recommendation in the eyes of France than the fact that they have not had to put down that mysterious agitation of which plots are the personification and the summary. Hence for the last three years the Police has discovered no plot, and the conspiracy of Annonay to seize on the Marshal's sister-in-law as a hostage in case the Count of Chambord mounted the throne was so stupid in conception and in its aim that it was not necessary for the Police to take part in it in order to discover the origin and authors of it. But after the fall of the Empire, the Direction of General Safety followed M. Gambetta into the provinces, and the Prefecture of Police remained in Paris with Gen. Trochu. The most brilliant Prefect of Police in Paris was M. De Keratry, and in the Provinces it was M. Ranc who took charge of the general safety. It was he who caused the Prince of Joinville to be conducted out of France, and who for a long time carried about with him a warrant for the arrest of M. Thiers, who at a later date showed him no spite on that account. When the Assembly founded the Government of M. Thiers the Direction of General Safety continued to remain as a separate department of the Minister of the Interior till M. Broglie took upon himself that dignity. He restored it to the Prefect of Police, but in such a way as not to provoke the misunderstandings which had had such bad consequences under the Empire. The Direction of General Safety comprises four offices. The first is concerned with the recruiting and classifying of the *personnel*, which comprises, besides the central *personnel*, the country police, commissaries in large towns, and what are called special commissaries, who are to be found in the most important railway stations. Whereas the ordinary commissaries correspond only with the Prefect of their Department, the special commissaries of the stations may besides correspond directly with the Direction of General Safety. That Direction even looks upon them as important information agents. They are, indeed, placed in the midst of unceasing movement; they listen to and hear a great deal, they easily go from one point to another, and can supply the Government with valuable information. Besides, they are useful auxiliaries for the service of the Police of Safety, since they can watch the passage of evil doers or others who pass through their station. This service, which needs great surety of eye and much tact, like all the other services, had been singularly disorganized during the war and the Commune. The appointments were due to favor alone, and I remember passing through a station in the South where one of those primitive men opened the carriage door and asked, with touching innocence, 'I beg pardon, gentlemen, but is there any one among you answering to the name of Megy or Cluseret?' A laugh, as hearty as it was irreverent, was the answer of us all.

The second bureau of the Direction of General Safety specially deals with questions relating to the expulsion of strangers from French territory—extradition and what is called *éloignement*. This last is one of the most useful, but also one of the most terrible arms that the law has placed in the hands of those who watch over the general safety. It consists in removing from the two great centres of population, Paris and Lyons, all those who cannot show that they have some means of living. All who vegetate in the provinces, all whom an adventurous spirit urges into temptation, are always, as it were, fatally attracted by the two great centres of seduction, Lyons and especially Paris. The men appointed to the task jealously watch those excrescences of civilization, and as soon as they are sure that any one of them is obliged to live on the credulity or purse of others, or that he has no resources of his own, he is "removed." To be "removed" is the great terror of those whom Paris attracts, of those who are there pursuing some chimera of an eternal to-morrow, and whom the police banish to the solitary extremities of the country just when they think they are about to lay hands on the unattainable solution of the problem they cherish. No idea can be formed of the number of dangerous characters of which the police has thus rid the capital, or of the number of dreamers whose dreams it has suddenly dispelled.

The third bureau deals with offences against the Game laws, the eternal quarrel of the poacher and the gendarme, of the man who smuggles game into town in the prohibited season, and who exposes himself to the fangs of the police to flatter the costly tastes of some modern Lucullus. It is also to the third bureau that belongs the distribution of help to widows and to country vagrants who have nothing to take them home. Whenever the country police lay hands on a man with no visible means of existence, he pretends that he has relations in Bordeaux, Marseilles, Havre, Nantes, in one of the great towns, toward which all tramps aspire. The country authorities are prompt in believing them, and in thus getting rid of them, and tramps have in this way been known to journey all over France at the expense of the departments. But the third bureau, which centralizes all that information, dispels the beautiful dream, and forces the tramp to name his parish, on which alone his traveling expenses are charged.

Finally, the fourth bureau has the control of pictures and engravings. No engravings can appear in the shop windows without its stamp; none can go about in the hawker's pack. This bureau operates independently of the Direction of the Press at the Ministry of the Interior and the Censure Commission for Dramatic Works. It is this bureau which some time ago forbade a photograph of the Comte De Chambord, surrounded by the six Legitimist deputies who had voted against the prorogation of the Marshal's powers, and with this motto—*Potius mori quam fœdari*. Some days after M. Dahirel, one of the six, reproached the Duc De Broglie with the interdiction. 'You would not allow the Comte De Chambord's photograph to be sold,' he said. 'No,' replied M. De Broglie, 'I would not allow the device to be sold which gave you glory at the expense of your colleagues, for *potius mori* was for you, and *fœdari* for them.' In that way the Duke drew the laugher to his side.

As has been seen, the four bureaus taken together comprise all that interests the General Safety in the high sense of the term, and it is thus that from the *ensemble* of the information thus brought together the Prefect of Police makes his general reports to the Government, and thus furnishes it with a regular panorama of public opinion. We have still to speak of what is truly called the Secret Police—that is to say, the mysterious communications received at the Prefecture of Police from different and unknown sources. It may be said that in this respect the French Police is inferior to most on the Continent. 'It has not,' as a high functionary observed to me, 'a purse heavy enough to make big consciences kick the beam.' The permanent agents of either sex are extremely rare. It often happens that a man in possession of an important secret sells it; he may even sell several in succession, but it is seldom that the source does not dry up, and, as the Prefecture is not tender, it dispenses with the man's further services as soon as it perceives that he wants to sell invented secrets. In the lower classes there exist a species called *coqueurs*, who bring a piece of information from time to time, and who are paid according to its value. Worthy people have often even been seen to work for months in getting up a secret society and sell it as soon as it began to work. But in the highest classes spies are rare. The Direction of General Safety has certainly in each political party some one that gives information; but now the intelligent study of the newspapers is one of the most fruitful sources of information, and has done great harm to the trade of the genteel spy. Moreover, after the fall of the Empire, and when it was seen that the secret papers were rummaged, the recruiting of such spies became very difficult. It seems to be done with greatest ease at present, and since the Direction of General Safety has returned to the Prefecture of Police it is declared that offers of service abound. Besides, all is being reorganized in that service, which the Commune had destroyed, like so many others. When M. Pouyer-Quertier became Finance Minister, his special director brought him the funds of the State in a hat. In the same way, when the present Prefect took office he found all the documents of the Prefecture contained in four portfolios. At the present moment there are 112,900 *dossiers*. All associations, the International and many others, have there their history and their progress reported; each country, each event, has its curious and unedited documents, which will some day from the most curious pages of contemporaneous history. Newspapers themselves are there followed from their birth till their death. The extent of these records may be imagined when it is said that within the last three years the incredible number of 1,152 newspapers have been registered."

THE TROY IRON WORKS.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—THE OUTLOOK ON THE WHOLE NOT UNFAVORABLE.

The custom at the several iron mills in Troy has been to have two different scales of wages, one for Summer and the other for Winter, the latter being the lowest. Last Fall a considerable reduction was made, and this Spring, notwithstanding the general depression of the iron business, the men have, until lately, looked for their usual Summer advance. No formal notice has been given to the contrary, but it has been generally understood, and the Troy *Times* now states, upon authority, that there will not be any advance made this Spring. The report that the works of Corning & Co. are going to suspend operations for six weeks, on account of lack of orders, is not well founded. Mr. Bainbridge says that since the 1st of January the mills of this firm have simply been running from week to week, and the managers themselves do not decide whether the mills will continue operations during any ensuing week until the Friday before. If there are any orders to fill the mills will be run and the surplus iron stowed away; if not, the mills, or certain departments, will suspend operations for one or two weeks, as the case may be. Large quantities of iron are being stacked up, but the employers declare it impolitic to get too large a stock of manufactured material in store. The same state of affairs prevails at the works of the Messrs. Burden, although the mills have been running more steadily since the termination of the long strike than those of Corning & Co. Col. Babcock, of the Rensselaer works, has said that no advance in wages will be made at these works, but he further stated that the proprietors did not contemplate making any reduction. The *Times* adds: "The opinions of the men employed by the different firms on the state of affairs are varied; they do not fail to see that business is unusually slack for this season of the year, but many think that they should have their usual advance, and talk of striking. It is safe to say, however, that there will not be any strike for higher wages, although the men may object to a reduction. We are reliably informed that the policy of the National Union will be to prevent strikes, and it is even stated that the local unions will be neither sustained nor supported if they order a strike. In speaking of the prospects of a better condition of the iron trade, Mr. Babcock said that it was his opinion that after the financial question was settled business would greatly improve. At present men did not know how values may be altered by legislation, and only transact business from hand to mouth, as it might be styled. If a blacksmith has a few horses to shoe, he purchases a couple of rods of iron instead of a bundle, as heretofore; and so with the jobbers and other consumers. In former years enough orders have been entered on the books of the several manufacturers by the 1st of April to keep the mills running until the 1st of August. At present there are not orders enough ahead for one week's supply. Every one seems to be afraid to purchase for reasons above stated. The railroad companies, who may be said to consume more than two-thirds of the merchant iron now manufactured, besides the regular class called railroad iron, are curtailing expenses in every conceivable manner, and are not taking a quarter as much bar iron as formerly. Roads in course of construction have not yet recovered from the effect of the failures last Fall, and will not, Mr. Babcock says, in months to come. How this affects the iron manufacturers can be readily seen. They say that they are not making money by running their mills, but will continue to furnish work as long as possible, simply for the purpose of keeping the machinery moving and for the benefit of the men. So long as this feeling continues, and so long as the men act in concert with their employers as they have done in this city during the past Winter, there will be work for all."

A DEAD WOMAN WHO GETS HUNGRY.

The Halifax *Recorder* relates the following: "There is a woman in the north end of the city who is firmly convinced that she is dead, and all efforts to convince her to the contrary have proved fruitless. About six months ago she had a remarkably vivid dream that she had suddenly expired, and averred subsequently that she experienced all the sensations which she imagined would attend dying. At intervals ever since then she subsides either into a trance or so strongly imagines herself to be in one, that for days she lies in bed motionless and apparently lifeless, often, at the expiration of forty-eight hours or more, being found wandering about the house in search of something to eat, after which she remains sensible for a while and then subsides again."

MORE BENEVOLENT BEQUESTS.

The will of the late William Johnson, of New-Haven, Conn., gives to religious and charitable organizations sums aggregating $37,000. The money is distributed as follows: To the Home Missionary Society, $11,000; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $9,000; to the American Bible Society, $10,000; to the Congregational Union, $3,000; to the American Missionary Association, $4,000; this sum to be applied under the direction of the Executive Committee of said association, for the education of the ignorant, both black and white, in the Southern States. The deceased left an estate valued at about $250,000. The deceased gave not many months ago $1,000 to the Girls' Industrial School, Middletown, and one of his latter gifts was $500 to the Connecticut General Hospital, in New-Haven.

THE SCOTT MURDER.

THE TRIAL FOR WHICH LOUIS RIEL IS DENOUNCED.

THE HELPLESS AND WOUNDED VICTIM NAILED UP ALIVE IN HIS COFFIN FOR TEN AND A HALF HOURS, AND THEN KILLED BY A BRUTAL MAN.

Ex-President Bruce, of Riel's original Provisional Government, has published in a Canadian paper a long letter giving an account of the murder of Thomas Scott, which was done under circumstances of more than fiendish barbarity. The Ottawa *Free Press* believes that "the statements may be accepted as absolute facts." Mr. Bruce writes:

"On the 4th of March, 1870, Thomas Scott was shot opposite the fort, a little below the road leading to the Assiniboine River, after a sham trial, passed in the absence of him that was doomed to death. M. Riel says: 'On the third of the same month (March) we brought Scott before a tribunal of war.' He was not brought before that tribunal of assassins before his sentence of death was passed, and he was brought thither, not to plead his cause, but simply to hear the reading of the sentence already delivered against him. * * * Among the seven who formed the tribunal of war, one—only one—had the courage to oppose the sentence of death, denouncing it as a cold-blooded murder. The six others shamefully bent their heads before the petty tyrant's will. Eternal shame upon the heads of those six men. Their cowardice has written on their heads the word assassin, while the courage of the opponent makes to-day the consolation and happiness of his conscience. That man who fearlessly voted against the six others, in spite of the abusive language and threats, was Baptiste Lepine, Ambrose's brother, who, with the five others, voted for Scott's death. I said the execution took place on the 4th of March, 1870. The details of that butchery cause a human being to shudder with horror, and it is hard to conceive how it is that men's hearts can contain such wickedness, can surpass in cold-blooded cruelty the most ferocious animals. Six soldiers had been chosen to shoot Scott. I have here again to write the name of a man whose behavior in that circumstance reflects on him the greatest honor. Augustin Parisien, one of the six soldiers, declared openly that he would not shoot at Scott; and, in fact, he took off the cap from his gun before the word of command—'present'—was give. Of the five balls remaining only two hit the poor victim, one in the left shoulder, the other in the upper part of the chest, above the heart. Had the other soldiers missed the mark unintentionally, or had they willingly aimed too high, too low, or aside? It is unknown. However that may be, as the two wounds were not sufficient to cause death, at least sudden death, a man named Guillemette stepped forward and discharged the contents of a pistol close to Scott's head while he was lying on the ground. This ball, however, took a wrong direction. It went into the upper part of the right cheek and came out somewhere about the cartilage of the nose. Scott was still not dead, but that did not prevent his butchers from placing him, alive, and still speaking, in a kind of coffin made of four rough boards; it was nailed and placed in the south-east bastion, and an armed soldier was placed at the door. This would seem like a story made at one's ease if there were not several witnesses full of life who heard between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening the unfortunate Scott speaking from under the lid of his coffin, and it is known that he had been shot at 12:30. What a long and horrible agony, and what a ferocious cruelty on the part of his butchers! The words heard and understood by the French Metis were only these: 'My God! my God!' Some English Metis, and others speaking Scott's tongue, heard distinctly these words: 'For God's sake, take me out of here or kill me!' Toward 11 o'clock, that is after ten and a half hours of frightful agony, a person whose name I shall withhold for the present went into the bastion and gave him the finishing stroke with a butcher's knife according to some; with a pistol according to others. That same person after having inflicted the last blow to poor Scott, said, as he was coming down from the bastion: 'The — — — — shall not speak any more; he is dead this time. (L'enfant de chien-ne cette-fois-ci.) The corpse was left in the south-east bastion a few days, being watched by soldiers, relieved each in turn. On the third or fourth night, I could not say precisely which, the corpse was taken out of the bastion, placed in Dr. Schultz's sleigh, the same in which the doctor had brought to jail Mrs. Schultz, then sick, pulling the sleigh himself, as I have stated in my second letter. That same vehicle, then drawn by a gray horse, was taken toward the Red River, and stopped about one and a-half miles from the fort, nearly opposite the River La Seine. By means of a large stone tied to the corpse, the body of Thomas Scott went to the bottom of the river to come thence no more. A few words more and I am through this horrible tragedy. It was in the afternoon of the day when the execution took place that the corpse was placed in the coffin; and it was later taken out of it in the bastion, but, in order to avoid suspicion, a grave had been dug inside the gate facing the Assiniboine River, a few steps to the right, and it is there the coffin which was thought to contain Scott's body was lowered."

THE NEW VICEROY OF IRELAND.

The Irish gentry are very much pleased at the Duke of Abercorn's having once more accepted the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and all the more so as he fulfills the double function of a great landed proprietor and Viceroy. In extent his possessions are among the largest in the country, but in value they are inferior to those of Lords Pembroke, Downshire, Waterford, and Sir Richard Wallace. Lord Pembroke's is the most valuable, comprising as it does the most fashionable part of Dublin, and land between the city and Kingstown. The rental is now £70,000 a year. The Duke of Abercorn has always been conspicuous for his fine-person and noble bearing, and is, perhaps, the *beau ideal* of an aristocrat. His daughters are remarkable for their beauty and their splendid alliances. They have respectively married the Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch; the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough; the Earls of Durham, Lichfield, and Mount Edgecumbe, and the Marquis of Lansdowne. No family in England has such a prestige at the present time. The Duke has three sons in Parliament. The eldest is Lord in Waiting to the Prince of Wales, the third Under Secretary for India. The closest intimacy has existed from childhood between this family and Queen Victoria's. The Duchess, a half sister to Earl Russell, is celebrated for the charm and gracefulness of her manner. Her mother was one of the daughters of the famous Duchess of Gordon, known as "The Duke-catcher," as she married her three daughters to Dukes. It is a fact that her Grace at one time "had her eye on" the first Emperor Napoleon as a son-in-law, and spent much of her time at Paris with that end in view. It was, however, from a ball at the house of her daughter, the Duchess of Richmond, that Wellington was summoned to conquer, at Waterloo, her contemplated son-in-law. The Duchess of Abercorn was a traveler in the train to which that awful accident happened, in 1868, by a petroleum wagon running down an incline and coming in contact with the engine of the Irish mail. Her marvelously cool and calm behavior on that occasion excited profound admiration. The Duke of Abercorn succeeded his grandfather as first Marquis, when a boy. The first Marquis was a great celebrity in his day, and plays a large part in contemporary memoirs. In the north of Ireland he was quite a prince, and the Duke of Wellington refers in his dispatches to the trouble he has in satisfying "the two great northern Lords," Abercorn and Conyngham. From his seat, Stanmore, Lady Morgan writes: "This house looks like a little town. One hundred and twenty people slept under its roof at Christmas, not including the under servants. The Queen's Chamberlain told me there was nothing like the whole establishment in England, and perhaps for a subject in Europe;" and Lockhart tells how Sir Walter Scott delighted to record his meeting with Lord Abercorn, traveling between Carlisle and Longtown, as, perhaps, the last relic of a style of manners now passed away, and never likely to be revived. "The ladies of the family occupied four or five carriages, all drawn by the Marquis' own horses, while the noble Lord himself brought up the rear, mounted on horseback and decorated with the Ribbon of the Garter. On meeting the cavalcade, Scott turned with them, and was not a little amused when they reached the village of Longtown, which he had ridden through an hour before with the preparations made for the dinner of the party. The Marquis' major-domo and cook had arrived here at an early hour of the morning, and everything was now arranged for his reception in the paltry little public house as nearly as possible in the style of his own lordly mansions. The ducks and geese that three hours ago had been dabbling in the village pond were now ready to make their appearance under numberless disguises as entrées. A regular bill of fare flanked the Marquis' cover. Every towel had been pressed to do service as napkin, and, that nothing might be wanting to this mimicry of splendor, the landlady's crockery and pewter had been furbished up and mustered in solemn form on a crazy old buffet, which was to represent a sideboard worthy of Lucullus." In his former Viceroyalty the Duke's household and equipage arrangements were on a superb scale, and their splendor will now doubtless be repeated.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

The *Temps* notices the singular fact that when M. Ollivier, whose part in the disastrous French war stamps him in the opinion of his countrymen as an unlucky individual, took his seat for the first time in the French Academy, his colleagues were busy with the dictionary, and having reached the letter N, were engaged in discussing the word *néfaste*—inauspicious. A similar coincidence, remarks the London *Echo*, is said to have been noticed on the occasion of the visit paid to the Academy by the Queen Christina of Sweden, in 1658. After the royal visitor had been heard and admired a copy of verses, the production of an Academician, it was proposed, in order to give her some idea of the serious labors of the learned Assembly, to read her a page of the dictionary. This was accordingly done; when the word *jeu*, a game or pastime, happening to come first, was illustrated by certain proverbial phrases, among which occurred the following: "*Jeux de Princes*, regal pastime, agreeable only to those who originate it—a piece of spite or of violence perpetrated by one in power." This was terribly apropos, Queen Christina having but three months before engaged in the "regal pastime" of putting her equerry Monaldeschi to death, an act of arbitrary power which, even at that period, was [illegible]

METHODIST CONFERENCES.

SESSIONS IN THIS CITY AND BROOKLYN.

REPORT OF POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT—THE SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY — CANDIDATES FOR ORDERS—THE MINISTERS' MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday's session of the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference, at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, was preceded by a special hour of prayer commencing at 8 A. M., and, at the request of the officers of the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society, an adjournment for the day was effected at 11:30, in order to afford that society the opportunity to hold its anniversary and meeting for the election of officers. After the usual preliminaries of the session, the Secretary announced that it would be found desirable to call for further action on the part of the conference in regard to the publication of the minutes, and asked that Rev. J. S. Richardson be added to the list of Assistant Secretaries, which was done. The seventh question — the examination of candidates for Elders' orders — was then taken up. Two candidates, J. T. Shew and S. Martin, were examined, and duly elected. The name of Rev. W. C. Fowler also appeared on the list, but a brother announced that he had withdrawn from the Methodist Church. The President, however, was of the opinion that the withdrawal was not complete until the consent of the conference had been granted. It was then moved that the conference grant such consent, and the motion was carried.

Rev. D. C. Crawford, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District, reported the past year to be one of spiritual prosperity, although the late financial troubles somewhat materially affected the interest of the Church in that district, and retarded progress. In Sing Sing the brethren early last Summer projected a new church, and purchased a lot for that purpose at a cost of $13,000, but went no further. Present measures being now adopted by the Trustees, however, would tend to the expectation of the erection of one of the most spacious edifices in Sing Sing. The church in North Sing Sing was commenced four years ago as a mission entirely sustained by the people. The property is now worth $30,000, and no outside help is asked for. Great praise is due its worthy Pastor, J. F. Richmond, for his very efficient management. Large revivals have occurred in Poughkeepsie, Pleasantville, Sing Sing, and notably so at Peekskill.

The passing of Elders' character was resumed, and Rev. W. G. Browning was changed to superannuated relations in consequence of the delicate condition of his health. Rev. B. M. Genung, of the class of '43, was declared by his Presiding Elder to be not only suffering from ill health, but also from pecuniary want. Rev. Mr. Crawford moved that a subscription of $500 be taken up at once for the relief of Brother Genung's family. The motion was carried, and the members of the conference responded to the sum of $725, which, on motion, was increased to $1,000, $500 of which was to be donated to Brother Genung, and the remaining $500 to other destitute brethren. A committee of five, of the class of '43, was then appointed to convey the condolence of the conference to Brother Genung and to communicate to him its action in his behalf. Rev. Mr. Crawford moved that the whole amount of money collected be placed in the hands of the presiding Bishop, to be disbursed by him according to the intentions of the conference.

Mr. Alexander Winchell, Chancellor of the Syracuse University, delivered some remarks commending that institution to the favorable consideration of the conference, and read an extract of the report for the last year, during which time much progress was made in the establishment of auxiliary colleges to the organization of the university. A College of Fine Arts has been added, the first college of the kind organized in America. Two courses of study are at present arranged in it—one in architecture and one in painting. The Smithsonian Institute makes the museum of the university a depository of duplicate specimens, and the United States Patent Office deposits a large collection of models. The library consists of 5,000 volumes, 1,000 of which were added during last year. The number of students in the College of Liberal Arts last year was 108, present year, 137, and in the College of Fine Arts, 16. Nearly eighty-two per cent. of the students in the College of Liberal Arts are church members; sixty-four per cent. of the whole number are Methodist Episcopals, seven and a half per cent. Presbyterians, four and one-fifth Baptists, two and one-half Episcopalians, while four-fifths of one per cent. belong to the Reformed, Congregational, Lutheran, Catholic, and Unitarian Churches, and eighteen and one-half have no church connections. The value of the university real estate is estimated at $120,000, and the present total assets amount to $616,189. To raise the institution above the level of mediocrity the general endowment must be enlarged, as it is yet far from being complete.

The candidates for orders remaining on trial since last session were next called up for examination by presiding Bishop Peck. They are W. A. Chadwick, D. E. White, R. H. Travis, O. R. Routon, E. White, J. H. Mitchell, Thomas S. Bond, F. D. Abrams, Josiah Tettey, Eli Quick, and Orvill Van Keuren. The Bishop addressed them kindly and advisedly upon the life which they were about to lead as ministers of the Gospel, and said it was his duty to ask them several solemn questions as a preliminary to their ordination. This done, he commended them to always carefully prepare their sermons, and to try and imbue their oratory with sound common sense. The candidates then retired. They will be ordained on Sunday afternoon.

The preliminary report of the Committee on Necessitous Cases was presented by Rev. Mr. King. The amount reported to superannuated and supernumerary preachers was $7,700; to widows, $3,750; to orphans, $250; total, $12,525.

After transacting some unimportant business the conference adjourned.

The anniversary of the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society was held immediately afterward, Rev. Z. N. Lewis presiding. The Treasurer, Rev. W. G. Browning, reported that the assets on hand since April 1, 1873, were $465 67; total receipts during the past year were $2,111 70, while the total outlay for the same time amounted to $1,795 30, leaving $316 40 cash on hand. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Rev. Z. N. Lewis, President; Rev. C. S. Brown, Vice President; Rev. W. G. Browning, Treasurer; Rev. J. P. Hermance, Recording Secretary; Rev. T. Lodge, Corresponding Secretary. Revs. A. H. Ferguson, H. B. Mead, and A. M. Osborn were elected Managers to fill the vacancies of three whose time had expired. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Ray and Osborn.

The anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was celebrated at 7:30 P. M. There was a very large attendance, and spirited addresses were delivered by Rev. J. W. Ackerly, Mr. L. B. Skidmore, and Rev. J. F. McClelland. The amounts collected during the past year, to be paid into the fund of the General Missionary Society of the Church, were as follows: New-York District, $22,008 29; Poughkeepsie, $4,496 43; Rhinebeck, $1,331 81; Prattsville, $1,521 48; Ellenville, $1,331 08; Newburg, $3,296 48; total amount collected, $33,985 57.

THE NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

The members of the New-York East Conference met yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in the Simpson Methodist Church. When Bishop A. J. W. Wiley called the conference to order every seat in the church was occupied. A large portion of the audience was composed of ladies. The business of the session commenced with the receptions of communications, several of which were referred to the Board of Stewards. After the reading of the journal Bishop Wiley announced that the conference would resume the consideration of question No. 3—the examination of supernumeraries. The application of Rev. Mr. Keeler to be made an effective elder was unanimously granted.

Rev. W. T. Gilbert was continued in a supernumerary relation.

On his own application, Rev. R. H. Loomis was transferred from a supernumerary to an effective relation.

Rev. E. Granbury was also made an effective Elder from a supernumerary, he having worked actively during the latter part of the year.

The supernumerary relation of A. S. Francis was unanimously continued.

Rev. M. N. Olmstead was made an effective Elder from a supernumerary, and the supernumerary relation of Rev. J. C. Thomas was continued.

This concluded the examination of supernumeraries, and the question of superannuated preachers was taken up. The elections of the following superannuated preachers were continued:

Revs. T. W. Siger, N. Kellogg, G. W. Scofield, R. D. Kirby, G. L. Fuller, W. F. Smith, L. Davenport, S. S. Strong, C. Silliman, J. Sandford, Samuel Dunn, H. Burton, G. Waterbury, R. Codling, H. Hatfield, Moses Hill, J. Crawford, S. T. Stebbins, C. Braynard, J. Field, L. D. Nickerson, L. Webb, Maurice Hill, D. Devinney, S. H. Clarke, A. S. Hill, A. Nash, J. Trippett, S. Howland, J. Parker, N. Tibbles, M. C. White, R. K. Reynolds, E. A. Griswold, Seymour Landor, and T. G. Osborn.

A long letter to the conference from Rev. Samuel Dunn, a superannuated preacher of the New-York East Conference, now residing in Penzance, Cornwall, England, was read, in which he recounted his own labors during the year, and asked that his relation be continued. He inclosed to Rev Dr. Roche a draft for £10 sterling, (about $55,) to be given to the fund f[illegible] aged preachers.

Dr. Woodruff moved that the Secretary of the conference be instructed to write a letter of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Dunn for his donation and inform him of his relation to the conference.

When the name of C. Silliman was called, a venerable old man, who day after day occupies the same seat in one of the front benches in the Conference, rose in his place and in a feeble voice said: "I cannot accept any other relation. With two others I am the oldest member of this conference. I have seen eighty years, and I hope that my relation will be continued."

Bishop Wiley—"God bless the fathers."

During the year Rev. E. Olden, a superannuated preacher of the conference, died.

It was announced by Presiding Elder Pillsbury, of the New-Haven District, that he had money for Rev. Z. Davenport, whose wife is an invalid.

It was also announced that the venerable N. Orchard, of Jamaica, needed help very much.

Presiding Elder Ling, of the Long Island North District, announced that he had money for Mrs. E. F. Hadley, the wife of a superannuated preacher.

Rev. Mr. Ross, on the part of the Committee on Statistics, announced that several churches had not yet made their statistical reports to the committee.

Rev. Henry Astoll announced that fifty charges had not yet reported their missionary money.

Dr. Mitchell was excused from serving on the Committee on Bible Societies, and Rev. W. W. Clarke was appointed in his place.

A communication from the Seaman's Friend Society was referred to the appropriate committee.

Bishop Wiley then announced that the conference would take up the question of admitting the members of the second class to full connection with the conference.

The names of the following gentlemen, members of the second class, were then read:

David McMullen, Dexter L. Lownesburg, John T. Langley, M. Chandler Wesley, L. Home, William E. Tompkinson, Thomas W. Bethel, Edwin A. Blake, George A. Parkington, Robert Roden, and William Browne.

These gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Blake, answered their names and took the seats prepared for them on the first benches.

Bishop Wiley then announced that the candidates for the full connection with the conference were about to be asked certain questions which it was most important should be answered with all due solemnity. The Bishop explained the meaning of these questions at great length, after which the following candidates were admitted to full connection:

Rev. David McMullen, Mr. John T. Langley, Rev. N. Chandler, Mr. Wesley L. Home, Mr. Thomas W. Bethel, Mr. George A. Parkington, and Mr. Robert Roden.

Bishop Wiley then announced that he would call up the question of promoting local preachers to orders early to-day.

Dr. Curry moved that the five presiding elders be requested to present applications for admission to orders from local preachers to the Secretary. The motion was carried, and the following names of applicants from the different districts were presented:

New-York District, Presiding Elder Merwin—Lindsay Parker, Ephraim K. Watts, and John E. Smith.

South Long Island District, Presiding Elder Fletcher—F. M. Hallock, George Filmer, and James Robinson.

Bridgeport District, Presiding Elder Scudder—J. J. Jordan.

New-Haven District, Presiding Elder Pillsbury—Nelson L. Porter, Wm. M. Marwick, John B. Shephard, and John S. Wilson.

A motion to add the name of John E. Searles to the Committee on Memoirs to prepare a memoir of Sister A. S. Francis was carried. A communication was received from the Brooklyn Women's Temperance Society asking permission for some of their number to address the conference. The communication was signed by Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Wilder, and Mrs. Hart.

Rev. Mr. Boole, of this City, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Ladies' Temperance Society and inform them that the communication had been received, and that their request to address the council would be granted.

The committee were Rev. W. H. Boole, Dr. Woodruff, and Rev. S. H. Platt.

Dr. Dio Lewis, Rev. Mr. Williams, of the African Methodist Church; Rev. Mr. Wayman, of Fleet Street M. E. Church; Rev. Mr. Alabaster, of the New-York Central Conference; Rev. David Decker, of Elmira; Dr. A. O. Harlan, Secretary to the Board of Education, and Dr. Sims, of the Newark Conference, were introduced to the conference by Bishop Wiley.

The proceedings terminated for the day with the singing of the Doxology.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Only twenty-nine of the new panel of 100 petit jurors summoned attended in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and of this number some ten or twelve applied to be excused from service. Recorder Hackett announced that he could not permit the administration of justice to be interfered with by the absence of jurors, and refused to excuse the majority of the applicants. His Honor also directed that each of the absent jurors be fined $250 for non-attendance....James Magee pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....George Baker and Daniel Merrin, two confidence operators, charged with defrauding Richard Jones, of Philadelphia, out of $20 on the 25th of March, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Benoni Roseball, indicted on two charges of grand larceny, pleaded guilty to one, and was remanded for sentence....Phillip Schayer pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George H. Walter, charged with forging the name of Albert Weber, the piano-forte manufacturer, to a check for $32, on the Bank of the Metropolis, which he presented in payment for a suit of clothes, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years....John English, charged with the larceny of clothing valued at $200, the property of Mary Schafer, of No. 265 West Twenty-fifth street, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Edward Buckley pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....William Timmins and Ellen Joseph were jointly charged with stealing jewelry and clothing valued at $200, the property of Charlotte Brown, of No. 421 West One Hundred and Twenty-first street. Timmins pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months. The female prisoner was tried and acquitted....George Antz and James Durkin, charged with breaking into the slaughter-house of Steinrich & Adler, at Forty-fourth street and East River, and stealing therefrom $30 worth of meat, were found guilty, and each sent to State Prison for three years....Joseph E. Spellman, George Earle, and August Kley pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Michael Roy pleaded guilty to an attempted petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Gallus Wehenkel, a youthful thief, pleaded guilty and was sent to the House of Refuge....Thomas Bonner and James Hogan pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE WILL OF THE LATE ADA NOYES.

The will of Ada A. Noyes, "Ada Clare," was admitted to probate yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. It bears date Nov. 18, 1870. She disposes of her property as follows: After providing for the payment of her debts, she bequeaths to her husband, John Franklin Noyes, all her clothing, jewelry, books, furniture, and all other household articles. The rest of her estate, real and personal, she gives in trust to her executors, John W. Mitchell and Clarence G. Mitchell, to be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds, together with all moneys due her, to be invested according to their best judgment, and disposed of in the following manner: The income arising from the same is to be divided into three equal portions, one part of which is to be paid to her husband for three years, and at the expiration of that term, should he survive, he is to receive the principal. Should he die in the meantime, it is to go to their children or their issue. The other two-thirds are left to the children and their issue. Should the husband and children and all their issue be dead at the time specified, the entire property is to be divided, share and share alike, between Mrs. Marie Howland, of Hamilton, N. Y.; William Winter, New-York; Zavarr Wilmshurst, New-York. Then follows a general provision that no one shall receive more than the income of their share until three years after the date of the admission of the will to probate, and until after they arrive at the age of twenty-one years. The amount of the property is not sworn to. The will is witnessed by Roger V. Bownell, of No. 123 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, and Rufus Trevor, of No. 77 Avenue C.

FIFTY-TWO YEARS' SENTENCE ON SIXTEEN INDICTMENTS.

Julius Spero, who formerly did business at No. 17 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, was called for sentence in the Hudson County Sessions, upon sixteen charges of receiving stolen goods. He was tried upon one of the charges and convicted, and pleaded guilty to the remaining fifteen. From the testimony taken on the trial, it appeared that Porter Brothers, of Broadway, New-York, had in their employ a dishonest clerk named Fisher. Fisher stole a number of cases of pins and other fancy goods, valued in all at $2,600, and sent them to Spero, who having sold them divided the proceeds. Fisher was arrested in this City, and is under bail for trial here. Spero was arrested in Jersey City, and tried with the result already stated. Judge Hoffman yesterday sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment on the charge on which he was tried, and three years' imprisonment on each of the other charges—the several terms to run together. When the sentence had been pronounced, Spero exclaimed: "Oh, my God!" and fell in a dead faint to the floor. He was with much difficulty revived, and taken to jail.

THE DISORDERLY-HOUSE NUISANCE.

Jane Girard and Emma De Forrest, two of the four keepers of disorderly houses in the Fifteenth Precinct arrested by Capt. Byrne on Thursday night, furnished $1,000 bail each in the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and were released. Isaac D. Brodlek, of No. 338 East Eighteenth street, became surety for the woman Girard, and Minnie Windholtz, of No. 117 Ludlow street, for Emma De Forrest. The Grand Jury yesterday presented four additional indictments against keepers of disorderly houses. Bench warrants were issued for their arrest and given to Capt. Byrne for execution. The parties were arrested last night, and will be brought to the District Attorney's office to-day.

DISFIGURING THE STREET-LAMPS.

Commissioner Van Nort has given orders to Mr. E. B. Schaffer, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, to remove all signs, advertisements, and bills from public lamp-posts, telegraph-poles, shade-trees, fire-hydrants, awning-posts, and rails in this City. Mr. Van Nort has also requested the Police Commissioners to cause the arrest of any person who shall hereafter attach signs, bills, and advertisements to the lamp-posts, telegraph-poles, trees, fire-hydrants, awning-posts, and rails from which they are to be removed.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

NATIVITY, AGE, SEX, AND OCCUPATION OF THE PEOPLE WHO SLEPT IN THE POLICE STATIONS DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1874.

The following tables show the number of lodgers accommodated at the various Police stations in this City during the months of January, February, and March last, with their nativity, ages, occupations, and social condition:

TOTAL NUMBER OF LODGERS.

	Males.			Females.		
Precincts.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1	174	195	285	181	81	93
2	7	16	10	109	102	84
3	68	55	39	4	3	9
4	1381	1470	1253	301	296	373
5	1391	1268	1316	273	354	274
6	854	1432	1433	391	372	523
7	583	394	569	196	163	250
8	361	336	368	314	234	294
9	240	275	351	129	121	189
10	1627	1674	1770	562	500	680
11	1046	841	746	306	278	263
12	757	620	804	48	29	42
13	4	7	18	6	8	8
14	1073	1102	1150	543	518	645
15	783	1173	1377	348	413	635
16	5	2	..	303	277	293
17	903	932	1348	373	213	388
18	1081	1007	1114	684	564	502
19	530	466	563	117	81	215
20	2459	1625	2002	262	228	288
21	1070	931	1014	358	304	362
22	1434	1340	1555	270	213	185
23	1099	779	989	27	19	26
25	2536	1963	1610	..	..	..
27	432	309	403	179	172	174
28	2	4	1	..	..	1
29	892	942	888	474	385	322
30	80	82	118	1	1	3
31	143	360	599	3	4	..
32	268	356	420	1	3	4
33	18	65	87	1	1	5
34	350	191	368	7	2	11
Total	24073	22362	24711	6701	5939	7208

HABITUAL LODGERS.

	Males.			Females.		
Precincts.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1	34	109	182	146	77	71
2	1	3	..	90	99	79
3	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	1192	1016	1045	209	229	326
5	550	959	1094	198	291	225
6	541	810	957	196	267	412
7	453	331	521	165	156	243
8	242	253	328	28	175	266
9	56	132	202	94	93	148
10	965	1526	1739	442	463	675
11	956	778	681	224	268	254
12	113	183	367	16	15	25
13	1	..	1	..	..	..
14	909	1015	1027	457	450	588
15	360	1004	1289	234	374	625
16	1	..	..	235	220	254
17	474	517	869	304	162	317
18	874	877	959	657	535	499
19	249	144	248	99	55	179
20	2095	1402	1817	241	192	263
21	925	807	949	343	285	329
22	1453	1340	1555	275	212	185
23	637	565	692	7	11	10
25	1708	1428	1196	..	..	..
27	53	67	76	119	124	139
28	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	530	668	535	361	339	230
30	5	7	30	1	..	1
31	43	262	448	..	2	..
32	117	229	267	..	..	1
33	..	13	17	..	..	..
34	10	1	4	..	..	..
Total	15478	16446	19025	5442	5094	6344

NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	17,999	2,335	20,334
Ireland	31,735	15,980	47,715
England	5,247	612	5,859
Germany	12,567	558	13,125
Scotland	1,148	195	1,343
France	884	7	891
Canada	500	118	618
Italy	26	1	27
Poland	41	1	42
Russia	54	..	54
Sweden	206	1	207
Denmark	126	1	127
Wales	101	15	116
Spain	32	..	32
Norway	9	..	9
Holland	25	..	25
Arabia	10	..	10
Nova Scotia	15	4	19
South America	3	..	3
Switzerland	94	1	95
Bohemia	11	..	11
Mexico	4	14	18
Newfoundland	5	2	7
Austria	20	..	20
Africa	23	..	23
Belgium	36	..	36
New-Brunswick	7	1	8
East Indies	31	..	31
West Indies	139	..	139
Sandwich Islands	1	..	1
Madeira Islands	23	..	23
Hungary	12	..	12
Portugal	3	..	3
China	3	..	3
Gibraltar	1	..	1
Egypt	1	..	1
Australia	1	..	1
Bavaria	..	2	2
St. Helena	3	..	3
Total	71,146	19,848	90,994

AGES OF LODGERS.

Males.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
Under 20 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 to 30 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,141
30 to 40 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,569
40 to 50 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,612
Over 50 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,425
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,146

Females.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
Under 20 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	706
20 to 30 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,516
30 to 40 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,836
40 to 50 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,826
Over 50 years	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,964
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,848

SOCIAL CONDITION OF LODGERS.

Males.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Married	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,517
Single	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66,629
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,146

Females.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Married	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,523
Single	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,325
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,848

COLORED PERSONS.

Males.			Females.			
Jan.	Feb.	March.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
353	303	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81
Grand total						1,015

OCCUPATIONS.

	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Agents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Architects	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Auctioneers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Awning-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Artists	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Attorneys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Actors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Brick-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
Blacksmiths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1027
Bakers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	842
Butchers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	564
Barbers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141
Builders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Bar-tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46
Boatmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	706
Brewers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	322
Boiler-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	309
Brush-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	89
Book-keepers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113
Book-binders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98
Bricklayers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	236
Bill-posters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Block-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Brass-finishers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	176
Beggars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Brakemen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Basket-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Button-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Bootblacks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Broom-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Brokers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Boat-builders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Brass-founders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Boot-fitters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Clerks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1294
Clergymen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Cartmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	139
Carpenters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1781
Coopers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	289
Cooks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	681
Cabinet-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	154
Coachmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92
Confectioners	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110
Calkers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44
Carriage-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
Coppersmiths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120
Carvers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81
Carders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Cutters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47
Curriers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59
Comb-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52
Cork-cutters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Cap-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Cement-makers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
Cutlers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Chiropodists	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Conductors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Card-writers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Calico-printers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Contractors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Drivers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	556
Dyers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59
Druggists	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65
Drovers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Dentists	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Draughtsmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Dock-builders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Engineers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107
Engravers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	164
Errand-boys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Expressmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Editors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	118
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	694
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	337
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	145
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	109
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	139
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8781
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	142
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	319
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	175
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	74
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41866
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	257
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	614
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1519
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1052
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6188
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	258
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1819
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	442
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	125
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	218
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	161
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5537
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1311
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	758
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	282
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	548
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	505
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	766
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	368
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	163
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	122
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	123
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Waiters	390	329	259	978
Wheelwrights	39	40	36	115
Weavers	101	66	44	211
Watchmakers	61	54	43	158
Waiter-girls	5	..	..	5
Washerwomen	330	285	332	947
Wire-workers	47	12	1	60
Whitewashers	6	3	2	11
Wig-makers	1	1	..	2
Weighers	..	2	..	2
Whip-maker	..	1	..	1

THE NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

The next convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey will be held at Grace Church, Newark, on May 26, and promises to be an important one for the interests of that denomination. Delegates have been elected in all the parishes, and embrace many of the leading men of the State, including Messrs. Cortlandt Parker, A. Q. Keasbey, Ex-Chancellor Williamson, A. S. Livingston, of Trenton, Ex-Mayor Chetwood, of Elizabeth, and other active men. The principal question of interest will be the division of the diocese which was agreed to last year, and will have to be re-enacted this year, and then confirmed by the general convention in this City in October next. The project, which was strongly opposed last year, will doubtless meet with decided opposition again this year, although it is thought it will be finally carried. The dividing line is between Elizabeth and Newark, and the proposed new diocese is to be called the Diocese of Newark, and includes all the churches north of that line. The present Bishop of New-Jersey (Rev. W. H. Odenheimer) is to have his choice of dioceses, a new Bishop to be elected in the other in the usual manner. The principal objection to this disunion is the supporting of two Bishops. A fund now amounting to $80,000 has been contributed by certain parishes, under an express pledge that that they should not be required to make further payments, the interest being sufficient to pay the salary. It is now proposed to raise $60,000 more, and assess against each parish its assumed proportion, including those parishes which have been released from obligation to pay more. It is claimed by its opponents that the Bishop's fund is a sacred trust, created by the donors exclusively for the support of the Bishop of New-Jersey, and any proposed appropriation of it for the support of the Bishop of any other diocese, although created by a setting off from the original territory, will be resisted in the courts. The efforts by the Dioceses of Long Island and Albany to secure a share of the funds of the Diocese of New-York are referred to as a precedent, and it is maintained that if the Diocese of Newark is created, it must provide additional funds for the maintenance of its Bishop. The matter will doubtless call forth much discussion at the approaching convention in Newark.

EX-JUDGE HOWLAND FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. Cooper, Gilon, and Reilly, will meet at 1 o'clock this afternoon, to consider the nomination of Ex-Judge Howland for Police Commissioner. The character and qualifications of Mr. Howland were freely canvassed by members of the board yesterday in their committee room, and his integrity and ability were conceded without dissent. Alderman McCafferty, however, contended that as the Mayor had not formally withdrawn the nomination of Mr. Andrews, his name is still before the board, and no other can be presented. In this view, the Alderman stated that he was sustained by the Corporation Counsel. Should the committee report adversely to the nomination of Mr. Howland, it is believed that there are votes enough in the board to secure his confirmation on the ground that he is an unobjectionable candidate.

POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the quota of patrolmen for Precincts Nos. 33, 34, and 35, in the territory recently annexed to the City, was fixed as follows: Thirty-third Precinct, fifty men; Thirty-fourth Precinct, sixteen men; Thirty-fifth Precinct, sixteen men. This will entail the appointment of nearly fifty additional patrolmen. The men for patrol duty in the new precincts will be selected from the precincts in this City, and will consist of experienced patrolmen. The Committee on Station-houses was directed to build stables for mounted men of the Thirty-third Precinct, and to enlarge the station-house now occupied by the Thirty-fourth Precinct. Patrolmen Burritt Lawson, of the Second Precinct, and John W. Williams, Ninth Precinct, were retired on pension of $300 per annum each. John Doran, fireman on the Police-boat Seneca, was dismissed. The complaint against Patrolman John C. Tuohey, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with being concerned with Patrolman Fitzpatrick, of the same precinct, in the clubbing of Joseph Kollman, was dismissed, and the patrolman was restored to duty and is to receive pay from the day of his suspension from duty. The hours of duty of the clerks employed at the Central Office was established by the Board at from [illegible]

CATCHING COUNTERFEITERS

THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS—THEIR WAR ON THE COUNTERFEITERS AND THE KUKLUX.

Of the thousands who daily traverse Broadway in the vicinity of Bleecker street, few, if any, are aware of the close vicinity of an institution whose ramifications, extending from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas, carry terror and defeat into the ranks of outlaws, whose secret haunts no other organization in the land could reach or break up. Composed of hardly fifty men, and maintained at an annual expense of less than $130,000, it accomplishes yearly on amount of work in the ferreting out and punishment of crime which vastly more costly systems have long strived in vain to effect. With its officers or agents in every business centre of importance in the United States or Canada, possessed of the most perfect and ample information in regard to the criminals of whom they are in pursuit, and hourly following up their victims with a tenacity which no discouragements can weaken, and a zeal which never flags, the secret service has become the most effectual agent for the protection of the public pocket and the public honor which any age or country has yet produced. This may sound extravagant, but that it is more than justified by the truth the facts to be deduced will show. When, in 1869, the present Chief took charge of the Secret Service Division, for the bureau itself is but a branch of the Treasury Department, the crimes of counterfeiting and smuggling were at their flood-tide throughout the country. Large amounts of fraudulent currency was not only handled in good faith by the honest and industrious of all classes, and employed in every department of trade and business, but thousands of dollars' worth of the vitiated notes found their way over the counters of the Treasury itself. Forgers and counterfeiters carried on their business with an openness and effrontery which would have been ludicrous were it not disgraceful, while the comparative rarity of convictions and frequent commissions of the crime had impressed the public mind to a painful extent. In the Eastern and Middle States, of course, the operations of the "gangs" were carried on in a more subdued manner, but in the West and South-west the dealers in the "queer" moved about with impunity, and daily added to the fortunes which their nefarious employment was securing them. The denominations most honored with their attentions were the $2s, the $10s, and the $20s. The $5s were also frequently imitated, and a certain impression of the $50 national currency note was closely calculated to deceive, and dealt in by the fraternity to a corresponding extent. Most of the counterfeits, in fact, were upon the national currency, which seems all along to have been more favored by the "profession" than the greenbacks proper. Such was the condition of this business in March, 1869, when Col. Whitley took command of the bureau. In the five years from that date up to the present time, he and his fifty subordinates have arrested over 3,000 of these people, of whom 1,400 have been convicted, and are now serving out their sentences. During the Fall of 1873 over eighty were "pulled," or arrested, in one gang alone, of whom all were recently convicted at the session of the United States Circuit Court at Knoxville, Tenn., on which occasion Judge Emmons was pleased to pronounce an elaborate commendation upon the character and working of the bureau. After alluding to the odium under which the occupation of the detective was supposed to lie, he went on to say that he had observed with pleasure the uniform ability, energy, zeal, and discretion with which the officials of the secret service had proceeded in their campaign against the criminals who had so long infested that portion of the State. Such caution had been exercised in making arrests, and such minute and circumstantial details of the gang's operations acquired, that out of the seventy or eighty arrested and held to answer not one had proved to be innocent. Should such care be exercised in the future, the day was not far distant when the name of "detective" would be as honorable as that of "Judge." Nor was his Honor alone in this opinion. Citizens and officials of all classes and parties united in expressing their appreciation of the services of the bureau in ridding them of these pests of society, who had so long set all law and justice at defiance. This famous East Tennessee and North Carolina gang numbered among its members merchants, farmers, deacons, Justices of the Peace, attorneys for the State, Postmasters, and Assistant Postmasters, and even clergymen were found engaged in the nefarious business. To such an extent was this section flooded with spurious currency that it was almost impossible to do business of any kind without receiving some of the counterfeit notes in the way of change. Of these eighty prisoners, as was stated above, all, with one or two exceptions, are now in the Penitentiary.

In the campaign against the Kuklux in 1871 and 1872, the bureau also proved of efficient service to the Government. Members of it were sent into North and South Carolina ostensibly as private citizens, applied for membership into the different klans, and were speedily admitted. They accompanied the latter on all their raids and midnight murderings, intervening wherever possible on the side of mercy to the white and black Unionists, and silently accumulating a mass of evidence which, in the subsequent trials at Columbia and other points, resulted in the complete destruction of that infamous organization. In this case, far more than in that of the East Tennessee outlaws, all ranks of society were represented in the work of blood. Lawyers, doctors, planters, and ministers of the Gospel combined with ex-slave-drivers and "poor white trash" in furthering the hellish designs of the Klan. Black and white Republicans of all ages and conditions were torn from their beds at midnight and hanged to trees by the wayside, or scourged on the bare back until death or insensibility ensued. Women were outraged, and even children of a tender age murdered by these inhuman brutes, all in their chivalrous efforts to force Democracy on the loyal masses of the Southern States. By the untiring exertions of the secret service over 1,800 indictments were procured against members of the Klan in North Carolina alone, and the trials before Judge Bond, at Columbia, S. C., in the Winter of 1871-72, effectually ended the active career of the order in the Carolinas. The highest punishment awarded these scoundrels under the much-abused Kuklux law of April 20, 1871, was ten years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine, and this only in cases where murder or assassination were added to the multiform tortures practiced by the order.

During the five years in which the service has been under its present head, over 100 complete sets of plates, dies, rolls, and other counterfeiting apparatus have been captured and destroyed, and scores of the oldest and most desperate gangs of counterfeiters in the country broken up. Millions of dollars' worth of counterfeit money have been destroyed, and the manufacture of countless millions more prevented; and for this work, if nothing else, the bureau, and its employes generally, merit the applause and good-will of the public. That this is freely given, is testified by the hundreds of letters which Col. Whitley is annually in the receipt of from business men and citizens in all portions of the country who have suffered at the hands of these outlaws. A large scrap-book, at the head-quarters in Bleecker street, is filled with scores of the most emphatic commendations from the press, of all political stripes and in every section of the Union.

The head-quarters of the secret service are in an unpretending three-story brick building, No. 56 Bleecker street, near Crosby, and on the upper floor of which is the office of Col. Whitley. The Colonel himself is about five feet ten in height, of pleasing address, and decidedly nervous temperament. He has a very "taking" way with him, as the "shovers," "boodle carriers," and other branches of the fraternity have long since discovered. The Colonel has been in the detective business nearly ten years, besides serving during the war in the Union Army in different official capacities. The office in which he receives visitors resembles in some respects a photographer's parlor, with the exception that the specimens of the human face divine on exhibition are too unanimously villainous for anything but a Rogues Gallery. All ages, sizes, colors, and conditions are mingled here. Big brawny ruffians, who combine the burglar and the sneak-thief, with the counterfeiter, and high-toned clerical-looking gentleman with a decided tendency to squint, abound, with venerable old ladies, low-browed Italian boys, and burly Western desperadoes thrown in to add zest to the general effect. To each of these portraits a history is attached, more or less startling, and not unfrequently amusing also. Take for example that of Mother, or rather "Mammy" Roberts, a [illegible] who [illegible] arrested a year or two ago, after a life of successful counterfeiting, and who married her two daughters to two other thriving members of the profession, both of whom are now serving out terms in the Penitentiary. This venerable dame used to regularly carry around $14,000 of the "queer" in her bustle. For a long time the detectives despaired of securing her, and it was only after exhausting every weapon in their amory of disguises that they were able to get this fascinating lady "dead to rights"—through the all-absorbing power of love! A jaunty Missouri farmer of sixty-five appeared on the scene, collared the ancient dame's affections, and the $14,000 in question, and all was over. "Mammy" now graces the interior of the Ohio Penitentiary, a lasting monument to the efficiency of the bureau, and a terrible warning against the incompatibility of love and business. Another portrait of interest is that of Joshua D. Miner, of this City, the wealthy counterfeiter, whose trial in the Fall of 1871 cost the Government a sum which ran high up in the thousands, and ended after all in a verdict of "not guilty." Miner's defense cost him $100,000, and to this day the officers of the bureau denounce him as a suborner of perjured testimony, in addition to being a counterfeiter, and assert that if he was put on trial now they could prove his guilt. Another memorable countenance is that of Jimmy Gardner, now serving a six years' term in the Albany Penitentiary, and whose career as a notorious burglar, garroter, counterfeiter, and sneak-thief is familiar to the Police of New-York and surrounding cities. He was backed in his operations by "Mose" Arrick, the celebrated "fence." Altogether the bureau have in their possession something like 900 photographs of criminals who have been arrested, tried, and convicted through their agency. The methods of operation pursued by the members of the service are many and varied. The following is, perhaps, as common as any:

An agent or business connection of the principal dealer is secured and shown the proof against him. At the same time he is promised favorable treatment by the Government in case he allows himself to be used in the detection of the principal. He generally consents, and writes a note, at the dictation of the detective, asking the wholesale dealer to meet him at a certain place at such a day and hour, and to bring with him a specified amount of the counterfeit money, together with the plates from which it is printed. At the time appointed the decoy approaches the rendezvous with marked United States notes in his pocket with which to pay for the "queer." Previous to setting out he is searched thoroughly, in order to prevent his carrying any of the counterfeit with him to force on his principal, in case the latter fails to bite at the bait held out. The decoy is followed, or "shadowed," as the process is termed in police slang, to the place of meeting, where the usual bargaining and haggling takes place as to the price to be paid for the "queer." When the decoy is assured that his victim has the coveted money and plates with him, he makes a signal, usually called "giving the office," to the neighboring detectives, who rush in and secure the dealer, with the evidence of his crime on him. This plan has been rarely known to fail, and such has been the result of this setting a thief to catch a thief, that at present not one-tenth or twentieth of the once active counterfeiters are to be found out of prison, and even they are so demoralized and distrustful of each other that the order may be said to have lost all its ability to do harm. "Dealers," "boodle-carriers," "shovers," and "engravers," are the designations by which the different branches of the trade are known to each other. The engravers are by far the most talented, and correspondingly few in number. Of the fifteen at present known to be in the United States, only three or four are out of the Penitentiary. Excellent professional education, extraordinary skill, and untiring perseverance are required to make a good engraver. A "dealer" can get along on a comparatively small stock of refinement, though his position requires judgment and a knowledge of the world. He rarely carries his wares himself, especially when he scents the neighborhood of detectives. The "goods," or "queer," or whatever he terms them, are entrusted to the "boodle-carrier," who is not unfrequently an innocent person, a boy or an unsuspecting youth from the country being generally preferred. The "shovers" form the last and largest department of the business, and it is through their hands that the fraudulent currency finds its way into the pockets of the public. They embrace all ages, sexes, colors, and conditions. Another important work of the secret service is the unearthing of the sawdust, obscene circular, and other kindred swindles. In the offices of one of the most thriving of the former, over 60,000 letters from parties in every section of the country were found, hundreds of them from men of high standing in society. Merchants had written to them ordering consignments of the stuff to pay out over their counters in change, and manufacturers had sent in large orders "for the smaller denominations, ones and twos," to be used in paying off their workmen. The bank account of this one firm showed deposits of from $3,000 to $5,000 per day, while their express and check books gave evidences of a widely-extended and cash-paying business which many a wholesale house in New-York might envy. This, it must be remembered, was only one of a dozen similar establishments. Besides the work already enumerated, the bureau has been largely instrumental in breaking up Post Office robbery, and in the detection of frauds on the revenue. Of the latter they have "worked up" and brought to a successful issue scores of cases, many of them the most intricate and baffling ever brought before the courts. Few, if any, similar detective bodies in the world have accomplished as much in as short a space of time, or established a more lasting claim to the gratitude and support of the Government and the people.

THE KESSLER BOND ROBBERY.

Soon after the bond robbery in Controller Schrœder's office was discovered, last Fall, the Brooklyn Common Council Finance Committee made an examination of the bonds and bond accounts of the Controller's Office. Kessler, the bond clerk, was arrested at the time, and has since fled, leaving his bondsmen to pay forfeited bail bonds to the amount of $5,000. The full report was published at the time, but with a view of setting at rest certain doubts arising from the fact that since Kessler's flight more bonds have been missing, a subcommittee was appointed to make a more thorough investigation. The committee met yesterday.

Deputy Controller Rich was the first witness examined. In reference to the two missing Boulevard bonds, Nos. 499 and 500, of $1,000 each, Mr. Rich said that his attention was first called to the matter by Mr. Braisted one day on his return from dinner. Braisted handed him a couple of the bonds, and said he had just bought them from the bond clerk, Kessler, of the Controller's office. It struck Mr. Rich as singular that the bonds were not dated, and, on examination, he found that they should have been canceled. Keeping the two bonds in his possession and giving a receipt therefor to Brasted, Mr. Richmond next morning explained the state of affairs to the Controller, and the arrest of Kessler followed within ten minutes. These developments led the Controller and his Deputy to examine all the bonds in the office. The result was a discovery that four Park bonds of $1,000 each were also missing. Ex-Alderman John Raber, the next witness, testified that Kessler met him in the office of the Controller, and said a friend of his had a Park bond he wanted to sell for par and interest. Witness had some bridge bonds he wanted to transfer, which was the occasion of his being in the Finance Department. Subsequently Kessler said he would call upon the Alderman, and he did call, in company with a friend, and sold one of the Park bonds, which it was found had been abstracted. The committee then adjourned.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

A few days ago the *Evening Journal*, of Jersey City, published a letter, said to have been written by one J. M. Thatcher, in which it was alleged that William C. Traphagen, a well-known lawyer of New-York City, formerly partner of the late James T. Brady, and a brother of Henry Traphagen, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Jersey City, had been instrumental in purchasing his brother's nomination. Mr. Traphagen denied the charge, and upon demanding the name of the writer of the communication was informed by the proprietors of the *Journal* of its authorship. He desired to hold Thatcher accountable for the statement in a criminal prosecution for libel, but is precluded by the law from doing this, unless he, at the same time, instituted criminal proceedings against the publishers of the article complained of. He, therefore, went before Justice Allen, in Jersey City yesterday, and preferred a charge of libel against Thatcher, and Messrs. Pangborn, Dunning & Dear, of the *Journal*. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the publishers, but, instead of being served with them, they were requested to go to Justice Allen's office and give bail. The amount of bail in their case was fixed at $1,000 each, which they furnished. Thatcher's place of business is in this City, and he was not arrested until evening. He was afterward liberated on furnishing the required bail.

NEW STEAM-SHIP LINE TO DUBLIN DIRECT.

Messrs. Williams & Guion, of No. 63 Wall street, are about establishing a steam-ship line between New-York and Dublin direct. Three vessels built for the Mediterranean trade, the Zealot, the Zarilla, and the Zeida, are now on their way to New-York, and will be used in the service of the new line. These vessels are new, and of the celebrated Z line of powerful steamers, are of 2,000 tons burden each, and all high classed. The Zealot is expected to reach this port at any hour, and will load at once, sailing for Dublin direct immediately after. The passenger accommodations of the new vessels are said to be first class. If the company meets with the encouragement they anticipate, they will place other vessels on the new line at an early day.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

In the case of Robert E. Campbell and Phœbe M. Carpenter against the steam ferry-boat Superior, Judge Blatchford, yesterday, rendered the following decision in the United States District Court. He said: "On the whole evidence in this case, I am compelled to the conclusion that the libelants have not satisfactorily established the case set up in their libel, or made out any such fault on the part of the Superior as renders that vessel liable for any of the damages caused by the collision. The libel must, therefore, be dismissed with costs." The collision referred to in the decision occurred in August, 1868, between the Adelia, of which the libelants were owners, and the ferry-boat Superior, [illegible]

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE IN VIRGINIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8, 1874.

In a former paper the amount of tobacco weighed and inspected in Virginia for the year 1873 was stated at 127,158,629 pounds, the figures, however, expressing more, doubtless, than the actual product of the State. For the same period 13,736,456 pounds of leaf tobacco (valued at $1,623,584) were exported to foreign countries, as follows: 1,013,700 pounds to Bordeaux, 3,367,903 to Bremen, 917,790 to Fiume, 1,923,551 to Genoa, 809,356 to Glasgow, 1,545,325 to Havre, 296,021 to Liverpool, and 3,617,900 to Trieste. In addition, 810,715 pounds of strips were shipped to Liverpool (value $128,318) and 283,950 pounds of stems (valued at $7,295) to Bremen. Of the crop not exported over 85,000,000 pounds were distributed to all parts of the Union, and over 40,000,000 pounds were used in the manufactories of this State.

In the census of 1850 there are no data from which reliable estimates in regard to the manufacture of tobacco can be derived, but in the tables of occupations of the inhabitants of the United States 4,696 persons are put down as tobacco makers or manufacturers, and all of them are credited to Virginia. So that it may be fairly assumed that at that date Virginia had almost a monopoly of the manufacture in this country, and that the manufactories now so numerous all over the United States have sprung up since that time.

In 1860, exclusive of 23 cigar factories, Virginia had 261 tobacco factories, with an aggregate capital of $3,856,990, employing 11,382 hands, and raising material costing $7,163,943, yielding products valued at $12,236,683.

In 1870, exclusive of cigar factories and tobacco factories also making cigars, (to the number of 35,) Virginia had 96 tobacco factories, capital, $1,362,500; 7,420 hands, wages, $1,150,628; 29,413,584 pounds of tobacco used; and producing 24,324,028 pounds of chewing tobacco, and 1,572,499 pounds of smoking tobacco, valued (together with strips and stems) at $6,936,164. It will be noted that this is a vast falling off from 1860—there being a diminution of about $6,000,000 in the value of the products. In 1870, too, Virginia found herself surrounded by a host of competitors that had sprung up during the war and after—twenty-four other States having gone into the manufacture to a greater or less extent, as follows: North Carolina, 110 factories, $375,832 capital, 1,464 hands, products, $717,765; Missouri, 65 factories, $2,444,700 capital, 1,971 hands, products, $8,331,511; New-York, 51 factories, (exclusive of near 1,000 cigar manufactories,) $3,521,911 capital, 4,533 hands, products, $9,676,136; Ohio, 46 factories, $661,130 capital, 1,220 hands, products, $2,540,723; Illinois, 37 factories, $917,550 capital, 1,659 hands, products, $2,971,469; Kentucky, 32 factories, $662,691 capital, 900 hands, products, $1,647,669; Pennsylvania, 30 factories, $551,400 capital, 454 hands, products, $914,245; Indiana, 15 factories, $134,700 capital, 147 hands, products, $354,734; Maryland, 15 factories, $500,900 capital, 358 hands, products, $657,269; Michigan, 15 factories, $1,076,000 capital, 675 hands, products, $1,640,367; Tennessee, 10 factories, $26,700 capital, 46 hands, products, $44,800; New-Jersey, 9 factories, $418,000 capital, 214 hands, products, $459,200; Massachusetts, 8 factories, $60,800 capital, 82 hands, products, $73,431; Louisiana, 6 factories, $131,500 capital, 86 hands, products, $161,880; Georgia, 5 factories, $78,700 capital, 196 hands, products, $365,074; Wisconsin, 5 factories, $265,000 capital, 162 hands, products, $527,000; California, 3 factories, $28,000 capital, 24 hands, products, $57,800; Connecticut, 3 factories, $8,500 capital, 15 hands, products, $14,829; Iowa, 3 factories, $102,500 capital, 104 hands, products, $142,600; West Virginia, 3 factories, $59,000 capital, 21 hands, products, $4,525; Arkansas, 2 factories, $6,500 capital, 7 hands, products, $5,800; Delaware, 2 factories, $210,000 capital, 27 hands, products, $138,718; Mississippi, 1 factory, $200 capital, 7 hands, products, $1,050; Texas, 1 factory, $4,200 capital, 12 hands, products, $3,600. The whole number of factories in the United States in 1870 (exclusive of those manufacturing cigars) was 573, $13,555,814 capital, 21,799 hands, using 106,062,313 pounds leaf tobacco, and producing 66,705,709 pounds chewing tobacco, 24,762,211 pounds smoking tobacco, 2,867,191 pounds snuff—valued at (including strips and stems) $38,388,359. Louisiana and Delaware made no chewing tobacco, and Mississippi and Texas no smoking tobacco. No snuff was made by Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Georgia, Connecticut, California, Arkansas. The Southern States are credited with using a vast deal of snuff, but you see they do not make any. New-York alone manufactures 1,114,350 pounds; Delaware comes next, with 701,676 pounds, and then New-Jersey, with 293,700 pounds.

Of the whole manufactured tobacco in the United States in 1870, Virginia produced over one-third in weight, though not in value, her product in chewing tobacco being 24,324,028 pounds, valued at only $6,319,735, while New-York produced only 15,506,408 pounds, valued at $8,195,819. New-York produced 5,788,706 pounds of smoking tobacco, valued at $1,132,017, while Virginia made only 1,572,499 pounds, valued at $469,454. Illinois came next to New-York in smoking tobacco, manufacturing 4,453,540 pounds, valued at $1,478,716. A curious fact is that until the recent amendment of the Internal Revenue laws fixing a uniform tax of twenty cents a pound on all manufactured tobacco, the tobacco manufactured by New-York and other Northern States, although greatly exceeding that of Virginia in value, paid a much less amount to the Government in tax, not merely because it was less in weight, but because all plug tobacco (the kind exclusively manufactured by Virginia) was subject to an impost of thirty-two cents a pound, while fine-cut (the kind chiefly manufactured North) was rated in the class only taxed sixteen cents a pound. This was a hardship of which Virginia very justly complained, but the grievance no longer exists since the adoption of the uniform tax. I do not think there is now a single manufactory in this State that makes fine-cut chewing tobacco. One establishment in this city tried it last year for a while, as an experiment, but soon found that it was folly for Virginia manufacturers to attempt to compete with the Northern in their already established trade in fine-cut.

It is estimated that there are now about 120 tobacco factories in this State, of which 60 are in this city. The other principal points of the manufacture in Virginia are Lynchburg, Petersburg, Farmville, and Danville. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, there were manufactured in Richmond 18,683,994 pounds of chewing tobacco (of which 3,420,399 were exported to foreign countries) and 1,150,846 pounds of smoking tobacco, upon which the tax paid amounted to $3,282,888 20. It is estimated that the whole manufacture of the State for the same period somewhat exceeded double the amounts here given for this city.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the whole amount of internal revenue collected in the United States was $106,255,537 51, of which $34,386,303 09 (or nearly one-third) was derived solely from tobacco. Of this tobacco revenue Virginia paid $6,567,039 68, or nearly one-fifth.

Virginia confines herself to the raising of tobacco for chewing and smoking, and produces little or none of what is called cigar tobacco, although it is believed that her soil and climate would yield a better flavored quality for cigars than the Connecticut seed-leaf. However, the whole north, stimulated by the success of Connecticut in this grade of the staple, has gone so largely into the growth of cigar tobacco, that for the past year or two the market has been glutted, and it is not considered advisable for Virginia growers to now enter upon its cultivation. It is said, indeed, that the crops of seed-leaf of 1871-72-73 are now stored in the Valley of Connecticut, awaiting a better market than can now be found.

THE SEASTEDT WILL CASE.

The hearing of the case of the contested will of Eliza Seastedt was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The decedent left her property, consisting of a house and lot on West Twelfth street, to one George Thompson, in trust for her husband during his life, with remainder over to Thompson after the husband's death. The will is contested on the grounds that undue influence had been used to cause the testatrix to make such a will, and that it was not executed by her. David M. Thompson and Benjamin Robinson were examined to show the friendly relations existing between the decedent and George Thompson. Miss Bailey was called to prove that the signature to the will was in the handwriting of the testatrix, and several other witnesses were produced for the same purpose, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—MARTHA, (Italian opera,)—Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Signors Verati, Mari, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Ione Burke. Matinée at 1:30. Sunday Evening, GRAND CONCERT.—Mme. Ilma Di Murska, Herr Wieniawski, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PANTOMIME AND SPECTACLE—Messrs. Almont, Lovell, Elliott, Mlle. Bonfanti, and others. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF THE LAST DAYS OF PARIS. Afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—GRAND CONCERT, under the direction of Theo. Thomas. Evening—MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT—Mrs. Gulager, Miss Anna Drasdil, Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. Frank Bartlett.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—READINGS by Dr. Spencer.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CONCERT of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We shall publish in our regular edition to-morrow the first part of a new story by Mr. BRET HARTE, *written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *and to be completed in two parts. This story will be found to be one of the most charming* Mr. BRET HARTE *has ever written.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Politicians in Congress who favor inflation would do well to take notice that the State of New-York, without distinction of party, has, by the vote of its Legislature, declared itself on the other side. The unanimous vote of the Assembly and the nearly unanimous vote of the Senate have been given in condemnation of inflation. The Governor's message, a very extreme statement indeed of the argument for specie payment, has been unqualifiedly indorsed by the Legislature. This is no insignificant fact. It shows that, whatever party may raise the flag of paper money, New-York will not follow it.

The bill legislating Controller GREEN out of office was reported yesterday "for the consideration of the House." It appears that the Assembly Committee on Cities (erroneously printed Senate Committee in these columns yesterday) had, under the rules of the House, no choice but to adhere to the form of report decided on before the bill was recommitted for the specified purpose of giving the Mayor a hearing. Their intention to report it adversely represents, we have no doubt, the feeling of the majority of the House on this subject; and now that the bill has been laid on the table, it will, we trust, be allowed to be there.

At last we have a report from the Assembly Committee on the bill consolidating the City and County of New-York. A few amendments seem to have been inserted in the bill as it came from the Senate, so that it will require to go back to that body for approval. This makes it all the more necessary that no time should be lost in pushing the bill through its various stages in the House. It is one of the most necessary measures of local reform with which the Legislature has had to deal this session, and its passage will be a fresh evidence of the [illegible] of the majority at Albany [illegible] to do substantial justice to the tax-payers of the City.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill extending the time for building the Gilbert Elevated Road was passed to a third reading, and the Broadway Underground bill, shorn of its objectionable provisions calling for aid from the City Treasury, was finally passed. We are glad to find that the principle of attaching a penalty to the non-fulfillment of the charter, for which we have steadily contended, has been incorporated in both these bills.

If the result of the street-cleaning investigation is of a less practical character than the public were prepared to expect, it is certainly through no fault of the committee. Its leading members have invited suggestions from all quarters to guide their action, and have searched in vain for any feasible plan to place the work in hands where it would be thoroughly done. The Board of Health peremptorily declined to have anything to do with the matter, on the ground that it would cripple their usefulness in other directions. There is a constitutional bar against the appointment by the Governor of a strictly local board, and it would have been obviously nonsensical to expect the Mayor and Aldermen, who are already responsible for the Police Commissioners, to appoint a street-cleaning board manifestly superior to the present one. Take such appointments "out of politics" and you cannot have them confirmed; leave them open to political manipulation, and precisely the same evils as those we suffer from will be perpetuated. The truth is, we must seek for reform in street-cleaning from the elevation of the tone and character of the Police Board. These were deliberately lowered by the Legislature in the first instance, and the Aldermen now seem disposed to resist all attempts to improve them. The practical recommendations made by the Assembly committee with regard to the adoption of better methods of street-cleaning, deserve careful attention, and, if need be, should be enforced by legislation.

As we have frequently pointed out, the statistics of station-house lodgers, published during the last three months, and now expanded into a formidable array of tables, are utterly deceptive and misleading. They appear to give the number of persons lodged, but in reality they simply represent the number of times which a certain limited number of persons slept in the station-houses. For instance, during the month of March, the total number of male lodgers is set down at 24,711, and of females 7,208. It only needs a little reflection to show that if the homeless adult poor reached any such figures as these, the condition of the City would be in the last degree alarming. But we find that three-fourths of the men and five-sixths of the women are set down as "habituals," that is, they belonged to the class of vagrants who make the station-houses their nightly home. As each one of these habituals probably repeats himself or herself 30 times during March, we find the actual number of this class of vagrants reduced to about 635, instead of 19,025 males, and 210, instead of 6,344 females. The casual lodgers of course repeat themselves to a very considerable extent, too, so that any conclusions about our City pauperism, drawn from these statements, need to be carefully qualified. The list of occupations is, we suspect, chiefly remarkable as showing the ingenuity with which tramps, vagrants, and beggars avoid registering themselves under their proper title.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

Two pieces of news of considerable interest will reach our readers from Washington this morning. One is the conclusion of the Sanborn investigation; the other is the failure of Mr. B. F. BUTLER to take the lead of the House on the Finance bill. The Sanborn investigation, so far as it has been reported, leaves a somewhat confused impression on the public mind, which we hope is not shared by the Committee of Ways and Means, which conducted it. There remains a painful uncertainty as to who is the real *Deus ex machinâ* of the Treasury Department. The origin of the Sanborn contracts is not by any means clear to the public, though the committee may have arrived at some definite conclusion on the subject. It is certainly a matter of considerable consequence. So far as the taxes included in SANBORN's contracts could have been collected by the ordinary agencies, the Government simply gave away the half which SANBORN got. How much of his receipts he himself paid away to "distinguished lawyers," or in "Gubernatorial" canvasses, or to purchase the confidential clerks of the tax-payers, is of very little consequence. The point in which the country is interested is that the Treasury Department signed away thousands of dollars of taxes due the Government, and abandoned its right to many times more, and no one seems to know who did it, or why or how it was done. We hope the committee will speak out frankly and explicitly, whatever opinion it has formed. That would be only fair to the public, and not unfair to any one.

A recommendation to repeal the law will undoubtedly be made, and that is well enough as far as it goes. But it does not go nearly far enough. The Secretary of the Treasury was very ready to make that recommendation. Probably he would be quite content to have the committee stop there. But can the committee do so wisely or justly? It will be a very great mistake to underestimate the importance of this matter. As to the Republican Party, there is no single thing likely to influence its fortunes more. Public attention is thoroughly aroused. The "Sanborn business" is in every one's mouth. And it is not the law—loose and reckless as that was—which excites the most interest. It is the position and conduct of the Treasury Department. Unless that is frankly explained and properly characterized, the public will hold the party responsible. And we suggest to any one in Congress who may think that "the least said the soonest mended," that the time for that sort of policy has slipped by. If the people are left to draw their own conclusions on such testimony as they have been able to get at, they will not fail to draw them, and the conclusions will not be of much help in the Congressional elections next Fall.

It is generally believed that Mr. BUTLER is largely responsible for the Sanborn contracts. Nothing in his character or career throws any doubt on that inference. And, as we have had occasion to point out, the country has had quite enough of the statesmanship of Mr. BUTLER. The rebuff he met with in the House yesterday will, we venture to say, excite little sympathy for him. If he did not deserve it for any other reason, he certainly did for the flippant and impertinent manner in which he undertook to treat the question before the House. A leader who can make the House laugh is undoubtedly necessary sometimes, but inflation of the Butler sort is hardly a joke just now. When BUTLER announced that he was in favor of the preposterous Senate bill only as a beginning; that, "in the language of the New-England fishermen, he thought they had better 'pawl'—that is, put down the catch and hold what they had got, and then spit on their hands and take another heave," it may have seemed a very funny thing to his followers, but to the country it is serious enough. The Senate bill proposes a definite inflation of ninety millions, with all its evil train of dishonor, confusion, and demoralization. This is an addition of one-eighth to the irredeemable paper of the country. We suppose when Mr. BUTLER shall have "spit on his hands" he will be ready to propose another eighth, possibly another quarter, or a half. If that is his game, it is blocked for the present. The House has borne with him a good while, but it refused at last to follow his beck on finance.

Whether it will make good use of its independence remains to be seen. It certainly made a poor beginning yesterday. Its votes on everything except BUTLER's first motion were against any provision for redeeming the paper money of the country. It looks as if the House, though differing with the Senate on the particular measure passed on Monday, is still in sympathy with the inflation majority.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

There is not in the whole range of fiction so harrowing a story as the touching and terrible chapter of real life which comes out in the evidence about the treatment of Mr. BERGH's waif, the little MARY ELLEN. No novelist would have dared to invent such a monster as Mrs. CONNOLLY, on the testimony of her neighbors, is declared to be. Quilp, who is generally taken to be a painfully exaggerated character, falls a good deal short of the type of brutality actually exemplified by a laborer's wife at No. 315 West Forty-first street. The little Italian slaves, about whose treatment we have recently heard such horrible stories, have at least long hours of respite from their tormentors. The careless, vagabond life of the streets, with its mixture of cuffs and kindness, is a paradise when compared with the daily torture, drudgery, and close confinement of little MARY ELLEN. Shoeless and almost naked by day, and with but the slender covering of a little blanket, stretched over a bare floor, at night, the child was kept in close confinement in a back room both Summer and Winter. She was set to do household work beyond her strength, under the terror of a raw cowhide, whose frequent application had made her little body black and blue. The wanton and unremitting cruelty of the woman CONNOLLY, who had the courage to come on the stand and brazenly defend her inhumanity, forms an awful revelation of the barbarism that lurks amid our Christian civilization. The terrible suffering that was crammed, in the case of MARY ELLEN, into six years of what we call 'happy childhood," makes us shudder over the possibilities of infantile sorrow that attend the career of the little waifs of our City population.

For there is nothing to lead us to conclude that this is an isolated case. The Commissioners of Charities keep up a well-stocked child market, and anybody removed above the level of pauperism has only to go through the formality of signing an indenture to obtain the desired quantity of human flesh, on which to work experiments, brutal or otherwise. Even the meaningless formula of reporting the condition of the child once a year may be dispensed with, as it was in this case, without exciting either attention or inquiry. We recount with pride the long list of the munificent public charities of New-York, and we flatter ourselves that all that is possible is being done to prevent mendicancy and other forms of juvenile degradation. But the custodians of our public asylums are not fastidious about their methods of disposing of their charges. One woman may have a child to subject to a system of refined torture, another may secure one to be farmed out as a professional beggar. The Commissioners of Charities have no agencies for checking abuses like this, and the costly machinery which we provide for the purpose of stopping the growth of pauperism and mendicancy may thus be converted into a very powerful stimulus of both.

What is the natural result of this official carelessness, reinforced by the easy good nature of the public? The first thing that strikes an American traveler in Europe is the extraordinary number of beggars of all ages that meet him at every turn. He catches sight of a swarm of them at Queenstown, he is surrounded by a host of them at Liverpool, his walks through London are made irksome by their constant importunities, and when he reaches Continental Europe he may have become sufficiently familiar with these social outcasts to be amused by their various types of impudence, and their easy assumption that mendicancy is, on the whole, a perfectly respectable vocation. A man of reflection and feeling will be filled now and again with inexpressible sadness when he thinks over the violent contrasts between squalor and opulence that assail him in every European capital. He probably attributes the evil in one country to the corrupt teaching of a church which sanctified mendicancy, and in another to the oppression of aristocracy or absolutism that grinds the laborer into a pauper, and destroys all sense of the shame of dependency. He thinks of social institutions at home with the assured confidence that, while our sea-board cities may suffer more or less from the evil of imported pauperism, our American system has no tendency either to foster or create a class of professional beggars.

But is this altogether true? Where do these crowds of little children come from that infest thoroughfares like Fifth avenue, and beset the passenger with supplications for alms? The slaves of the padrone do not account for half of these little mendicants. They are in great measure of native production, and they form the nucleus of a class that will in time make cities like New-York as open to the reproach of stimulating beggary as any capital of Europe. The public are to blame in the first instance for the mistaken, almost sinful, charity that makes such a profession profitable. The Police are to blame for neglect of the duty of committing these little vagrants to await the action of the nearest Police Justice. The Commissioners of Charities are to blame in ever losing sight of a child once placed under their care until it arrives at years of maturity. Aldermen and legislators are to blame in allowing petty sectarian jealousies to interfere with the project for establishing a separate official agency to deal with this very class of human waifs. The suffering life of poor little MARY ELLEN will doubtless be changed for the better now, but we shall put her sad story to very indifferent use if it be not made the means of looking more narrowly into the working of a system that not only offers facilities for infantile torture, but which is simply a forcing apparatus for the production of juvenile vagrancy, pauperism, and licentiousness.

"THE BLACK FATHERS."

Our latest mail advices (March 22) from Vienna show a temporary check in the long campaign of the Liberal Party of Austria against the Church of Rome. It is well known that through all Continental Europe, whenever the Liberals come into power, one of the first objects of attack has always been the Order of the Jesuits. It is not the religious character of this body which is so repugnant to the party of liberty in Europe, but the "Black Fathers" (as they are called in Germany) are associated with a long history of subserviency to despotic authority, cunning efforts to degrade the popular mind, and of labors whose great object has been to put the people under the arbitrary rule of priest and King. An order which arose under the highest and noblest impulses of religious self-sacrifice and tender humanity, has become degraded into the tool of priestcraft and the cunning implement of tyrannical rulers, until its very name—once the holiest—has become a synonym of falsehood, guile, and cruelty. Each revolution in Europe has been followed by the expulsion of the Jesuits, and at this moment almost the last lingering foot-hold of the order is the Empire of Austria. Prussia has expelled them, and, in consequence, great numbers have fled to different portions of the Austrian territory.

The stronghold of Roman Catholicism in Austria is that wild and beautiful portion, so well known to travelers, the Tyrol Mountains. Here, in remote mountain valleys, or on almost inaccessible heights, a peasantry survive who show the fruits of Romanism as it was in its purest age—an honest, virtuous, simple-minded people, far from the bustle and vices of the great world, into whose daily life the ceremonial of the Church and the sentiment of their faith enter as a continual influence.

Were this the only aspect presented to Protestants in Europe of the Roman Catholic faith, there would be much less opposition on their part to the ancient faith and its ceremonial. It was precisely amid this simple-minded population that the Jesuits hoped to re-establish themselves. They have, accordingly, a Jesuit college at the capital of Tyrol, Innsbruck, that romantic town into whose streets the snowy Tyrolese Alps seem almost ready to pour their glaciers. Against this theological institution, the Liberal Catholics and the Protestants of Austria have been struggling for the past ten years. They oppose it, not because of its religious teachings, but because it is *staatsgefährlich*, dangerous to the State. They honestly believe that the control of the Jesuits over public instruction, and their influence on the masses, are perilous to public liberties. They hold their doctrines subversive of all which lies at the basis of a free State. The Black Fathers are to them the night birds who belong to the ages of ignorance, oppression, and the enslavement of the masses. They would drive them from the land as the sun of a new time dawns.

The whole Liberal Party in the Austrian Parliament, of which the immense majority is Roman Catholic, have been united in this effort to expel the Jesuit Faculty from Innsbruck. Minister FALK, of Berlin, has aided them by an order from the Prussian Government, that no graduate of this college will be considered as a candidate for any Catholic parish under the control of the Prussian authorities—that is, the Innsbruck College is put out of the category of the German universities. The vote, however, in the Reichstag, or Parliament, resulted in the temporary defeat of the Liberals, owing to some technical question. The motion must come up again, and we must hear ere long of the total and lasting suppression of the Jesuits in the Empire of Austria.

The contest, meantime, between the Liberal Catholics and the Papal Government waxes warm. The Pope's Encyclical to the Bishops of Austria represents this as a new "persecution," and intimates that the Bishops will not obey the new Ecclesiastical laws separating education from the Church, secularizing marriage, and placing the clergy under the control of the courts. Whatever remaining religious fervor there may be in the Roman Church of Austria, will be aroused to resist these attacks of the Liberal Party. But each effort for greater freedom seems ultimately successful. Temporary defeats only stimulate the enthusiastic friends of a free Constitution; and the great flood-tide of the age toward a free Church in a free State must ultimately carry away all the barriers placed by priestcraft and ignorance.

UNSECTARIAN EDUCATION.

Within the past week an event has occurred of no small significance in the history of American education, as will be evident from the following facts. When the Cornell University was founded, much criticism was excited by a provision in its charter absolutely forbidding its passing under the control of any religious sect. It was insisted that a university must be sectarian to be successful, that it must have behind it the pulpits and presses of some one religious sect to give it students and funds, and to fight its battles. But the friends of Cornell refused to hoist any denominational flag, and placed it on the same basis with the public school system of the State—entirely unfettered by any sectarian control or connection—its Trustees and Professors being chosen without regard to sect or party. The result has been that students of every denomination have flocked to it in numbers far beyond anticipation—and gifts, amounting to more than a million and a half of dollars, have been received from men representing every shade of religious thought. But perhaps the most interesting of all the results of this policy is the recent endowment at that university of a "Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Literature and History," by leading gentlemen in this City of the Jewish faith, the most prominent among them being a banker, well known and respected at home and abroad.

The Trustees of the university have accepted the endowment, and have appointed to the Professorship Dr. FELIX ADLER, son of the eminent Rabbi of the same name.

Dr. ADLER is a graduate of Columbia College in this City, and of the University of Heidelberg, which conferred upon him his Doctor's degree.

His recent lectures, in which Comparative Philology has been brought to bear on the problem of oriental history, are well known to many readers of THE TIMES.

The spirit shown in this free gift of such a Professorship, and the selection of such a man, seem to show that we are approaching the day when the advanced education of the country will be given not in sectarian colleges, but in universities where no test is imposed save fitness for the position conferred.

A "TEMPORARY MISAPPLICATION."

We are indebted to Col. NEEDHAM, National Bank Examiner of Massachusetts, for the latest illustration of words and their abuses. The era of embezzlement and dishonesty into which we seem to have entered has given rise to a nomenclature of its own, as, in the common course of things, new wants and progressive development always have done. The Cashier or President of a bank who steals its funds, the Trustee who betrays his trust, the official who cheats the nation whose trusted servant he is, in the peculiar dialect of the time is guilty only of a "defalcation." Theft is a vulgar word, only applied to the operations of the professional pickpocket. But it was reserved to Col. NEEDHAM to express the idea conveyed by defalcation in a phrase yet more delicate. In a recently-published letter to the stockholders of the Brighton National Bank, he expresses his gratification that the loss had been made good which they had sustained by the "temporary misapplication" of their funds by the late President of that institution. Here was a case, like a hundred others we hear of, where a man of high social standing, elected to the Presidency of a moneyed corporation, converted to his own uses the funds intrusted to his care, to which he had as much title as to the watch or carriage of any individual stockholder. He was guilty under the common law of the crime technically known as "conversion," but that legal phrase is here superseded by "temporary misapplication."

Gross dishonesty is merely a "misapplication," readily condoned if a reasonable percentage of the purloined property is returned by the thief. Our trusted agents make off with the property committed to their care; our corporations repudiate their bonds; securities are coolly confiscated by "watering." Congress, deliberately repudiating the most solemn pledges of the nation, passes a bill which wrongs the creditor, and calls it "stimulating industry by increasing the currency." We are so accustomed to vaunt the nineteenth century as the great era of enlightenment and progress that the distinction between merely material, as distinguished from moral, progress is overlooked. Glaring though the fact be, it is studiously overlooked, that the vice of the age is dishonesty. Oppression is not now open-handed and violent, but it operates through legal knavery. Cruelty has given place to mercy in our laws; but it is well to remember, before we take to ourselves too great credit for this, that under these same laws there is daily displayed an amount of successful rascality, which carries with it as much distress as did the enforcement of any of the bloody statutes of former times. An excess of dishonesty is not less fruitful of suffering than a reign of violence.

It is a popular axiom that commerce is the best promoter of civilization; and if by this word is meant a milder form of manners between man and man, it is true. But having effected this amount of civilization, have we greatly advanced the cause of morality? If polite elegance were synonymous with integrity and justice, we have. But to substitute for the violence of a predatory age the selfishness of a merely commercial one, is to make but a poor approach to that lofty ideal of manhood on which Christianity is founded. Obviously there is some conservative force needed to check our feverish desire to grow rich, since it has carried us so far out of the road of honor and integrity. This being the nineteenth century, and we a great Christian people, we might look for it from the pulpits of our numerous churches. But it is not always pleasant to be told the truth, and we have taken pains to prevent hearing anything unpleasant from those sources. We have subordinated the church to our individual interests. We pay our preachers to preach pleasant things to us in elegant periods and well-rounded sentences, and promptly remove them if they fail in either requisite. To be told in a general way that we are all miserable sinners is not objectionable; we accept that truth in the same calmly-acquiescent spirit as that we are mortal; but for any more exact arraignment of ourselves, we have the same dislike as for an accident which might make the fact of our mortality unpleasantly obvious. We prefer rather to listen in comfortably-cushioned pews to our own praises in the shape of eulogiums on "the enlightenment and progress" of the age. Look over the reports of the Sunday sermons, and, with rare exceptions, the same spirit of self-glorification runs through them all. We are assured that it is a blessed thing to have telegraphs and steam-boats, printing-presses and express trains; and hear much of the universal diffusion of knowledge. We go away with a self-satisfied feeling of commiseration for our benighted ancestors, who knew nothing of telegraphs, and steam-boats, and morning papers, and the other blessings we enjoy. But we hear little of the glaring vices which corrupt the people. We are not often told that rascality, trickery, overreaching, and meanness are deplorably universal; that we have forgotten the meaning of the word duty; that we have reached that low depth of morality when to repudiate our vows, to dishonor our contracts, to sell what is worthless for something which is valuable, is to incur no condemnation; when we expect men to be honest only so far as they are paid to be so; when every man's act, the motive of which is not plainly obvious, is ascribed to bribery. Nor are we often told that the endless list of "defalcations" and "failures," with which the journals are filled, is but the legitimate fruit of that desire for gain which is the curse of the present age. We shrink from having such unpleasant truths forced on us. A manly confession might be the beginning of a healthful moral improvement; but we do not care to make it. Rather, we prefer to veil what cannot be hidden with well-sounding words—to call embezzlement "temporary misapplication," and national dishonesty "stimulating business."

SPRING COLDS.

This is the season for catching those colds which so often result in consumption. It is, in fact, the season when imprudent persons are most imprudent. During the dreary months of Winter, the instinct of self-preservation is strengthened by frosty air and cold winds; but when Spring comes, it dispels this feeling so effectually that young people are apt to go to the very opposite extreme, in order to procure plenty of what, in their foolishness, they call fresh air. Girls just on the verge of womanhood, eager to lead off in the fashion, are the first to fall victims to their own recklessness. They are on the watch for the change in the weather, and don their new apparel without a thought of possible consequences. They parade the streets thus attired, walk much more than they have been accustomed to do, return home heated and fatigued, and find the closeness of the house too much for them. In this not unexpected emergency, the windows and doors are opened, and a draft produced which invariably has the effect of increasing the sick-list. Boys and young men have not so many inducements to become similarly reckless. The autocrat of the fashionable world is less exacting in their case; but this circumstance, it is to be regretted, is not sufficient to free them from danger.

We are sorry to say this imprudence in the matter of dress and drafts is not manifested exclusively by the young people, for if it were, the difficulty could be much more easily met. The fact is, people who are old enough to have better sense are, in proportion to their years, equally indifferent on this subject. The women dispense with their shawls long before they can do so with safety. They dislike the burden of having to care for them at places of amusement, or when they go to pay friendly visits in the evening. They do not hesitate to sit in bay windows, with drafts of air at their backs, and they very much enjoy the ride home in cars and stages with open windows. The men find it too hot for Winter overcoats and woolen undergarments, and begin even in March to make such changes as seem to them seasonable. Indeed, they not unfrequently go without light overcoats if the air happens to be sultry in the morning. On the way home in the evening it may be uncomfortably chilly, and then many of them discover, too late, that they have acted unwisely. In populous cities the sufferers from such imprudences are not apt to mince matters with inquiring friends. They frankly admit they have done so and so, and have caught cold. Persons who reside in neighborhoods that have a reputation for chills and fever do not get at the root of their troubles so expeditiously. When they throw off their warm garments, sit in drafts, and take cold, it is entirely owing to the nature of the ground upon which their houses are built. Their colds are "chills," and their fits of imagination "ague." Many a healthy neighborhood has secured a bad name, and has had its progress retarded, in this way.

Now, we do not mean to say that the same clothing which served during the Winter should be retained all through the Spring and well into the Summer. Nothing of the sort. Here is just where the difficulty arises. The disposition to run to extremes is so strong that it takes no account of the variable character of our climate. When the heat is oppressive, the average person takes off every article of clothing that can in decency be dispensed with, but makes no provision for dressing again in proportion to the fall of the mercury. The medium point between comfort and danger is rarely struck, and thus it is that the "bad colds" come, and the mortality from consumption increases. The greatest sufferers are the young girls. They go through the Winter without having their feet properly protected. Unless they are closely looked after by their parents, they will not submit to the dead weight of overshoes. Even with careful watching, they will not consent to freight themselves with anything heavier than India-rubbers. The very best-tempered "miss" would scarcely agree to encumber her pretty feet with "arctics." When Spring comes they are not so strong as that they can afford to cast off overshoes, undergarments, water-proofs, and shawls; and, to be plain, the parents have much to answer for when they permit them to do so.

The matter of drafts will apply with equal force to young and old. Ventilation is as requisite to life and health as food and bathing, but it does not mean open doors and windows, any more than warmth means suffocation.

OUR WHITE SLAVES.

From the New-York Graphic.

THE TIMES does itself credit in calling attention to the inhuman treatment of car-drivers and conductors by the City railroad companies. Dr. Hamilton's investigations have shown that this class of public servants are subject to numerous disorders due to the cruelly long hours and the exposure to which they are subject. Their work varies from fourteen to seventeen hours a day; they are only allowed a few moments for eating, and they are exposed to the extremes of heat and cold, "rain, blow, or shine." The consequence is that they suffer from neuralgic pains, varicose veins, swelling and bleeding of the lower limbs, congestion of the spine, and a general tendency toward morbid pathological changes. To these may be added the general discomforts incident to their mode of living. It is of no use for these poor wretches to make a strike for the improvement of their condition. They are recruited from the unfortunate classes—broken-down clerks, discharged coachmen, unlucky tradesmen, and the like—which fact renders it impossible for them to combine as other laborers do for self-protection. And even when they have attempted to help themselves by this miserable remedy the public has invariably sided with the corporations, and [illegible] violence even for the sake of justice. "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." And nothing shows the utter heartlessness and brutality of great corporations, especially railroads, more clearly than this treatment of their employés by the horse-car companies. The public, however, seems to care no more for this than they do for their own treatment on the cars, where they receive no more consideration than cattle. The meekness of the traveling community under the exactions, the cruelties, and the want of decency of the railroad corporations is one of the most disheartening and disgraceful facts of the time.

TIMES AND TRIBUNE.

The following returns show the relative proportions of the circulation of THE TIMES and *Tribune*. They are gathered from all parts of New-York City, in order to fairly represent different localities. Only one or two news-stands or depots are taken in each neighborhood, so that the totals given merely cover a small part of the City. The returns, however, are truly representative in their character. The country subscription list would show even a larger disproportion between the two journals, but we have no means of making this comparison. By far the greater part of our City subscribers are supplied by our own carriers; here again we are unable to make a comparison, unless the *Tribune* will publish its lists.

We have also to state that in order to give the *Tribune* the best possible chance in this comparison, we have taken *its best day, Monday*, when it has the benefit of many accidental readers. Had we taken any other day in the week, the comparison would have been very much more in our favor. The figures were taken on Monday, April 6, 1874. We undertake to say that the circulation of THE TIMES is at least DOUBLE that of the *Tribune*, which perhaps accounts for the fact that the *Tribune* is at present boasting of its success, gained in *consequence* of the death of poor Horace Greeley. Will it submit its books to an investigation? If it will, the public will soon find how it stands now, as compared with its position two years ago, or with the position of THE TIMES now. The following figures are quite sufficient to show which way the wind is blowing:

	Times.	Tribune.
Fifth Avenue Hotel	[illegible]	60
Coleman House, Grand Hotel, St. James	125	50
Windsor Hotel	80	35
Hoffman House	80	20
St. Nicholas Hotel	100	75
Grand Central Hotel	60	45
F. G. Goode Brothers, No. 249 3d av. (wholesale)	4,500	1,900
No. 212 East 33d st. (wholesale)	1,325	800
Union News Company, 42d st.	135	95
3d av. and 14th st.	45	85
No. 382 2d av.	60	35
Avenue B and 12th st.	135	100
3d av. and 24th st.	235	130
No. 711 3d av.	30	14
Wall st., corner Nassau	35	20
W. Cary, 9th av. and 45th st.	18	6
Gallner, 24th st. and 9th av.	20	10
W. Thompson, 19th st. and 9th av.	60	25
Keys, 30th st. and 8th av.	30	15
Maier, 33d st. and 8th av.	100	80
McKeon, 7th av. and 34th st.	50	19
Jones, 25th st. and 6th av.	26	20
McEvoy Bros., No. 552 6th av.	90	40
Leseur, No. 1,209 Broadway	50	24
Williamson, 14th st. and 6th av.	80	54
J. H. Tyson, 14th st. and 6th av.	160	80
McGrath, Broadway and Pine st.	22	16
Gallagan, Broadway and Morris st.	22	7
Dunn & Case, N. J. Central R. R.	700	585
Rozlin, Greenbush av.	40	22
White, No. 708 Broadway	30	25
Montague st., near Fulton, Brookl'n	150	65
Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn	50	40
Fulton st., near ferry, Brooklyn	25	15
Court and Schermerhorn, Brooklyn	30	9
Total	8,898	4,657

CUBA.

AN EX-UNITED STATES OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE —ALLEGED ILLEGAL COMMUNICATION WITH THE INSURGENTS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—A letter from Havana says: "Frederick A. Dockery, formerly United States Collector at Jacksonville, arrived here lately from Key West. He remained several weeks and then left for Santiago de Cuba. It was rumored then that Dockery was on a mission for the owners of embargoed properties, but the rumor has not been confirmed. Last Friday Dockery presented himself to the American Consular Agent at Nuevitas, representing himself as coming from the interior. The Consul immediately took him to the Governor, and the Governor referred the matter to Portillo, the Commanding General of Puerto Principe, who ordered the arrest of both. The Consul was subsequently released by order of Portillo, but Dockery was retained as prisoner, papers compromising him having been found on his person. His trial is going on. The result is not known, but he was alive on the 7th inst. If he be found guilty of communicating with the insurgents he will very probably be executed."

A PROTEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me through your newspaper to reply as follows to a scurrilous article appearing in the editorial columns of the New-York *World*, under date of March 30, 1874, and under the caption "Case of Major Lewis Merrill," which I saw for the first time yesterday. The person who inspired that article, as well as the one who published it, and the Senator to whom it refers, are each and all perfectly aware of the fact that, being an officer of the army and amenable to answer before a court-martial to any allegation of impropriety or wrong-doing, it has only been needed that some reputable person should bring to the notice of the proper authorities such accusation, backed by some evidence of its possible truth, to insure the investigation of the matter by a tribunal before which I, as well as these anonymous slanderers, may be heard. In view of this fact, it is to characterize mildly as cowardly both the course which would seek to arraign, try, and convict me in the hearing of the whole country, but where I have no voice, and that which seeks the same ends by anonymous falsehoods in a newspaper.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Major and Brevet Colonel United States Army.
GERMANTOWN, Penn., Thursday, April 9, 1874.

FINANCE.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* relates the following: "We heard an ex-member of Congress tell an anecdote of Mr. Fessenden's accession to the department the other day, which well illustrates the position of a Secretary of the Treasury. When Mr. Chase was appointed Chief Justice, and his successor in the Cabinet was anxiously sought, this member of Congress went to Mr. Fessenden, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the place, and urged him to accept it, saying the country needed him, the people had confidence in him, and he ought to take it as a duty. 'But,' urged Mr. Fessenden, 'I don't know anything at all about finance.' 'You know as much as anybody,' returned the Congressman, who was a millionaire himself. 'Nobody knows anything about finance.' Mr. Fessenden took the Treasuryship, and afterward said that the whole problem lay in the success or failure of the Union Army. If the rebels carried the day, the finances of the country were bound to go to ruin. If the Union was saved, the Treasury would come out all right. During the same conversation the ex-member of Congress remarked that of all men in the world members of Congress seemed to him to have the least knowledge of financial matters. A present member of that august body, who is also worth his millions, and who took part in the conversation, agreed with this remark, saying that his own speech on finance was the only sensible one he had heard, and its chief merit was that it was so short, and contained so few ideas."

EDUCATION IN MAINE.

Gov. Coburn, of Maine, has once more given evidence of his deep interest in Maine educational institutions by making one of the most generous offers ever made. The circumstances of the case are told in a Waterville special to the Portland *Press*, which says that at their last session the Trustees of Colby University voted to raise $100,000 to endow three preparatory schools—one at Waterville, and one each in the eastern and western parts of the State, and that Hon. Abner Coburn, Vice President of the board, subscribed $50,000 for the endowment of the Waterville Classical Institute, J. H. Hanson, LL. D., Principal, on condition that $50,000 more shall be subscribed to endow the two other institutions. Measures will be at once taken to secure the necessary pledge by completing the [illegible]

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF LOWENSTEIN.

IMMENSE CROWDS IN FRONT OF THE JAIL—THE DOOMED MAN PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE—EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF FIRMNESS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—The execution of Emil Lowenstein for the murder of John D. Weston took place in the jail here to-day. Two companies of the Tenth and two of the Twenty-fifth Regiments, National Guard, were detailed as a guard outside the jail, and kept a vast crowd of citizens back from in front of the jail. Two thousand people stood in the streets in the vicinity, in a snow storm, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., when the dead body of Lowenstein was brought out, and taken away in a hearse. At 1:05 P. M. the door of the condemned man's cell was opened, and he came forth, preceded by Rev. Father Francis, book in hand, reciting as he walked the services of the dead. Close behind him, his eyes fixed on the crucifix, walked Lowenstein. Behind the prisoner came Under Sheriff Wards and several deputies. The doomed man walked with a firm step to his allotted place beneath the noose, where the priest then intoned a prayer, and Under Sheriff Wards said to the culprit, Lowenstein: "Do you now desire to say anything before the sentence of the law is passed on you?"

Lowenstein—I do. I wish to say to you all that I die innocent of the murder for which I have been tried, convicted, and am now about to suffer; and the time will yet come when my innocence will be proved. It may be a long time before it is proved, or it may be a short time, but it will be proved in the end. If I were guilty I would not deny it, standing as I do before my God, on whom I call to witness my innocence. God is my witness, I am as innocent as an unborn child.

This speech was delivered in a low, faltering tone, that could hardly be heard from a distance of more than six feet from the culprit. The noose was then adjusted, and Col. Wards, in a firm voice, read the death warrant. Lowenstein, while this was being done, gazed alternately on the Under Sheriff and the crucifix. The priest again advanced and uttered words of comfort and consolation to him, and again retired for a step or two. Col. Wards then inquired if he had anything further to say. Lowenstein said, "Yes, I wish to say something. There were a great many who have injured me and who were false witnesses on my trial. I wish to say to them all that I freely forgive them, and I hope God will also forgive them." This was uttered in so low a tone that it was scarcely above a whisper.

Lowenstein then knelt down; the priest blessed him, and also knelt and prayed with him, briefly but earnestly. At the close of the prayer Lowenstein bent forward and kissed the priest several times with an earnest pressure on the lips. The reverend father then arose, and, pressing the crucifix to Lowenstein's lips, again imparted his blessing. The priest then retired with averted face, while Lowenstein again arose to his feet, and stood with such firmness that it seemed as if he were endowed with superhuman strength, awaiting the last act in the tragedy of his life. A calm expression was on his features and not a tremor in his entire frame. The silence that reigned throughout the lofty corridor was oppressive, and even the faces of the observers turned pale with anxiety as the dread moment approached. Under Sheriff Wards then approached, holding in his hand the dreaded black cap. A shudder passed through Lowenstein's frame as he saw it, and as it was placed on his head he shot a quick, nervous glance toward the ceiling, at the spectators, and the windows. Each spectator's nerves seemed wrought to their utmost tension, as the supreme moment approached. Col. Wards, with the utmost carefulness, drew the black cap down over his face, until the edges of it rested on his shoulders. He was then turned with his face to the south, and the knot fully adjusted under his left ear, and the Under Sheriff retired. A moment of breathless anxiety ensued, during which still not a tremor was observable in the form of him standing on the verge of eternity. Suddenly a sharp click was heard, as the signal was communicated to the Sheriff in the office, whose duty it was to cut the rope that sustained the drop-weights in position, four feet above a mattrass, which had been placed beneath them to deaden the sound. A snap, like the cracking of a whip, was heard as the severed rope shot through the hole from the office. A rattling sound as the rope passed over the pulleys and the weights fell with a heavy, dead sound on the cushion, while at the other extremity of the beam a human being was hanging in mid-air, and the soul of Lowenstein had gone to its final account. The rise of the body was so sudden as to have instantly broken the neck, as the body hung limp and motionless, with the exception of a few nervous twitches of the opened fingers. The body swayed a little at first, but that soon ceased, and, with the face turned nearly due east, it hung still as a statue for a moment, but for a moment only. The body had no sooner shot in the air than Drs. Haskins and McKown were at its side, the former on a small step-ladder with his ear bent to the breast, listening to the pulsations of the heart, growing fainter and less in number each second of time. Dr. McKown held the right hand with his thumb and forefinger pressed upon the pulse, while both had their chronometers in hand timing the pulsations. In precisely two minutes five seconds and a half after the drop fell the pulse had ceased to beat, but the hand suddenly commenced to flap against the sides with a quick, nervous motion that was appalling to the spectators, most of whom averted their heads. In less than five minutes Emil Lowenstein, whether guilty or innocent, had paid the penalty of the crime with which he was charged. The certificate of death was signed by the witnesses, most of whom at once returned from the melancholy scene. The body was suffered to hang sixteen minutes, when it was cut down, and the neck was found on examination to be broken. After the body had been cut down it was placed in a neat coffin covered with black cloth, and studded with silver-headed nails. On the head of the lid was a cross of silvered stars, and just below this a handsomely engraved plate bearing the inscription:

I. H. S.
Emil Lowenstein.
Died April 10, 1874,
Aged 24 years, 3 months, and 8 days.

A short time before Lowenstein was brought from his cell to the gallows, Sheriff Gallup had an interview with him, in which he reiterated his innocence, claiming that it would yet be established after he was dead and gone. He expressed a perfect willingness to be hanged, saying that it was the most painless death he could die, and that he would prefer it to lingering, on a bed of sickness. In accordance with a request made by Lowenstein just previous to his execution, his body was carried to the German Catholic Church, "Our Lady of the Angels", of which Rev. Father Neubouer is pastor, where a solemn requiem mass was performed for the repose of the dead man's soul. The body was then conveyed to St. Mary's burying-ground, on Washington avenue, for interment.

RUMORED CONFESSION OF LOWENSTEIN AT THE LAST MOMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10—8 P. M.—The hanging of Lowenstein is the subject of general conversation here to-night. His last protestations of innocence are not believed, and it is the universally-expressed opinion that he was justly punished. A story has been in circulation during the evening to the effect that at the last moment he whispered a confession to the priest who attended him, but it can be traced to no reliable source.

EXECUTION IN TENNESSEE.

THE MURDERER OF STEELE EXPIATES HIS CRIMES—SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—Prague Bryant was hanged at Pulaski, Tenn., to-day, at 2 o'clock, for the killing of Alexander Steele some two years ago.

The scaffold was erected in the forenoon. Very heavy materials were used in its construction. The noose was made of new inch rope, and every precaution was taken to prevent accident. Bryant weighed about 175 pounds, and had a very muscular neck. He occupied the forenoon in singing and praying, and worked himself into a sort of religious frenzy. Immense crowds of men, women, and children came in from the country, and two car loads arrived from Alabama in the morning. Thousands gathered around the jail, many of them keeping desirable situations for five hours. A great many whites were among the crowd, which was principally composed of colored people.

By the time set for the hanging the white people were largely in excess of the black. The utmost order prevailed. At 1:35 o'clock a wagon containing Bryant, Sheriff Mitchell, and Jailer Patterson, of Nashville, and Revs. Nelson Merry and A. H. Norton, was driven to the steps leading to the gallows. Bryant jumped out without assistance, and stepped briskly upon the platform, followed by the rest of the party. He was dressed in a black suit, with white vest and gloves. His arms were tied behind, and he held a Bible in his hands. A guard armed with rifles occupied a position on the gallows, which was surrounded with a dozen guards armed with double-barreled shot-guns. Rev. Mr. Merry said he had baptized the prisoner, and was now present, at his request, to offer spiritual consolation in his last hours. The occasion, he said, which had brought them together, had been caused by sin entirely. He spoke for some time, and then commenced a hymn, in the singing of which Bryant and a large number of colored people joined.

The reverend gentleman then offered a fervent prayer, at the close of which Bryant asked Sheriff Mitchell how much time he had, and was answered ten minutes. He then requested Rev. A. H. Norton to read the twenty-fifth Psalm, after which he addressed the crowd in a rambling speech, asserting that he had killed Steele in self-defense, and said that he regretted the old man was gone. In closing he grew very much excited, and wails and lamentations were heard from the colored people, the women crying and wringing their hands. He said he was willing to die, and in a few minutes his soul would be in heaven, where the mistakes of this life were cleared up. He said: "Some stand here to-day who will be cast down—who will be parted—who will be thrown into the lake of fire; but I will pray for their souls. I am going home. Farewell, children, I am going home." The doomed man then prayed in a chanting manner, and groans and cries were heard from the colored people. At the close of Bryant's prayer the Sheriff tied his hands and feet, Bryant saying: "Farewell, folks—farewell, everybody. I am now going home."

The Sheriff read the sentence of the court, Bryant praying alone. The black cap was then put on and the noose adjusted. The Sheriff, Jailer Patterson, and Revs. Merry and Newton bade the culprit good-bye, the Sheriff cut the rope, and Bryant dropped four feet without breaking his neck. There was a breathless moment of suspense, followed by shrieks and screams from the white women and colored people, many of the latter praying in a loud voice. Five minutes later Bryant struggled vigorously, which drew forth another burst of shrieks and cries. Six minutes after the drop Bryant drew himself up, took a long breath, and from that time only a convulsive twitching of the body was perceptible. Twelve minutes after the body was motionless. The doctors pronounced him dead, but the body was allowed to hang till 3 o'clock before being cut down. The remains were taken to Lynnville, where the funeral sermon was preached last night by Rev. Mr. Merry. Sheriff Mitchell displayed remarkable coolness in performing his disagreeable duty. Bryant offered up a prayer in his behalf.

REV. DR. KENDRICK DEBARRED FROM PREACHING NEXT SUNDAY.

The Trustees of the Grand Street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, met at the church last evening at 8 o'clock, and held a secret session, in which the verdict of the Investigation Committee in the Kendrick trial and the relations of the society with the church at large were discussed. At about 8:30 Rev. Mr. Kendrick appeared before the meeting, and made a statement in reference to the matter under consideration, after which the committee resumed their session with closed doors. No reporters were allowed inside the building, but at the hour of adjourning, about 11 o'clock, several members of the committee informed a representative of THE TIMES that they had passed a resolution forbidding the holding of any services in the church on Sunday, (to-morrow,) with the exception of the usual Sunday-school exercises. The Trustees present at this meeting were Messrs. Theo. Miller, Chas. Miller, John Snyder, Mainwaring, Tenny, Pearsall, Mott, and Hickman. Four of these—Charles Miller, John Snyder, Mott, and Hickman—were generally understood to belong to the Kendrick party; three others—Theodore Miller, Tenny, and Pearsall—to be Anti-Kendrickites, and Mainwaring doubtful. Mr. Mills, the ninth Trustee, was absent. Mr. Kendrick received the news of his exclusion from the church on Sunday with much apparent feeling, remarking to a TIMES reporter, with whom he was in conversation, that he intended preaching in his church next Sunday, notwithstanding the adverse action of the Trustees. From present appearances the large majority of the church, including almost all the ladies and young people, support Mr. Kendrick, and denounce the verdict against him as utterly unwarranted by the evidence.

ERRATIC STICKS AND THINGS.

The Greenville *South Alabamian* has a correspondent who writes in this style: "On the 13th day of December last, about 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. Ward, an old lady living with her son, being in the house alone, was surprised to see corn-stalks, sticks, bark, &c., strike the door-shutter and fall on the floor. She arose, went to the door, but seeing no one she became alarmed and called her daughter-in-law, who was some paces from the house in the field, saying to her to run there, for an evil spirit was there—or 'the devil,' to use her own word. Mrs. Ward, on reaching the house and witnessing the phenomenon, was so much frightened that she was immediately seized with an ague. Mr. Ward, who was some distance from the house, with another man, at work, was sent for. Pieces of wood, bark, corn-stalks, and light-wood (pine) striking against the door-shutter still continued. He sent for several of his neighbors who witnessed it through Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, till 8 or 9 o'clock, when it ceased. Pieces of wood eighteen or twenty inches in length and two or three inches in diameter, were brought from the woods, a distance of 100 yards or more. Wood placed near the fire for lighting purposes for the family, was taken up in their presence and spirited to the same door shutter. Mr. Ward's daughter, who was washing the table-ware, had all the teaspoons forced from her hands by this unseen power and forced to the same place. A carpenter's chisel was found, which Mr. Ward says is not his, and no owner in the community can be found. A rumbling noise on the house top attracted their attention, and on examination a bushel or more of dirt or earth was found lodged there, which had the appearance of having been burned in the fire. Some of the earth is still on the house. Mr. Editor, if if curiosity should carry you there soon, you can see it. A large bar-plow, weighing fifteen to eighteen pounds, was seen by some of the family to rise up and settle on the top of the house, and you can see it there when you go after the earth. It stands a *living* witness of all the other incidents here recorded, for no man could throw it where it is."

FRANKLIN SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

In the United States District Court, Philadelphia, in bankruptcy, on Wednesday, the following report was presented by Judge Cadwalader:

"The Register, to whom was referred the above case, respectfully reports that the warrant in bankruptcy having been placed in the hands of the United States Marshal as Messenger, in which he was directed to give notice personally or by mail to the creditors of said corporation that the first general meeting of creditors for the election and choice of an assignee or assignees would be held on March 31, 1874, the same was returned by him duly served. As the creditors returned on the schedules of the corporation bankrupt numbered 4,750, and the aggregate amount of debts was $859,000, the Register called upon Edwin T. Chase, Esq., to preside with him at said meeting, which he did. Meetings were held daily until the 4th of April, at and before which the total number of claims proven was 3,248, and the total amount of debts proven was $740,806 08. The only persons nominated for assignees were John McCourt and William McLean, they being named as co-assignees. The total number of votes cast for those gentlemen was 1,668, and the whole amount in value represented was $461,414 28, being a majority in number and value of those creditors who appeared and proved their claims. The Register would, therefore, recommend that the said choice of assignees be approved, and that each assignee be required to give a bond and sureties in the sum of $50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

(Signed,) SUSSEX D. DAVIS.

Judge Cadwalader said he would take time to consider whether he would appoint a third assignee.

A MILITARY DEGRADATION.

The *Gaulois* describes a painful ceremony performed in the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire of Paris. An officer in the army, Capt. Mathuzewich, formerly attached to the One Hundred and Third Regiment of the Line, had been tried and condemned to death for participation in the revolt of the Commune. The capital sentence was commuted by the President of the Republic into one of transportation. The prisoner, escorted by two gendarmes, was marched into the centre of a square formed by detachments from various regiments. He was in full uniform, with the cross of the Legion of Honor and several military medals. The officer commanding having read the sentence, a Sergeant went up to the prisoner, tore off the lace from the cuffs of his coat, his epaulettes, and his military decorations, and casting them upon the ground, concluded by removing his sword and pretending to break it. The prisoner was then reconveyed to prison to await his removal from the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's tuneful opera "Dinorah" was represented at the Academy of Music last evening, for the first time in many years. Like each and all of Meyerbeer's achievements "Dinorah" demands good acting and excellent scenic appointments, no less than an impressive vocal performance, and its rehearsal, under less advantageous circumstances than the rather exacting composer counted upon, rarely produces the effect awaited. This was the case last night, when "Dinorah," brought out in the midst of a very brief operatic season, seemed rather tedious. There were, however, some striking incidents of the recital, for Mme. Di Murska was *Dinorah*. Mme. Di Murska's vocalization is simply wonderful, and to listen to her delivery of high and florid passages is to hearken to unique achievements. In "Dinorah" the soprano's part abounds in trying numbers, and the compass and flexibility of Mme. Di Murska's voice enabling her to make light of all difficulties, gratifying and enlivening results followed her exertions. The *Dinorah* of the evening was frequently applauded, but the delight of the audience found expression in a particularly unanimous demonstration after the "Shadow Song," which was broken in upon by plaudits, again and again. At the close of the second act, she was called before the curtain, as a matter of course. The remaining rôles in "Dinorah" were allotted to Signor Verati, (*Corentino*,) Signor Mari, (*Hoel*,) and Mme. Testa; in relation to the general recital, we have only to say that "Dinorah" is altogether too elaborate an opera to be gotten up hastily. At the matinée, to-day, Mme. Di Murska may be heard in "Marta."

TO-DAY'S THOMAS MATINEE.

No one should fail to attend the Thomas matinée concert at Steinway Hall to-day. It is to be the last of the season, and the programme, which represents Beethoven, Schumann, Bach, Schubert, and Wagner, is of exceptional variety and excellence. So delightful and instructive an entertainment ought by no means to be overlooked.

THE BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The fifth concert of the present season of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society's existence may be attended at the Brooklyn Academy this evening. Mme. Di Murska will be the vocalist and Mr. Hoffman the pianist, and Mr. Thomas' Band will supply, as heretofore, the orchestral music.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert tendered to Mr. Humphries previous to his departure for Europe, will occur at Steinway Hall this evening. The *bénéficiaire* has secured the co-operation of Mrs. Gulager; Miss Anna Drasdil; Miss Therese Liebe; Mr. Nelson Varley; Mr. Frank Bartlett; Mr. M. W. Whitney; Mr. Jules Lumbard; Mr. J. N. Pattison; Mr. Charles Verner; Mr. George W. Morgan; and Mr. George W. Colby.

READINGS BY MISS CUSHMAN.

Mr. Pugh announces a series of six readings by Miss Charlotte Cushman, to occur at the Academy of Music, on the mornings, respectively, of April 22, 25, and 29, and of May 6 and 9, and on the evening of May 4. Readings by so great an artist need but be mentioned; their recognized attractiveness insures their success.

"ROYAL READINGS."

Dr. Spencer's "Royal Readings" will be entered upon, at Association Hall, this afternoon.

PERSONAL.

Miss Neilson reached this City last night, after a protracted and brilliant series of performances in San Francisco. Her farewell representations this season will be entered upon at Booth's Monday week.

STARVED TO DEATH.

A GERMAN AND HIS SON PERISH OF HUNGER IN ARKANSAS—SUFFERINGS OF HIS WIFE AND REMAINING CHILDREN.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican, April 6.

About a month ago a man named Kaufman, and his wife and two children came to this State. They had formerly resided in New-York, where Mr. Kaufman was in business. In an evil hour he fell in the way of a Wall street shark, who had a lot of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds to dispose of. Desirous of leaving New-York to try his fortune somewhere in the great Southwest, Mr. Kaufman too readily listened to the oily gamon of the broker, and, almost before he was aware of it, had exchanged his greenbacks for the worse than worthless trash, yclept bonds. He and his family—a wife and two children—arrived in this city, after a prospecting tour through Kansas and Missouri, about two months since. And here his eyes were first opened to the enormity of the swindle perpertated upon him; confident in the negotiable character of his $80,000 in bonds, he thought to dispose of sufficient to meet a need of a little ready money, and the poor fellow's despair may be imagined when he received the information that a bushel-basketful of the trash would not buy a breakfast in this or any other market. Sad at heart, but not entirely bereft of hope, he made a desperate effort to retrieve his losses and place his little family beyond the reach of the wolf already glaring at them with his greedy eyes. He went from this city to Lewisburg, near which village he secured a small tract of land, built a temporary cabin, and made preparations for putting in a crop. He had, meanwhile, procured lumber wherewith to build a comfortable dwelling. But it was not to be; climatic fever laid its hand upon the poor fellow, and he was soon upon his humble couch raving in delirium. When taken ill his scanty supply of provisions had been consumed, money he had none, and he was a stranger in a strange land. His forlorn and wretched wife, almost crazed with her burden of multiplied sorrows, was soon to bring into the world an heir to the misery around them, but love for the man who lay moaning in the hovel overcame her physical weakness, and she went to a neighbor to ask that a messenger be sent for a doctor. The heartless scoundrel refused to give the assistance asked, and the heart-broken woman took her weary way to the railroad track, hoping to halt a passing train and obtain some aid in her dire necessity. There beside the rails she stood in a drenching rain four hours—terrible to her who was striving to snatch from the brink of the grave the lives of her loved ones. Exhausted nature at last demanded relief, and without a ray of hope, she sought the mockery of a home. The exposure and her condition were too much for her feeble frame, and she, too, succumbed to the fever; hope fled, and, in a stupor of despair, she laid herself down to die, praying only that the end would come quickly. The father died first—starved; then a little boy closed his eyes, and was in a land where starvation is unknown. Mr. Chapman, a gentleman living about a mile from Kaufman's hut, heard sundry rumors of the sad condition of the family, and repaired to their relief, fortunately in time to save from the death of hunger, at least, the mother whom he found in the agonies of childbirth. There was not an ounce of food in the house, nor a soul at hand to render assistance to the suffering woman and her little daughter. Mr. Chapman hurried to Lewisburg, and sent a doctor to the house, pledging to pay the fees himself. He also, on the statement of the woman, reported to the Masonic fraternity of Lewisburg that the dead man was a member of that order, supposing that the ties of brotherhood as well as humanity would induce them to give prompt assistance. They, like the rest of the citizens of Lewisburg—and to the eternal shame of all of them be it said—turned a deaf ear to his appeals and his pitiful story. He could not get a dollar, and so paid for shrouds, and secured plain coffins for the dead father and son himself. One merchant there did manifest extraordinary—by comparison with his neighbors—liberality in selling the shrouds at cost. Mr. Chapman also procured some food and nourishment, and again went back to the cabin. The action of the Masons in Lewisburg induced him specially to inquire if her husband had been a Mason, and, as a proof of the fact, she gave Mr. Chapman the key of a trunk which, on being opened, was found to contain a very handsome set of Masonic regalia, evidently appropriate for a member high in the degrees of the order. In the same trunk also were discovered $80,000 in bonds of the Fort Smith road. When these facts became known to the fraternity in Lewisburg a sudden disposition to render assistance possessed them. Mr. Chapman, however, deemed it wise and more profitable to appeal to the brethren elsewhere, and so he came to Little Rock and presented the case. The fraternity here, without delay, raised $60 or $70, and now, thanks to their generous hearts, the mother and her two children have every necessary comfort. There is little hope that the mother will survive, as she is suffering from pneumonia, and the little girl is so reduced from want of food that only the most careful nursing can restore her to health. The baby, which is now ten or eleven days old, is, we understand, not expected to live many days more.

TRAPEZE-PERFORMER HURT.

An accident occurred at Mortimer's Varieties, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, which resulted in an injury to a trapeze-performer known as Mme. Leola. She had been on the trapeze for a few minutes, and was hanging, head downward, outside the edge of the foot-lights, about twenty feet from the floor, when she fell headforemost, striking the edge of the piano over the key-board, and injuring the fingers of the performer. As she struck she turned over and fell into the orchestra, injuring both knees considerably. She was assisted to the [illegible] and, going to the greenroom, reappeared. The accident caused a great deal of excitement, but she made an attempt to again go on the trapeze, when parties in the audience objected, and she retired, being subsequently taken to her home. Her injuries are said not to be serious. There was no net under the trapeze.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

Steinway Hall was filled to overflowing last evening on the occasion of the closing exercises of the New-York Evening High School. On the platform were seated School Commissioners Farr, Trand, Matthewson, and Kamroth, Superintendent Kiddle, Judges Lawrence, Curtis, and Otterbourg, President Hunter, of the Normal College; John Hayward, Thos. Boese, Ex-President Smythe, John Jasper, Jr., Hosea B. Perkins, J. G. McNirney, and Leonard Hazeltine. Wm. H. Neilson, President of the Board of Education, occupied the chair. Weber's "Der Freischutz" was rendered by the band, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D. The following orations were then rendered in a very superior manner: "Education," Francis J. Walsh; "Reform," Samuel Kubie; "Effects of Civil War," Henry Grasse; "Culture," William De Wolf; "National Integrity," Charles Brand; and "Governmental Interference," Maurice Strausky. Diplomas were then conferred upon fifty-five students who had attended three years and made satisfactory improvement. The presentation of prizes was then made by Judge William E. Curtis as follows: In the Architectural Class the first prize for the best specimen of architectural drawing was awarded to David Gilchrist; the second prize, for the greatest improvement, to George A. Schimmel. The gold medal, for the best specimen of prospective drawing, was given to George B. Christman. Inspector Agnew gave a box of instruments each to Alexander Walker and David McIlroy for general proficiency. The first prize for Spanish was awarded to T. H. Whitney, and the gold medal to J. S. Cameron. In the free-hand drawing-class the Tiffany medal was given to Jeremiah J. Sheehan.

A TRIPLE EXECUTION IN INDIA.

On Feb. 24, says a Bombay exchange, a remarkable execution took place in Bombay. Three men, two Parsees and a Khoja Mussulman, were hanged on the same scaffold at the same time, all for being concerned in murders for which they were condemned at the last criminal sessions. The Parsees, named Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bejonjee, had murdered a Parsee woman named Dhunbaee for her ornaments, and thrown the body into a well. The Khoja, named Nanjee Meetha, murdered his wife on Christmas eve, because she refused to accompany him to Zanzibar, where he was a merchant holding a very good position. In consequence of the present agitation between the Parsee and Mussulman communities, the authorities took thorough precautions to prevent any interruptions being offered to the carrying out of the triple execution, and in consequence there was such a number of military stationed around the scaffold that a similar display has not been seen in Bombay since the two mutineers were blown from guns ten or twelve years ago. The executions took place without any disturbance, the large crowd, principally composed of Mussulmans, being overawed by the extraordinary military precautions. The Khoja met his fate with the coolness which generally characterizes Mussulmans when confronted by death; but the case was very different with the Parsees, for when they reached the scaffold, first one cried out piteously that his comrade was actually the murderer, and then the other recriminated vehemently. The miserable men may be said to have been sent out of the world screaming against each other. It was a terrible scene, and it was well that so many soldiers were present, otherwise the mob might have been dangerously excited. The body of the Mohammedan was handed over to his friends; but the bodies of the Parsees, who were outcasted by the Parsee community, were handed over to the ordinary body-carriers of their sect, who disposed of them in a place set apart from the Towers of Silence. Each funeral party was followed by a small number of cavalry and mounted Police, but no disturbance took place on the way to the different resting-places of the bodies.

ANOTHER ERRING CLERGYMAN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 10.—Early in the present year, Rev. R. H. Williamson, Pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in this city, was charged with frequenting disreputable houses, and with other conduct unbecoming a minister of the Gospel. He denied the charges, but the vestry, acting upon what they considered strong proof, deposed him from his pastorate, and lately appointed a committee of investigation. This week Mr. Williamson appeared before them and confessed his guilt. No final action has yet been taken in regard to his case.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT, CONTINUES TO ISSUE POLICIES OF INSURANCE UPON STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS LIVES. THE MEMBERSHIP OF THIS COMPANY IS LIMITED TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS. ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1873, THERE WERE 86,416 POLICIES IN FORCE; THE TOTAL ASSETS OF THE COMPANY WERE $65,609,837 67, AND THE SURPLUS DIVISIBLE TO POLICY-HOLDERS AMOUNTED TO $3,727,785 03. IT IS BELIEVED THAT NO COMPANY IN THIS COUNTRY OR ABROAD OFFERS EQUAL ADVANTAGE TO INSURERS IN RESPECT OF SECURITY, ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT, AND LARGE RETURNS BY WAY OF DIVIDENDS. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECTLY, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. LOANS SECURED BY BOND AND MORTGAGE ON APPROVED REAL PROPERTY ARE MADE BY THE COMPANY WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF THIRD PERSONS, OR THE PAYMENT OF ANY FEE OR CHARGE OTHER THAN THE NECESSARY EXPENSE OF EXAMINING TITLES.—*Advertisement.*

Little & Raymond,
No. 132 Broadway,
General Agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A Famous Vitalizing Tonic, Invigorator, and Restorative.

The most perfect ever discovered, and the best in the world.

WINCHESTER'S
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA.

In all cases where a Vitalizing Tonic and a grand healthful Stimulant, Invigorator, and Restorative is needed, and in all cases of General Debility, Prostration of the Vital Forces and Powers, Nervousness, Nervous Affections, Loss of Nervous Power and Energy, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, Mental and Nervous Exhaustion, Debility arising from Fevers or other illness, and Weakness of every description,

WINCHESTER'S
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is superb, and without a rival on the face of the Earth, rapidly building up, invigorating, and VITALIZING the entire Nervous and Physical Systems.

Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
—*Advertisement.* No. 36 John street, New-York.

"The Finest Invention."

A gentleman, after having four teeth extracted at Dr COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, wrote on the scroll opposite 72,711: "The finest invention of the nineteenth century!"—*Advertisement.*

No Mistake About It.

The improved PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS and the PHALON WHITE ROSE have no equals in perfumery. Get the genuine.—*Advertisement.*

GET RID OF YOUR COUGH BY USING JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, for the Handkerchief. For sale by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Let the People Speak.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8, 1873.

R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before. Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9, 1873: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE—My sister, is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes May 29, 1872: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, Tan, and all brown discolorations, ask your druggist for PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is harmless, and in every case infallible. Depot, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

All Care and Anxiety about Burglary Re-moved by applying HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. Ten years' experience, and never broken through. No. 7 Murray st.

A Rupture Cure—Dr. RAINBOW'S original invention; improved 1874; warranted. Come to No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker st., and see it.

Trees and Shrubs, at Flushing, N. Y., of all [illegible]

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery the whole system is impoverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone that organ with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue, and ligament of the body are manufactured, all those components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CARPENDER—KEMP.—In this City, on Thursday, April 9, by Rev. W. N. McVickar, JOHN NEILSON CARPENDER to ANNA NEILSON, daughter of the late Alfred F. Kemp.

MACKENZIE—MATTHEWS.—On Thursday, April 9, at Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. A. Leonard, WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Jr. to JESSIE MATTHEWS, all of Flatbush, Long Island.

STREET—MORGAN.—On Thursday, April 9, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., WILLIAM A. STREET to LUCY, daughter of Henry Morgan, all of this City.

STRUTHERS—PENFIELD.—On Thursday, April 9, 1874, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., STEPHEN R. STRUTHERS and SADIE I. PENFIELD, all of this City.

TALLMADGE—EDDY.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, in New-York, by Rev. Bishop Simpson, LEWIS C. TALLMADGE, of Washington, D. C., to Miss LIDA M. EDDY, youngest daughter of Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D.

UNDERHILL—MORRIS.—At Christ Church, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kimber, of Trinity Parish, FRED. LACY UNDERHILL to MARY E., daughter of Mr. Charles E. Morris, of this City.

DIED.

BRUSH.—On Thursday morning, 9th inst., HANNAH DAVIS, wife of Walter F. Brush, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 13 West 22d st., on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CALLENDER.—On Thursday, April 9, at his residence, No. 43 West 20th st., STANHOPE CALLENDER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

ENRIGHT.—April 10, 1874, JOHN ENRIGHT, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 Charlton st., on Sunday, April 12, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FAIRCHILD.—On the 9th inst., EMILIE P., eldest daughter of Hamlet M. and A. M. Fairchild.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 221 West 11th st., on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARRISON.—On Wednesday, April 8, HULDAH D. GARRISON, widow of Jacob Garrison, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Dekalb and Reid avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—On Wednesday morning, April 8, GILBERT O. HALL, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 151 East 52d st., Saturday afternoon, April 11, at 1 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—At Harlem, on Thursday, 9th inst., ELSIE JOHNSTON, widow of the late William Johnston, aged 78 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 12, from the residence of her nephew, John J. Glasson, Jr., No. 515 East 117th st., at 1 o'clock.

McGAY.—At Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 8, 1874, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN McGAY, late of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; also those of his sons, Robert T. and James McGay, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street United Presbyterian Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on Saturday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

REED.—On Thursday morning, April 9, MARIA REED, widow of the late Lewis B. Reed, of this City, aged 76 years.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Ferdinand Reed, No. 123 East 39th st., on Sunday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SCHMIDT.—In Berlin, Prussia, on Friday, April 10, in the 77th year of her age, ELIZA ANN BACHE, relict of the late J. W. Schmidt, Consul General of Prussia, &c., in New-York.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, April 10, ELIZA R. SMITH, youngest daughter of the late Lewis H. Smith, aged 31 years.

Funeral on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison st., near Court st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

STRATTON.—On Sixth day, Fourth month, 10th, ROBERT M. STRATTON, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, corner of 15th st. and Rutherford place, on First day, Fourth month, 12th, (Sunday, April 12,) at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—At Newark, N. J., April 3, JOHN H., son of A. B. and P. C. Taylor, aged 35 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence, No. 12 Centre st., Newark, on Saturday, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—Of apoplexy, in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., April 8, Col. CHARLES C. WHEELER, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral in the First Presbyterian Church of Florida, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WHITFIELD.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 10, of diphtheria, PRUDENCE ANN, the only child of Joseph and Lizzie Whitfield, aged 3 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, April 12, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 61 7th st. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Monday morning.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1874.

Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.: The members of this company (active and exempt) are invited to attend the funeral services of our late associate, John H. Taylor, at the residence of his father, No. 12 Centre street, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 11, at 2 P. M.

C. S. VAN NORDEN,
Captain Commanding Company.

Train from Cortlandt street at 1 o'clock for Centre street depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 11, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

At wholesale. Am. arbor vitæ, 2½ feet, $8 per 100; $70 per 1,000. Siberian arbor vitæ, 12 to 14 inches, $9 per 100; $70 per 1,000.
P. H. FOSTER,
Babylon Nursery, N. Y.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD AND STREET lamps excel all. Also the torch and key, for lighting all street lamps. General Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York. References—The officials of nearly every city and gas-light company in the United States.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway. Room No. 4. New-York.

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BACHELOR
"STUDIES."
Just published by CARLETON & CO.

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A Practical and Devotional Commentary on the single recorded incident of Our Blessed Lord's Childhood. By Rev. E. M. GOULBURN, D. D. Square 16mo. $1 25.

Simply but beautifully written, and exhibiting the features of Christ's character distinctly and forcibly.—*Literary World.*

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A volume of more sterling merit for the purpose intended has seldom been offered to Christian readers.—*New-York Times.*

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Cooper Union, New-York.

NEW MUSIC!—"MARGUERITE VALSE," Gottschalk, 75c.; "Aida," and "Lohengrin," Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Sumner's Funeral March," Warren, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Cliquot Galop," 30c.; "Little Maid of Arcadee," 35c.; "My Golden Ship," 35c.; "Sea Hath its Pearls," Tours, 40c.; "Shepherd Boy," Wilson, (four hands,) 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—IN RESPONSE TO many inquiries, Mr. HENRY MORFORD begs to inform intending European travelers, book-sellers, and others that the SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE, new editions of 1874, will be ready about April 20, and in [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

THE ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1873.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. Prepared by Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. With the Assistance of some of the most Eminent Men of Science in the United States. Large 12mo, over 800 pages, cloth, $2. (Uniform with the Annual Records for 1871 and 1872.)

The three Volumes sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of $5.

The merits of this Annual are becoming very generally appreciated, and it has met with great favor in Europe, where such journals as the *Athenæum*, *The Academy*, *Nature*, *The Quarterly Journal of Science*, *Mechanics' Magazine*, &c., place it at the head of works intended to give a satisfactory account of the progress of science in all its branches.

Unlike most other works having the same object, it is not a mere compilation of extracts from published journals. In every instance the matter presented has been thoroughly digested and rewritten by an expert, generally with additions from other sources, and often including results of original research on his own part; the authority whence it has been derived or suggested being always indicated.

The volume is prefaced by a Summary of Progress during the year, arranged under different heads, each department being prepared by some eminent specialist. In this Summary reference is made not only to the articles actually presented in the volume, but to such others as are necessary to give a connected idea of the principal topics.

A work entitled THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY was discontinued when this Annual Record was commenced. The Record, therefore, although entirely independent of its predecessors, in reality forms a continuation; so that those who already possess the ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY will do well to secure the present series.

A special feature of the present Annual is its Biographical Record, alphabetically arranged, of the men of science who have died during the year, at home and abroad.

The value of the work is greatly increased as a book of reference by a thorough systematic table of contents, to which specialists can conveniently refer for information as to any subject of study.

In addition to this, an exhaustive alphabetical index furnishes the means of ready reference to names and topics.

The volume for 1873 is much larger than either of its predecessors, occupying over 800 pages, of which 114 are devoted to the Summary.

II.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER. A Tale of City Life. By FREDERICK TALBOT. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 25 cents.

III.

A CHRISTIAN PASTOR.

BY REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF A CHRISTIAN PASTOR. By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church in the City of New-York. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

"In this admirable work the Christian pastor is considered with regard to his object, his qualifications, his instruments, his agencies, his power, and his attainments. In treating of these topics the author has constantly in view the pastoral office and work of the Christian minister, as distinguished from preaching, merely, though the latter is by no means neglected. Within the compass of a small and convenient volume he has gathered the rich and practical results of a long and honored career as a preacher and pastor. The work is written in an earnest, simple style, and illustrated with many striking examples drawn directly from Dr. Tyng's own experience. Although written primarily for pastors and students for the ministry, this is a book which laymen also will read with interest and profit."

IV.

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ARMADALE.

ARMADALE. A Novel. By WILKIE COLLINS. Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50. Uniform with HARPER'S LIBRARY EDITION OF WILKIE COLLINS' NOVELS, the following volumes of which are now ready:

THE NEW MAGDALEN.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE.—POOR MISS FINCH.—MAN AND WIFE.—THE DEAD SECRET.—BASIL.—HIDE-AND-SEEK.—THE MOONSTONE.—NO NAME.—ARMADALE. Other volumes will follow shortly.

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NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
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A DAUGHTER OF BOHEMIA,
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FOREIGN NOTES.

The total cost of the Ashantee expedition is estimated at £900,000. Of this £40,000 was paid to native carriers.

The Vendome Column, in course of reconstruction, has now reached the bas-relief No. 44 on the sixteenth thread, leaving only seven to complete the monument.

The Portuguese Naval Minister, having a surplus of £40,000, proposes to employ the money in the purchase and construction of war vessels, and the general improvement of the navy.

A new iron-clad called the Kaiser has just been launched on the Thames. She has been built for the German Government, and is to form one of a fleet expressly intended for coast defense.

An American writing in London of the Prince of Wales says: "He is proud of his wife, and there is not in England a more attentive and devoted husband." Some scribblers may take note of this.

It is the intention of the municipality of the City of London to confer its freedom upon Major Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in recognition of his brilliant services in the late expedition against the Ashantees.

From Cape Town it is stated that the diamond-fields are under a cloud. They have not only suffered from floods but their value is depreciating, and the decline in price has caused commercial embarrassment.

Sir Edwin Landseer's lions, in Trafalgar square, are said to be in ill-health, suffering from the peculiar chemical action of the London atmosphere. A commission has been appointed to examine and report upon them.

A bill is to be introduced into the British Parliament for closing shops at 8 o'clock in the evening, with only certain necessary exceptions. It has been prepared at the instigation of the National Early Closing Association.

The London *Times* says that the British revenues amount to £77,000,000 for the financial year just closed. This is £3,000,000 in excess of the estimate last year, and more than the extraordinary income which excited so much astonishment in 1872-3.

M. Langer, the President of the Société Havraise de Tir, has addressed an official communication inviting English volunteers to visit Havre during the Whitsuntide holidays, to take part in the annual rifle competitions which were inaugurated last year.

At the Guards' Club, London, a resolution has been passed to exclude from membership all Home Rulers. The resolution has been passed for the especial benefit of Col. Charles White, who sits in the Home Rule interest for Tipperary, and holds the rank of Colonel in the Scotch Fusilier Guards.

A portion, consisting of 10,000 copies, of a recent issue of the Dundee *Advertiser* was printed on paper manufactured from reeds grown on the banks of the Tay. The paper is said closely to resemble that made from jute. As far as the experiment has been tried it is said to be satisfactory.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* learns from Stockholm that the King of Sweden has elaborated a scheme of arrangement between Prussia and Denmark relative to the execution of article V. of the Treaty of Prague. The project is said to have been approved by the Danish Government, and is now to be laid before that of Prussia.

Mr. Winwood Reade, who was special correspondent of the London *Times* at the seat of the late Ashantee war, is writing a complete account of the campaign. Mr. Reade is an experienced African traveler, and his work will doubtless be the most trustworthy as an authority regarding the expedition. Mr. Reade is no romancist.

The Russian *Government Messenger* says that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has proposed that a new international sanitary conference for the revision of the measures hitherto taken to prevent the spread of cholera should be assembled at Vienna, and that nearly all the European powers have promised to send representatives to the conference.

An interesting discovery has been made at Teddington, in Kent, England. Some workmen employed digging gravel found the remains of a Roman warrior, who had evidently been buried in his armor, together with some arms. Some time ago the remains of a Romish villa were found in the same neighborhood, and a quantity of coins, Roman and British.

The *Jewish Chronicle* announces with some satisfaction that two members of the Hebrew race have recently obtained high distinction in the military examination at Woolwich. There are only five Jews among the officers of the British Army—one at Woolwich, another in the Royal Engineers, two in the artillery, and one in the One Hundred and Fourth Fusileers.

It is expected that the Queen will direct that a medal shall be struck to commemorate the Ashantee war, with one bar for Amoaful or Coomassie. Only the troops, marines, and sailors engaged at the front will be entitled to the bar, but all who took part in the expedition, even those who were kept in reserve, and did not land, will have a legal claim to the Ashantee medal.

The new agent at London for the Dominion of Canada does not seem to be earning many laurels in his adopted home. He signalized his election to Parliament by personally insulting members of the Government, and now a correspondent of the Liverpool *Albion* says he has shown the same bad tact by insulting the House of Commons. He will soon fall to his proper level.

According to the *North China Herald*, Russia is actively engaged at the present time exploring Central Asia. Capt. Prjewalski has penetrated nearly to the source of the Yangtsze, having passed to the west end of the Kohonor. The sources of the great river prove to be at an enormous altitude—some 14,000 feet or 15,000 feet over the sea, the lake itself being some 10,000.

A recent statement that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's work on Junius is finished, and will be out in September, is contradicted. The *Academy* says: "The Chief Justice is occupied with the correction of the proofs of his judgment in the Tichborne case; and the manuscript of the *Academy* articles on Junius is in the state of readiness in which it was when the work was broken off by the Geneva arbitration.

In an action for damages on the ground of slander tried recently in the Small Debt Court, Glasgow, the defender refused to say whether or not in open lodge he had made certain slanderous statements against the pursuer. He pleaded that all Masons were bound by an oath not to disclose what was done in the "lodge." Sheriff Murray, however, overruled the objection, and ordered the defendant to answer the question.

If the Moscow *Gazette* is correctly informed, measures are already prepared and ready for promulgation in Russia which will go far to assimilate the military system of the Empire to that of Germany. This is especially evident as regards the localization and management of the recruiting, which has been hitherto conducted on comparatively loose principles. It is stated that the peace strength of the army is to be fixed at no less than 750,000 men.

Our Paris correspondent (the Manchester *Examiner* says) draws rather a gloomy picture of the condition of trade in France. In Paris, he writes, it has almost entirely disappeared. Mills are being closed, and the workmen are starving. This state of things is, of course, producing widespread discontent, and it would seem that the unemployed classes do not hesitate to express their dissatisfaction in language of ominous import.

The *Hour* states that at a meeting held at the residence of the German Ambassador, in London, Count Münster presented an address of thanks from the public meeting held at Berlin to the sympathizers with Germany in her present struggle against the Ultramontanes. The address was signed, among others, by Marshal Wrangle and Count Von Moltke. The healths of Queen Victoria and the Emperor were proposed, and received enthusiastically.

Parisians are not noted for their knowledge of English. But a visitor at the Grand Hotel du Louvre writes as follows: "We have begun to take English lessons out of the 'carte.' Here is one in the vegetable list: 'Note—Les prix ne sont applicables quand les legumes sont de primeurs.' Translation in the carte: 'Nota—Thases prices its not ervaluable wen they vegetable erros news, (literal copy.) No wonder a son of Albion writes below, 'Good God, and this is Paris English in 1874!'"

Sir Samuel Baker, in reply to a complimentary address presented to him by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, expressed a belief that Africa would never be civilized by the [illegible] however noble the ideas of the societies and of the individuals might be. The time had not arrived when the natives could listen to theological teaching; the time had, however, always existed when the natives, who were men of common sense, would attend to what would benefit their own position. Nothing could benefit savages so much as the introduction of commerce.

The latest news of the Indian famine is as follows: The crops are everywhere good except in Tirhoot. Three hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred persons are employed on the relief works, and 35,000 on private works assisted by Government advances. An inland transport train of 2,000 Government carts from the north-west has proceeded to Patna with a reserve of fodder. Immense quantities of private grain are arriving at Behar daily from the Punjaub. Reports from correspondents state that charitable relief is rescuing many hundreds from death, and no adult should now die from starvation.

The Ashantee war tested the merits for bush-fighting of three kinds of artillery—the smallest guns in the British service. One is a small 7-pounder, 29 inches long, and weighing 150 pounds. The charge is six ounces of powder, and it throws a shell of seven pounds, or a case of seventy musket bullets. It is made of steel, and rifled. The second was a smooth-bore howitzer, weighing 280 pounds. The third was the Gatling gun. All three were taken as far as the Prah, but there the Gatling and the howitzer were left behind as comparatively useless, and the little 7-pounder did all the execution. Its value, which was before tested in Abyssinia, is spoken of by Sir Garnet Wolseley in the highest terms.

The preparations made for viewing the forthcoming transit of Venus are very complete. Great Britain, from the extent of her empire and the number of observatories she has in all parts of the world, will command by far the most means of observation. But in addition to the permanent resources existing in the colonies, she has special stations in the Sandwich Islands, Rodrigues Island, Kergueland Island, Auckland Island, Alexandria, Peshawur, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, New South Wales, and Victoria. The United States come next, with stations at Yeddo, Pekin, Hobart-Town, New-Zealand, Chatham Island, Kergueland's Land, the Mauritius, and some place in Russian Tartary. France will occupy three stations, Russia four or five, and Germany four.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, April 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for April 13: Nos. 182, 251, 305, 172, 158, 181, 152, 190.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Manley vs. Challis; motion granted.

Bradford vs. Bissell et al.; motion to dismiss proceedings denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Mayer vs. Waugh; proposed case and amendments settled and filed.

Bouillon vs. Raymond et. al.; judgment for plaintiff. See memorandum.

By Judge Spier.

Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; case and amendments settled and filed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hobby, &c., vs. Ingersoll, &c.; motion denied.

The Porous Plaster Company vs. Seabury; granted.

Trask vs. The Peekskill Plow Works; opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Shaw vs. Hayes; granted. Memorandum.

Lefferts vs. Neale; Garret vs. Clark; opinions.

Luddington vs. Cudney et al.; Marshall vs. Ingalls; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Armstrong vs. Taylor; Bush vs. Bush; In the matter, &c., Mangam; Ashcroft vs. The Oxygen-Hydrogen Heat and Light Company; In the matter, &c., Duckisel; memorandums.

Willetts vs. Fischer; reference.

Pickering vs. Randolph; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 201. *Conrad vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—In this case there was a decree of condemnation against property owned by Conrad, under the Confiscation act of 1862. After the war the suit was brought to recover the property, and the judgment of the District Court sustained the proceedings in confiscation. On error to the Circuit Court the judgment was reversed, on the ground that the alternative form of the libel was insufficient to charge the owner, in setting forth that he was embraced in one of the classes of persons enumerated as enemies of the United States. It should have been explicit and definite as to the character of the offense charged. Also, on the ground that the District Court erred in holding that the proceedings in confiscation vested the fee of the property in the United States. It only vested an estate during the life of the offender. But the order was that the sale of the property stand—the net proceeds to be paid to the original owner. From this judgment both parties bring the case here, the Government claiming that the reversal of the judgment was error, but that the order directing the sale to stand was correct, and the plaintiff in error the reverse.

Other similar cases are argued with it.

C. M. Conrad & Son for claimant; G. H. Williams, S. F. Phillips and T. J. Durant for Government.

No. 244.—*United States vs. Clark, Executor of John Slidell, and Five Other Cases.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—These are cases growing out of proceedings in confiscation against 840 lots of ground in the State of Louisiana, mostly in New-Orleans, formerly belonging to John Slidell. The charge was that he had been an officer in the army or navy, a member of Congress, or other officer under the Confederate Government. Slidell did not appear, but various other parties intervened in the District Court claiming interest in the property, and they appear as parties in these cases. One of them held a mortgage executed by Slidell in Paris in 1862, to secure a loan of 250,000 francs, and recorded in New-Orleans before and after the capture of the city. Others held similar claims. The interventions were dismissed in the District Court, and the property was condemned and sold. The case was taken to the Circuit Court, where the death of Slidell was suggested. That court sustained the decree of the District Court dismissing the interventions, but reversed the decree upon the libel, holding it to be substantially defective in the respect stated in Conrad et al. vs. The United States, above given. The Government insists that the information was sufficient. It was filed against a thing, and not against a person. It is not pretended that the property is not sufficiently described, and it is no defect that the owner is not positively stated to be one of the number of classes of persons named in the act.

C. H. Hill for Government; Thos. A. Clark for the intervenors.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 24½@$1 25 for No. 2 Spring; No. 2 Red Winter offered at $1 50½; bid, $1 49; No. 3 do. offered at $1 39; bid, $1 37. Corn quiet and unchanged at 64½c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track, regular; May, 65¾c. Oats dull and unsettled at 48c.@49c. for No. 2, on track; April, 50½c.; bid, 49c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm at 94c.@95c. Pork dull and drooping at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats held firm at 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅞c.@8⅞c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; not much out of smoke; sales of Shoulders at 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅝c.@9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard stiff; City held out of the market; sales of Steam, buyer May, 9½c. Whisky steady at 92c. Hogs quiet at $4 75@$5 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged at $4 25@$6 25 for fair to choice natives; $3@$5 for Cows and Heifers; $2@$5 for Texans. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs, and 1,400 Cattle.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 26¾@$1 27 for No. 1 Spring; $1 21⅝ for No. 2 do., cash or April; $1 25⅝, May; $1 26¾, June; No. 3 do., $1 18@$1 18¼; Rejected, $1 10. Corn steady and a shade lower at 61⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed Regular; 63¾c.@64c. for fresh, spot; 61⅝c., April; 65c., May; Rejected, old, 60¼c.@60½c.; new, 58½c.@59c. Oats dull and unchanged at 42¾c. for No. 2, spot; 46½c., May. Rye steady at 92c.@93c. for No. 2, fresh. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 62@$1 64 for No. 2 Spring; $1 34@$1 36 for No. 3 do. Pork quiet and weak at opening; active and higher at close; sales at $16, cash; $16@$16 05, May; $16 25, June. Lard steady at $9 60, cash; $9 87½, May. Bulk Meats steady and nominally unchanged; no sales. Whisky steady at 93c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 4,760 bbls.; Wheat, 23,500 bushels; Corn, 35,600 bushels; Oats, 31,500 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 21,600 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels. Oats, 28,700 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat in good request; sales 3,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, on track, at $1 53; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 44; Red Winter, $1 55 @$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn steady; sales 3,000 bushels new, on track, at 78c.; 500 bushels High Mixed, on track, at 78½c.; No. 2 Western Old held at 83c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western, 53c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 90@$1 95; Western, $1 85@$1 95; four-rowed State, $1 75; six-rowed State, $1 80@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 93@$1 95; No. 3 Western, $1 50; No No. 2 in market. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 35. Corn quiet and firmer at 64c.@67c. Oats dull at 48c.@56c. Rye steady at $1 04@$1 05. Barley steady at $1 50 for No. 3 Spring. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork easier; sales of City Mess at $16 75; Country, $16 50@$16 75. Lard firm and in good demand for Steam at $9 75@$9 81¼; Kettle quiet at 10c. asked. Bulk Meats quiet and steady at 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders; $8 30@$8 35 for Clear Rib Sides; $8 62½@$8 70 for Clear Sides. Bacon in good demand at $7 for Shoulders; $9 16 for Clear Rib Sides; $9 62½@$9 75 for Clear Sides. Whisky firm and in good demand at 93c.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 30½ for No. 1; $1 23⅞ for No. 2; May, $1 28¼; June, $1 28⅜. Oats firm and in fair demand at 44½c. for No. 2 Fresh. Corn steady at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed Fresh. Rye firm and in fair demand at 88½c. for [illegible] Barley steady at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring Fresh; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Fresh. [illegible] pickle, sold at 10c.@11c. Lard firm at 10c. for Kettle; 9⅝c. for Steam. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, and 54,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour and 22,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Cattle—Receipts thus far 540 car loads, against 545 car loads for the same time last week; there are no real premium Cattle among the receipts; some are very good, medium, and considerable poor light cattle; prices are from ½c.@¼c. ℔ lb. lower than last week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 54 car loads, against 45 car loads for the same time last week; the demand was good at prices ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. off. The demand for Veal Calves was steady at a range of prices from $2 50 ℔ head to 8c. ℔ lb. Milch Cows are dull at $35@$60 ℔ head.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c.@64c. Provisions in fair demand and higher. Pork sold at $17. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Clear Rib sides; 8⅞c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7c. for Shoulders; 9⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard sold at 10c for Tierce; 10⅝c. for Keg. Whisky sold at 92c.

TOLEDO, April 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher at $1 65 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 46 for No. 3 do.; $1 56@$1 57 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 48 for Amber do.; June, $1 55; No. 2 Red, $1 46@$1 47. Corn firm and in fair demand at 69c. for high Mixed; May, 69½c.; June, 70½c.; low Mixed, 68¼c.@68½c.; no grade, 67½c.@68c.; damaged, 63½c.@64c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 54½c. for No. 1; 50c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 85. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 10.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 56. Corn quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels at 80c.@81c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted, $1 60 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 57 for No. 1 White; $1 46@$1 48 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 51c. Clover-seeds sold at $6. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, and 3,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 80c.@81c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 62c. Pork—Market bare. Lard dull and unchanged at 9½c.@10¼c. Bacon firm at 7½c.@7⅝c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅛c. for Clear Sides.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 10.—Wheat lower at $1 55 for No. 1 Red; $1 45 for No. 2 do. Corn better at 70c.@75c. for old Mixed; 73c.@74c. for new. Oats better at 53c. for No. 1 State; 51c. for No. 2. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Wheat quiet. Rye held at $1 05@$1 10. Corn dull. Oats quiet; sales of one car No. 2 Mixed State at 60c.; three cars at 60½c. for No. 1 State and 62c for Bagged. Barley dull. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 40½c. Resin steady at $1 90 for Strained; $5 50 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 80.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, April 10, A. H. Muller & Son sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. D. Calvin, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot 16.8 by 98.9, on the north side of Forty-first street, 116.8 feet east of Second avenue, to Alexander Smyth, for $8,950. Joseph McGuire sold by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, the four-story brick house and lot 26 by 40 by 83, known as No. 179 Avenue C, on the north-west corner of Eleventh street, to Timothy Donovan for $10,700. Also the four-story brick house and lot 25.6 by 40 by 83, No. 181 Avenue C, adjoining the above, to John B. McCaffrey, for $7,300. E. A. Lawrence adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot, on the south side of John street, twenty-two feet from Nassau street, for one week. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White adjourned the foreclosure sales of the lot of land on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third street, 156.6 feet east of Alexander avenue, and the property located at Yonkers, Westchester County, known as the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mills, for one week. The auction sale of lots located at Jamaica, Long Island, held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, resulted in the sale of all property on the maps, comprising 395 lots, for an average of $44 per City lot, or a total of $17,630.

By private contract, it is reported that the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot on the south-east corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-ninth street, 25.5 by 65 by 115, was recently sold to Wm. Dunn, of Dunn, Barlow & Co., for $80,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions proposed for to-day are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale. Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.5 by 90, with improvements, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Sixtieth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sales, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with Goelet lease of lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet east of Lexington avenue, and a house, with similar lease of lot, 20 by about 85, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 333 feet east of First avenue.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, legal sale of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 733 Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot 16.8x98.9, n. s. of 41st st., 116.8 ft. e. of 2d av.	$8,950
By Joseph McGuire.	
1 four-story brick store and dwelling and lot, 26x83, No. 179 Avenue C, n. w. corner of 11th st.	10,700
1 four-story brick store and dwelling and lot, 25.9x83, No. 181 Avenue C, adjoining	7,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, April 9.

Attorney st., (No. 137,) 81.3 feet s. of Stanton st., 18.10x74.11	$11,950
Forsyth st., 100 feet s. of Canal st., 25x125	33,000
5th st., s. s., 228.5 feet e. of 2d av., 21.7x95	14,750
5th st., (No. 747,) n. s., 127.9 feet w. of Avenue D., 23x97	8,000
Same property	11,000
Same property	11,000
8th st., (No. 14 St. Mark's place,) 204 feet e. of 3d av., 26x120	20,000
18th st., n. s., 106.8 feet e. of Irving place, 22x92	35,000
22d st., n. s., 125 feet w. of 2d av., 25x98.9	25,000
22d st., s. s., 100 feet e. of 8th av., 25x98.9	16,000
54th st., s. s., 300 feet e. of 7th av., 50x100.5	25,000
Anderson av., w. s., Parcel C. of lot 12, of Anderson property, 11 34-100 acres; also, Parcel B, of lot 12, Anderson property, 131x133x100x139, Morrisania	10,000
Elmar, n. s., lots Nos. 31 and 32 on map of South Belmont, 100x100, West Farms	800
Lexington av., w. s., 80.5 feet n. of 54th st., 20x70	20,000
Riverside av., e. s., 26.1 feet w. of 114th st., 25x98.7x25x96.10	7,850
Riverside av., n. e. corner 114th st., 26.1x96.10; Riverside av., e. s., 51.1 ft. n. of 114th st., 25x99.7; 114th st., n. s., 94.4 ft. e. of Riverside av., 100x100.11	48,825
Sedgwick av., land taken from Hugh N. Camp by this avenue, 467.9 square ft., Fordham	620
3d av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 104th st., 25x80	15,750
5th av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 84th st., 20x115	120,000
5th av., e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 96th st., 25.2x100	15,000
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
3d st., e. s., 263.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24.9x½ block	$16,800
55th st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 8th av, 20x100.5	13,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
Chambers st., No. 15, store and cellar, 3 5-12 years, per year	$1,800
Ludlow st., Nos. 58 and 58½, 4 years, per year	1,100
Waverley place, n. w. corner University place, 27.8x166.7, 21 years, per year	1,200
62d st., No. 305 East, 3 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OR WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid house on south side of 74th st., near 5th av.; complete with mirrors, chandeliers, and conservatory; heated by steam; also, beautiful little house corner of Madison av. and 78th st. JESSUP, No. 258 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE—NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23x100 feet; possession May 1, 1874.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A POSITIVE SACRIFICE.—$10,000 WILL BUY a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East 55th st., near 2d av.; terms easy.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY dwellings, first class, all hard wood, on West 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; corner, $26,000; other two, $22,000. Also, No. 308 West 58th st., $38,000. Apply on premises. WM. BEDELL, owner and builder.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the four-story brown-stone house, No. 20 West 31st st., between 5th av. and Broadway, 25x65 feet; lot 98.9; price very low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY MEDIUM-size brown-stone residence, a few doors east of 5th av., on 49th st.; three floors finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price reasonable. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 337 6th st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON 57TH ST., 25 FEET west of Madison av. If improved this season, all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Apply to R. T. AUCHMUTY, No. 61 University place.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage, on Fort Hill, 4th av., New Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE LEASE OF THE three-story and basement brick house and stable, No. 326 West 26th st.; gas and water throughout; eight stalls. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 5 Gramercy Park, the residence of the late Timothy G. Churchill; 26¼x70; finished and furnished in the best manner. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, 55 White st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A first-class four-story brown-stone house, of full width and depth, with two-story brick dwelling, located on Madison av., near 37th st.
Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of
R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST WATER-FRONTS in New-York harbor, twenty-eight lots, on the Brooklyn shore, adjoining two ferries, with draught enough for any vessel entering New-York harbor; wharves and grounds in best condition; suitable for any heavy business; capitalists will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to E. R. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Colyer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

I HAVE A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, and three story, basement, brown stone, I will sell $2,500 less than cost. Inquire of CHAPMAN, foot of Rodney st., Williamsburg.

STORAGE AND STORE FOR SALE OR lease, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry; rent together $2,400. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-room, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for gardener, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address
W. R. DEAN, Nyack, N. Y.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

PEOPLE OF TASTE ARE GOING TO

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 286 Greenwich st.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage, and wood land can be had with it; the land is of the first quality, and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair, and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE new dwelling, elegantly finished, with all modern improvements, and about three acres of land, upon Front st., and extending back to Green Brook, about a mile from the station; adjoins the country residence of John Taylor Johnston.

Also a very attractive cottage, with two and one-half acres of land in same vicinity, with an abundance of fine shade and fruit trees, picturesquely situated on both sides of Green Brook. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. If not sold by April 15, the cottage may be rented. Apply to E. MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FIRST-CLASS residence, with one acre of land, in a splendid location, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is in most excellent order; contains all the modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out; magnificent lawn, well shaded; finely cultivated garden, well stocked with choice varieties of fruit. Also on the property a good barn, with stalls for three horses, carriage-room, hennery, &c. Terms easy. Address for further particulars, P. O. Box No. 4,378, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—THE FARM FORMERLY owned by Deacon Lemuel Hawley, deceased, situated at Redding Ridge, Conn., near the Episcopal Church, consisting of nearly 200 acres, with a south-easterly exposure, finely watered, and fenced with stone; about forty acres of heavy wood; for grazing and grain, will compare favorably with the very best; a good dwelling-house, a tenant-house, three barns, carriage and corn-house, two good apple orchards, and other fruit. For particulars apply to S. S. OSBORNE and F. A. SANFORD, Redding Ridge, or J. R. HAWLEY, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

NEWARK DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—ONE neat cottage frame-house, in first-rate order, six rooms, good cellar, and well; lot, 28x106; price $5,300. Also, one two-story frame-house and extension, in prime order, nine rooms and bath-room, gas, furnace, and range, aqueduct, cistern, and well, cement cellar; lot, 28x94; price $7,000. Both within three minutes' walk of Newark and New-Jersey Railroad Depot. Apply at Express Office, No. 67 Cortlandt st., to AMOS DAY.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH—For Sale—The residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station. The house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables, and ample grounds. Will be sold very cheap.

Also, furnished houses for sale or to rent for the season—one at $750, one at $1,000.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESIdence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; over two acres in lawn and garden; house has seventeen rooms, (bath-room, &c.;) location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

$200 DOWN—BALANCE IN PAYMENTS OF $58 33 per month until fully paid for. A splendid new dwelling, seven rooms, only five miles from City by steam. You can own your own house by saving what you now pay for rent. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEADQUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, A VERY DESIRABLE PLOT of ground, with a fine orchard, convenient to railroad depots, situated on the corner of North st. and the New-Haven Railroad, containing over six acres; price, $4,000. Address
G. SIGEL, No. 141 East 110th st.

FOR SALE—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, beautiful country seat; twenty-two acres high land; commodious modern house; locality, site, surroundings, and neighborhood all unexceptionable. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

WHERE AND HOW TO LIVE.—IMPORTANT to all contemplating country homes. Pamphlets sent free; villas and cottages built; also for sale or to let. Address HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, No. 194 Broadway, or call on P. G. HUBERT, Jr., No. 61 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of the ferry; well situated in the finest part of the City, and ready for immediate improvement; builders with capital will find this a most favorable opportunity; terms easy.
SEWELL & PIERCE, No. 178 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, AT A VERY LOW price, for sale at Morristown, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; modern house; gas and water; carriage-house, &c.; lot 35x150; terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, or to let, a fine house and three acres of land; newly painted inside and out; fine carriage-house, &c.; will take New-York or Brooklyn City property.
DEMAREST & WHITLOCK, No. 1½ Park row.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEWARK, N. J.— Murray st., near South Broad; lot 25x100; well and cistern; house and extension; both two and one-half stories; gas, &c.; terms easy; price $6,250.
GEO. W. DAVIS, No. 31 Warren st., New-York.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE east bank of the Hudson; furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let, with immediate possession at low prices. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AT A LOW PRICE.— For sale, three-story brick house No. 105 Washington st., Newark, N. J.; gas, water, &c.; lot 27x125 feet; has fruit, &c. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, two first-class houses; all improvements, large lots, choice location; one furnished.
JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 1½ Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE THREE LOTS, (being 72 by 100 feet,) with the buildings thereon, situate on the east side of Crosby st., 42 feet south of Spring st., will be sold at auction,
On WEDNESDAY, April 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 8TH AV., 55TH, 68TH, 100TH, 123D, AND MULBERRY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF JEREMIAH QUINLAN, JAMES LYNCH, AND JOHN E. DEVELIN, TRUSTEES:

8TH AVENUE—The four five-story brown-stone-front HOUSES, with STORES and LOTS, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th av., commencing on north-east corner of 55th st.

55TH STREET—The four-story brown-stone-front HOUSE and LOT No. 257 West 55th st., 62.6 feet east of 8th av.

68TH STREET—Four LOTS, north side, 100 feet west of 9th av.

100TH STREET—Four LOTS, south side, 200 feet east of 10th av.

123D STREET—Five LOTS, north side, 100 feet west of 1st av.

MULBERRY STREET—Frame BUILDING and LOT No. 27 Mulberry st., west side, between Park and Worth sts.

Maps at office of Auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 28 PINE ST.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT IRVINGTON.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of George L. Schuyler, Esq., Trustee, the large and substantial stone dwelling-house, and twenty acres of improved land, situated on the river bank, between Irvington and Tarrytown Railroad stations, and about 600 feet north of Sunnyside, estate of the late Washington Irving. The dwelling-house is suitable for a large family; has gas and water fixtures throughout, and will be sold with 7.26 acres, having 325 feet river front. Plot No. 2 contains 7.16 acres, with like river front. Plot No. 3 contains 5.57 acres. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage if desired. Particulars with the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT
AUCTION EXCHANGE, NO. 399 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF ESTATE OF
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,
DECEASED, AND OTHERS,
194 VERY VALUABLE LOTS,
SPLENDIDLY SITUATED IN THE
EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.

GRAND STREET—Both sides, between Oliver st. and Morgan av., 47 lots.

CATHARINE STREET—Both sides, including entire front between Grand and Powers sts.

FLUSHING AVENUE—South side, between Wyckoff and St. Nicholas avs., 15 lots.

FLUSHING AVENUE AND GARDNER STREET—7 lots.

MYRTLE AVENUE AND STOCKHOLM STREET—Fine gore.

JEFFERSON AVENUE—North side, between St. Nicholas av. and Wyckoff av., 16 lots.

IRVING AND WYCKOFF AVENUES, HIMROD AND HARMON STREETS—24 lots, including six corners.

STOCKHOLM STREET AND IRVING AVENUE—Valuable gore and a number of other lots, as per map.

Grand street, 80 feet wide, Belgian pavement, sewered, &c.; best street in the district.

Terms easy. Seventy per cent. (on part;) five years. Maps of the Kalbfleisch property of E. M. CULLEN, Esq., No. 191 Montague st., Brooklyn; MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S SONS, No. 55 Fulton st., New-York; at Sales-room, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and at office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRIETTA LYDIA CHASSEAUD, plaintiff, against LUCRETIA ELIZABETH RYLANCE and others, defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action, I, Benjamin C. Thayer, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York on the southerly side of Fourth street, between Wooster and Thompson streets, known and distinguished on a certain map of land belonging to John Ireland, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, dated Oct. 24, 1818, by lot No. (2) two, bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south-westerly side of Fourth street at a distance of one hundred feet north-westerly from Wooster street, running thence south-westerly along lot No. (1) one on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street one hundred feet; thence north-westerly, along lot No. sixty-seven on said map, and parallel with said Fourth street twenty-five feet; thence north-easterly along lot No. 3 (three) on said map, and parallel with said Wooster street, one hundred feet to said Fourth street, and thence south-easterly along said Fourth street, twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 3, 1874.
B. C. THAYER, Referee.
JAMES K. HILL, plaintiff's attorney.
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NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
REFEREE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

CHARLES H. MEEKER, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 M., at the York House in the village of Nyack,

The magnificent property lately owned and occupied by James S. Aspinwall, Esq., situate at the north-west corner of Franklin st. and Sickles av.

The house is of stone, three stories in height, and elegantly finished throughout in hard wood. The grounds (about three acres) are handsomely laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees.

Suitable in every respect for a first-class country residence.

Seventy-five per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For particulars inquire of
CHAS. MORAN, Esq.,
No. 68 William st., New-York, or
PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
No. 45 William st.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

Real Estate at public and private sale. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., will give, as usual, special attention to the sale of Stocks and Bonds by auction.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
Sale by order of B. A. Hegeman, Esq., executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.
NO. 512 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 53D ST.,
opposite the Presbyterian Memorial Church, four-story high-stoop well-proportioned first-class hard-wood-finished brown-stone DWELLING, 20.5x65, lot 95 feet. This extra valuable property is situate in one of the most select, elegant neighborhoods in the City, and the avenue and streets adjoining are now elegantly improved with superb structures. The lot is in fee-simple, and the dwelling and appurtenances all strictly first-class. Possession in May.

For permits and particulars apply to
B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor,
No. 26 Exchange place;
or to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.—IN PARTITION.—130 valuable lots on Fulton st. and the adjoining streets and avenues, part of the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, by order of the court. Sale positive and a perfect title.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following vacant lots:

Fulton st., 38 lots; Herkimer st., 15 lots; Kingston av., 16 lots; Decatur st., 61 lots. This property is some of the finest and most desirable, both for business and residence, that can be found on Fulton st.

Title perfect. Terms—Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON AVENUE—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 622 Lexington av., west side, between 53d and 54th sts.; size 20.10x50; lot 70 feet. All modern improvements, and in fine order in every respect. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.
ARTHUR B. ROSS, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF R. J. HENDERSON, Esq., Attorney.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44TH ST.
TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard-roof house and lot No. 132 East 44th st., south side, a few doors east of Lexington av.; size 16.8x86, exceedingly well built and in perfect order; all modern improvements. The house is open for inspection from 9 to 5. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH AV., 92D AND BEAVER STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

FIFTH AVENUE, NORTH-EAST CORNER NINETY-SECOND STREET—Four lots, 100.8x100. These lots will be sold in one parcel.

FIFTH AVENUE—Three lots, east side, 24.11 feet north of 127th st., 75x110 feet, with two frame dwellings thereon.

BEAVER STREET, No. 42—Store and lot near Broad st., 19.1x75.5.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 130TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of M. Cummings, deceased:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH STREET.—The two lots of land, with the two-story frame building thereon, situate on the northerly side of 130th st., 125 feet east of 12th av., an excellent location for a large tenement-house. Lots together 50x99.11 feet.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, the houses and lots No. 246 East 77th st., and No. 340 East 55th st. For particulars apply to the Auctioneer at his office, room F, No. 111 Broadway; or to WM. & W. A. LOWERRE, Attorneys, No. 289 Greenwich st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV.,
76TH AND 77TH STS.,
BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON 5TH AND 10TH AVS. AND 109TH ST., NEW-YORK, AND LOTS ON GRAND, REMSEN, AND LEONARD STS., BROOKLYN, BY ORDER OF WILLIAM H. MACY AND JOHN TOWNSEND, Jr., TRUSTEES.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE—No. 450, first-class four-story, high-stoop brick dwelling, west side, 33 feet south of 40th st., lot 32.9x110 feet.

TENTH AVENUE—South-west corner of 99th st., five lots, through to and including one-half of Bloomingdale road, plot 61.8x an average depth of 113 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET—Lot south side, 100 feet east of 2d av., 25x100 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET—Lot south side, 150 feet east of 2d av., 25x100.

GRAND, REMSEN, AND LEONARD STREETS, BROOKLYN—Twenty-two lots, 20x80 and 20x100 feet.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO LET—THE MANSION NO. 287 QUINCY ST., Brooklyn, at present occupied by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage; contains fourteen rooms, with all the modern improvements; lot 75x200 feet, stocked with fruit-trees, grapery, &c., carriage-house, hennery, &c., at low rent to a desirable tenant; half an hour from the Fulton Ferry, by the Gates avenue cars, and from South Seventh Street Ferry by the Nostrand avenue cars. Apply to
J. G. JOHNSON,
No. 450 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 200 Quincy st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house No. 34 Clinton place, three rooms deep; parlor mirrors with the house; the first floor has two fine parlors, with high ceilings, mahogany doors and large extension; well suited for dentist's or physician's office, or for dress-making and millinery; eighteen rooms in the house; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 11 A. M., or to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, (ONE hour from 42d st.,) for the season or a term of years, a large furnished house, in good order, with modern improvements; location high, healthy, and commanding extensive land and water view.

Lawn of several acres, well shaded with ornamental and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house ample and convenient. To a private family only.

Apply at No. 157 Maiden lane, New-York, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TRUCK GARDENERS.—TO LEASE FAVORably at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Homestead Village.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, furnished or unfurnished, a moderate-sized house, with one acre of ground attached. House contains five bed-rooms, small dressing-room, and bath-room, parlor, library, and dining-room. Rent, furnished, $1,300; unfurnished, $1,000. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 56 Exchange place.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR TWO YEARS, AT Pelham, Westchester County, on the Sound, a two-story and French-roof stone house; modern conveniences; stabling for five horses, large carriage-house, coachman's rooms, &c.; good out-buildings; large garden; rent, $2,500 per annum.
HENDERSON & DE LANCEY, No. 52 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NYACK, A LARGE and fully-furnished house, very large stable and out-buildings, and two acres of land, beautifully laid out; house has eighteen rooms and contains all the modern improvements; within five minutes' walk from two depots; views very fine for twenty miles up and down the Hudson. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE, IN NEWTOWN, L. I.—A house with two parlors, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, furnace, and modern conveniences; seven bed-rooms, front and rear piazzas, garden, with fruit trees; beautifully situated within three minutes of two railroad depots, twenty-five minutes from 34th st. Ferry, New-York; rent, $700. Apply to THOS. WARRIN.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE WITH EIGHTEEN rooms in Newtown, Long Island; an excellent opportunity for a boarding-house; has a fine garden, and will be put in good order with modern conveniences; it is beautifully situated within three minutes of two railroads; rent, $750. Apply to THOS. WARRIN.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO RENT OR SELL, AT Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson—A large brick store, with dwelling; stable attached; plenty of room for any kind of business; rent $300. Will exchange for real estate or personal property. Address the owner, JAS. EMSLIE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

A GOOD HOUSE IN WILLIAMSBURG, SOUTH 9th st.; lot 50x150; fruit-trees, grape-vines, &c.; house, thirteen rooms; modern improvements; four minutes to ferry; rent, $850; with stable if desired, $1,000. Apply to J. C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT BAY RIDGE, on the shore—A cottage house of nine rooms, besides basement; fine garden, abundance of fruits, &c.; easy of access by cars or boats.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in the block on 86th st. near 5th av., and overlooking the Central Park; will be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET.—WESTFIELD, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, near depot, a nice house, eight rooms. Lot 100x322. Rent about $600. Inquire of R. R., Agent, or apply to J. T. LAWRENCE, No. 478 Broome st., up stairs.

NO. 102 WEST 17TH ST.—TO LET, FOUR-story house in good order; sixteen rooms, modern improvements; rent, $1,800 to tenant with undoubted references. Inquire at No. 279 6th av., in mattress store.

TO RENT, TOGETHER OR SEPARATE—TWO floors, nine rooms, of a private house in 22d st., near Lexington av.; all the modern improvements; rent moderate. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d av.

A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE, on Washington av., Tremont, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) to rent, unfurnished; rent $350 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—NO. 145 EAST 8TH ST.
NO. 18 WEST 4TH ST.
Apply to ALEXANDER T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Unionport, Westchester, within ten minutes walk of steam-boat and railroad. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

IF YOU WANT TO HIRE A HOUSE AT Yonkers, of any description, unfurnished or furnished, purchase or exchange, address JAMES YOUMANS, agent, at Yonkers.

$350.—TO LET—AT CRESKILL, N. J., NEAR depot, house containing nine rooms, barn, and three acres in garden. Apply to H. DEMAREST, at Relief Fire Office, No. 149 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY AND HANDsomely, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 17x65 feet; rent, $300 per month; to private family only. Call on premises, No. 25 East 48th st.

TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN—THE MOST eligibly-located, partly-furnished building in the town for Summer boarders. Address K. C. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HOUSE TO LET—PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON John st., Tarrytown; nine rooms; six minutes from depot, three from schools and churches.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st.

ASTORIA.—TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMpletely furnished house, opposite Steam-boat Landing, of twenty-six rooms above the basement, with stable. Apply to JACOB F. WRIGHT.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET ON THE BANKS OF HUDson, cozy cottage; partly or wholly furnished; modern improvements; garden, shade trees; healthy location. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BROWN-stone house to let, three-story and basement, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; private family; rent, $200 per month. Apply on premises from 12 to 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; to be seen from 12 to 3. Apply at No. 25 East 48th st.

$1,100.—A GENTEEL RESIDENCE IN a good neighborhood and near ferries, Brooklyn; a four-story house with all improvements. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone-front house, 25x60, on south side of 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.; furnished.
LOUIS H. PIGNOLET, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Box No. 1,339 Post Office.

TO RENT—TWELVE ROOMS, $600, 107TH ST., [illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWELVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $300; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq. The grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers. A large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, green-house and grapery, large garden well stocked with all varieties of fruits. One mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—IN GREENWICH, CONN., ON GREENwich av., with fine view of Long Island Sound, within five minutes' walk from depot, and ten minutes from steamboat, the choice of two houses; one with sixteen rooms, woodhouse and new stable attached, garden, &c.; rent $550 per annum; the other directly across the street, new mansard-roof house, fourteen rooms, all modern conveniences, &c.; attached large garden, fruit, &c.; rent, $1,000 per annum, or would be sold for $12,000, $6,000 cash and $6,000 on five years' mortgage. Call at office, or address H. W. R. HOYT, Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn.

TO LEASE, AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORner of 4th st., desirable offices on third floor, with good light and ventilation, suitable for studios or business.

Also, large room extending through to Lafayette place, size 45 by 137 feet.

Also, entire fourth floor from Broadway to Lafayette place, size 45 by 237 feet.

Also, first floor, basement, and subcellar, No. 11 Lafayette place, extending half way to Broadway, now occupied by John C. Ham; size 45 by 137 feet.

Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M.; or WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE at Tarrytown to let for the season furnished; large parlors, dining-room, sitting-room, six bedrooms, &c. The place is on the river bank and main road, contains thirteen acres, orchard, excellent garden, cows, poultry, stable, with four stalls, and gardener, (a careful driver and groom, with cottage apart.) Possession given any day this month or next. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant and handsomely-furnished Summer and Winter residence, containing all the modern improvements, with from ten to eighteen acres in lawn and shade, situated on Broadway, in close proximity to Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers' Stations; plenty of fruit, and stabling for five horses. To a private family, only $2,500 a year. Address B. B., Yonkers, N. Y., or to LEWIS J. BINSSE, No. 407 East 9th st., New-York City.

TO RENT AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE house about five minutes' walk from station; has bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, furnace; is finely located; stable if required; also cottage, same distance from station; nine rooms; also, an old place, with fine trees, about three minutes' walk from West Line Railroad Station; has a nice garden. ARCHIBALD GRACIE, near the station.

AT HARLEM.—TO LET, A BEAUTIFUL COTtage-house with grounds, (and stable if required,) on north-east corner 5th av. and 129th st. Apply on premises, or to M. P. DAYTON, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE, OPPOSITE PARK; COTtages in West 107th st.; also, No. 235 West 32d st. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

CATSKILL.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET for four or six months from May 1; river and mountain views. Address A. BANKS, Catskill.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

A LEASE IS OFFERED

Of buildings corner Broome and Mott sts., lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be divided, and, if required,
STEAM POWER FURNISHED.
For terms, &c., apply to
A. KURSHEEDT, No. 44 7th av.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, three lofts, 75x100 feet, suitable for manufacturing or other business, eligibly situated and very convenient to freight depots of all railroads. Apply on the premises, Nos. 525 and 531 West 24th st., near 10th av., or at office Combination Rubber Company, 24 Church st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—STORES NOS. 445 AND 447 Water st., four stories and basement, connected by archways; well suited for storage, or will be fitted with steam power, and other alterations made, as may be required by a satisfactory tenant. Apply to
F. WRIGHT & CO., No. 232 South st.

TO SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, BROKERS, &c.—To let, a fine large office in basement of Knickerbocker Building, corner Broadway and Park place. Is on level with sidewalk, has large vault, safe, &c. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

WATER-FRONT TO LET OR LEASE—COMprising fourteen lots of ground foot of 31st st., East River, including 100 feet of bulk-head and 20 feet water at low tide. Apply to LOWTHER & BROTHER, No. 203 East 30th st.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-STORY STORE and dwelling, 20x85 feet, No. 32 West Houston st., near Broadway. Newly painted. Apply to H. DEMAREST, on the premises, from 10 to 12.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 207 BOWERY, 25x103 feet, light and airy; suitable for light manufacturing purposes, or for meetings; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION IN THE CITY.—Good parties desiring large store, hall, photograph gallery, or studio, on Broadway, apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d st.

BASEMENT REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 111 Broadway, two elegantly-furnished offices; immediate possession; rent, $50 and $35 per month.
DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT CORNER OF Mercer st.; store and lofts between Greene and Mercer. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

BROADWAY OFFICES TO LET.—SPLENDID offices, opposite City Hall Park. Apply to ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, No. 245 Broadway.

A DRY-GOODS STORE AND DWELLING, size 25x50, to let; 3d av. and 150th st., Morrisania; low rent. Inquire at PURDY & CO.'S grocery store.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY IRON-FRONT BUILDing, No. 260 Canal st., near Broadway, 25 by 88 feet. Apply to DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

LOFTS TO LET.—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE STORE NO. 95 8TH av., between 14th and 15th sts., at a reasonable rent; immediate possession. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE.—APPLY TO H. B. SCHOLES, No. 28 Rodney st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER MOIR'S JEWelry store, corner 23d st. and 6th av.; excellent location for merchant tailor or sewing machine agency.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power. Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LARGE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, below 17th st. and between 3d and 5th avs. Address, stating terms, DR. SAMUEL AYERS, Anthony House, No. 334 Broadway.

WANTED—ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, OR HIGH land in Westchester County, for six months, a furnished cottage, with stable, garden, and shade. Address HENRY N. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, RESPONSIBLE party, the care of a gentleman's house; undoubted reference can be given. Address H. W., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF THE CITY OF New-York, showing old water courses, and including annexed territory, for sale at No. 234 Broadway.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State, corner of Court st., Brooklyn.—Classes continued all Summer. Private lessons given at any time, day or evening. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

SAFES.

ONE OF HERRING'S $600 SAFES, IN [illegible] order, for sale low. [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES—PROSPECTS OF REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

North Carolina opens the campaign of 1874 on the first Monday of next month with an election for municipal officers. Raleigh, Wilmington, Newbern, Goldsboro, Elizabeth City, and Tarboro will, beyond doubt, return the Republican candidates. The City of Charlotte is doubtful, but at the last election the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor and three of the Commissioners. The canvass in all the cities and towns is waxing warm, and shows that there is plenty of energy and enthusiasm among the people. The Republicans expect to hold their own everywhere and to make gains wherever it can be done by hard work and a full vote.

For several years the Government of the City of Raleigh, instead of paying its expenses in money, has been issuing "city scrip"—in other words, checks on the city—the amount of which has exceeded the income of the city to such an extent that the scrip is now subjected to a "shave" of twenty per cent. It has been ascertained that during the administration of one of the Treasurers of the city, bonds for various purposes were issued, and no record kept of them, to whom delivered, the number, amount, &c. Since that time bonds of a similar denomination and like number, with the same number of coupons attached, were presented to a committee appointed to ascertain the exact amount of the debt. After the report of the Investigating Committee was made, a meeting was called in the interest of reform. On the night appointed, the Metropolitan Hall was crowded by all classes of citizens. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. James H. Harris, colored, the leader of the colored race in this State. He spoke boldly for reform, the election of new men, retrenchment in expenditures, and called upon the party, not only in the city, but throughout the State, to "unload a little." The meeting was also addressed by Mr. J. W. Holden, in the same strain. Mr. Holden has since declared himself a candidate for the Republican nomination of Mayor.

On the next night, a regular Republican meeting, largely attended, was held at the same hall. Several officers of the City Government gave an account of their stewardship, and the meeting was addressed by Republican gentlemen, all advocating reform and retrenchment. Perfect harmony prevailed. The people are thoroughly aroused, and the reforms demanded will doubtless be made by the new officers to be elected on the first Monday of next month.

The Republicans of this City are the first to take steps tending to a reform. They have inaugurated the campaign for reform and retrenchment; they have men inside the party whom they intend to elect to carry out the reforms indicated, thus proving that the party can purify itself without the aid of Democrats, and without weakening the organization.

It is said North Carolina stands higher in the estimation of the President and Congress than any Southern State. This is no doubt true, and her people are determined that she shall maintain that position. The large body of white men who belong to and are leaders of the party are men of character, ability, and influence, and they will not hesitate to warn their party of rocks and quicksands, and denounce everything that tends toward bad government, and also demand and point out such reforms as time and circumstances may show to be necessary and proper. Therefore it is that the party in this State is receiving continual accessions from the Democratic ranks. It is confidently expected that five thousand white men who have never voted with the Republicans will do so in August next.

North Carolina elects eight members of Congress on the first Thursday of August. Of this number the Republicans only elected three in 1872. The success of the Democrats in 1870 enabled them to "gerrymander" the districts in such a manner as to seemingly make every district Democratic except one. It so happened that the Republicans carried the First, Second, and Fourth Districts in 1872. However, it can be said with truth that but one of the eight districts is certainly Republican. This district is the Second, which is Republican by nearly ten thousand majority. The counties which compose the district are the largest Republican counties in the State, and were thrown together for the purpose of neutralizing the Republican vote; and as the counties are all large colored counties, it was expected that a colored man would be elected to Congress, and that the Democrats would be able to make much party capital therefrom. So much for the "gerrymander;" now for the complexion of each State:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Clinton L. Cobb, Republican, represents this district. He was first elected in 1868, succeeding Mr. John R. French, the present Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1870, the district being the same as in 1868. In 1872, the district having been changed, Mr. Cobb was renominated. The Democrats put up Col. D. M. Carter, their richest man, both in brains and money. Every county was thoroughly canvassed; and it is said Carter spent in the campaign one year's prospective salary. Cobb, however, was triumphantly elected by 1,400 majority. This result was a terrible surprise to the Democrats. They had relied on carrying the district by 1,000 majority at least. When Mr. Cobb's present term expires he will have served six years. He is one of the youngest men in the House, and has made a faithful Representative. He is always ready to accommodate his constituents, and to attend to their wants in Washington. There is some complaint against him on account of the distribution of patronage in the district; beyond this there is little or no objection to him, excepting the Back-salary bill, for which he voted, and upon which question both parties in this State have maintained unbroken silence. The aspirants for the nomination are Col. D. McD. Lindsay, Edward Ransom, Jos. J. Martin, Aug. M. Moore, and Col. S. T. Carrow, late United States Marshal. Of these five, Carrow is the strongest. Cobb was only nominated by one vote, after several ballots, in 1872. The same influences which came near defeating him that year are now at work, and every inch of ground will be contested. Hon. John Pool, late United States Senator, formerly resided in this district. Since his defeat for United States Senator in November, 1872, he has resided in Washington, D. C. He is and has been engaged for the past eighteen months as Chairman of a secret political organization known as the "United Working Men of America," which he is endeavoring to introduce throughout the United States. An attempt was made to introduce the order in this State, but it failed most signally. Even the grangers experienced great difficulty in effecting an organization here, the people being much opposed to secret societies since their experience with the Kuklux brotherhood. If Mr. Pool should return to his home and espouse the cause of Mr. Cobb, his powers of organization would no doubt be of service to him.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Mr. C. R. Thomas, Republican, represents this district in Congress. A nomination being equivalent to an election, there are any number of aspirants for the office. C. H. Brogden, Lieutenant Governor, Alexander McCabe, R. W. King, James E. O'Hara, I. B. Abbott, E. R. Dudley, and John A. Hyman are among the candidates. The four last mentioned are colored men. Mr. Thomas failed to vote for the fifteenth amendment, and it is charged that he has not recognized the working Republicans of his district. The colored men are anxious that a man of their race shall represent them in Congress from this State, and it is more than probable that one of the four colored gentlemen above mentioned will be nominated.

THIRD DISTRICT.

This district is now represented by Alfred M. Waddell, Democrat. He was first elected in 1870, by virtue of a split in the party in New-Hanover County, and was re-elected in 1872 for the same reason. Had New-Hanover given, in 1870 and in 1872, her usual Republican majority of 1,600, Mr. Waddell would have been left at home. He voted for the "back-salary steal" in the first instance, and made good his vote by not returning the money, and by voting against the repeal of the bill. Some of his political brethren are very much incensed at his course, for the reason that they desire his place, which none of them will get, if the Republicans poll their full strength for the Republican nominee. Mr. Waddell says if he is not nominated he will make a canvass of the district in defense of his course. His majority in 1872 was 351. The real Republican majority of the district is about 300. So it will be seen that there are hopes of redeeming the district through the same agencies by which it was lost. Neill McKay, or Judge Daniel L. Russell, will be the Republican nominee.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

This district is now represented by W. A. Smith. He was elected in 1872 by 731 majority. Any Republican who can command his party vote can be elected in this district. It is given out that Smith declines a renomination. If this be so it is almost impossible to tell who will get the nomination. Judge S. W. Watts, of the Sixth Judicial District; Col. I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue; W. D. Jones, and Jas. H. Headen are aspirants. In the Counties of Johnston and Chatham the feeling of the people against any man who has had any connection with the revenue is intense, and for this reason it is seriously doubted whether Young can be elected if nominated. The same objection, but not to such an extent, applies to Jones, who was an Assessor. It is probable that Headen would make the strongest race, as he lives in Chatham and is very popular in that county. He would command a full party vote in every county.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

J. M. Leach, Democrat, represents this district. He defeated Hon. Thomas Settle, President of the Philadelphia Convention, by 230 majority. Had a colored leader in Caswell not proved traitor to the cause, Settle would have been elected by 100 votes. Since that election Settle has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and it is not probable that he will be a candidate at the next election. Judge A. W. Tourgee, Col. W. F. Henderson, C. S. Winstead, I. M. Brower, and Thos. B. Keogh are mentioned as Republican candidates for the nomination. This district is doubtful, with chances in favor of the Democrats. It is said that Leach will be thrown overboard, inasmuch as he voted for the back-salary steal, put the money in his pocket, and has built with it a fine residence in Greensboro. If some other Democrat is nominated, and Leach runs independently, or does nothing more than defend his course, the Republicans will carry the district. If Judge Tourgee should be nominated by the Republicans, he will make a strong race. He is a man of extraordinary powers and a skillful debater. Henderson cannot command his party vote by at least one thousand, and would be disastrously beaten. Either of the other gentlemen named would make a fair race and command the party strength.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

This district is represented by Thomas S. Ashe, Democrat. His majority was over 2,000. It is published in the Democratic organs that he does not wish a renomination, and therefore Ex-Gov. Vance is put forward for the nomination by the same organs. Ashe is to receive the nomination for Judge as a reward for retiring in Vance's favor. There is no possible chance of the Republicans carrying the district. They will, however, run a candidate for the purpose of keeping the party together.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

This district is represented by W. M. Robbins, Democrat. His majority was 1,600. It is probable that he will be renominated and re-elected, but the Republicans propose to nominate Dr. J. J. Mott, of Iredell County, whom they think will make large gains, if he does not carry the district.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

This district is represented by R. B. Vance, brother of the Ex-Governor. There will probably be a three-cornered race in this district. The Vance and Merrimon men will each have a candidate in the field. Vance's majority exceeded 2,500. The Republicans propose to run Major Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe County. He is a splendid canvasser, the strongest man in the district, a man of undoubted personal courage, and will make large gains in every county. If there should be two Democratic candidates, he will certainly be elected. The district, once redeemed, can be held and the Republican vote steadily increased.

RECAPITULATION.

To sum up, the Republicans will certainly carry the First and Second Districts. If a proper nomination is made in the Fourth, they will carry it. If the Republicans of New-Hanover County give the Republican candidate their usual majority—1,600—the Republican nominee will also carry that district, while there are hopes of carrying the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts.

A REMINISCENCE OF BALZAC.

The Correctional Tribunal of Bourges, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just tried and condemned one of the strangest criminals ever placed at the bar—a modern Tartuffe of an exaggerated description. This man, who gave his name as Jean Baptiste Lafosse, was born in 1815 at Villebandon, and as a lad showed a remarkable power of oratory, preaching sermons to his schoolfellows. Yet at the early age of fifteen he was convicted of swindling, and was sent to prison for two months. At the age of 22 he was condemned for a similar crime, and had to pass five years at Mount St. Michel. On leaving prison he assumed the garb of priest, but two years later he was found guilty of forgery, and was sentenced to hard labor for ten years. When he left Brest, being aware he had enjoyed a bad reputation, he changed his name from Lafosse to Raynal-Duplessis, became a domestic, and afterward an attendant in a hospital. He was driven from this last situation for immorality. He once more adopted the surplice, bought a ring and a cross, and labored in the dioceses of Rheims, Meaux, and Rennes, where he passed himself off as belonging to the Order of St. Louis of Gonzaga. In the diocese of Clermont, in 1863, he pronounced a remarkable sermon from the text, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He was holding forth at Toulouse when he got into fresh trouble, and was detained in prison for eleven months without the authorities being able to find out who he was. He was then condemned to five years' imprisonment. In 1869 he was released, and it appears that he went into Italy to found a convent of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi, and he was preaching on behalf of this work at Bourges when he was arrested. He had been received by the Archbishop de la Tour d'Auvergne and by the clergy of the diocese with the greatest respect, and it seems that Jean Baptiste Lafosse has the most venerable and prophet-like appearance. When arrested he protested with great dignity against the odious error of which he was the victim. We are told that underneath the gown of the priest was discovered the shirt of the galley slave, and the mark of the chain was found on the man who sat at table with Bishops. He confessed his guilt and was condemned to ten years' imprisonment.

CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS.

A new suggestion for improving the Channel passage is offered, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by M. Roumieu. As the shallowness of the French and English shores and the constant shingle drift offer great hindrances to the formation upon the coast of harbors which will receive large steamers at any time of the tide, this engineer proposed to construct harbors two or more miles out at sea, approached by tunnels from each shore. Accommodation would thus be provided for vessels drawing such a depth of water as would insure steadiness of motion in any except stormy weather. The harbors, he says, would present no engineering difficulties. They might be formed upon the same principle as the Plymouth breakwater, concrete blocks being placed by divers below the sea-level. Upon the structure a light-house would be raised which would also form a ventilating shaft to the tunnel. Access to the railway tunnel would be gained by sinking a large caisson to the necessary depth, and the excavation from it would help to form the outside slopes of the harbor. The tunnel on either side would not be of a length to require ventilation, except at the two ends, particularly as M. Roumieu proposes to dispense with engines, and the air would not therefore be deteriorated by smoke or steam. An inclination of the rails seaward would carry the train to the deep-sea harbor; an endless rope, worked by a stationary engine, would draw the train back again. The passengers and their luggage would be brought to the water-level by a powerful lift, and they would then embark on board large and swift steamers, which would perform the passage of, say, sixteen miles in about an hour, the transhipment being no more than is now necessary, and the liability to sickness being reduced to a minimum. Such is the compromise suggested by M. Roumieu between the proposal to tunnel all the way and not to tunnel at all.

A SECRET OF THE SEA.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* reports that on Sunday last Mr. Hiram Tobey, one of the navy-yard watchmen, found on the beach of an island in that harbor a tightly-corked bottle, which had apparently been in the water many years, being completely overgrown with barnacles and sea-weed. When broken it was found to contain a slip of paper, about four inches long and two inches wide, with marks upon it indicating that it had been part of a ship's log-book, and bearing the following inscription: "December 14, 1861. Ship Jane, Arctic Ocean. I write this knowing that I shall never see land again hoping that some one will pick it up. Yesterday the Captain died, which * * * I would write more if I could, but I am starving to death." Several words not legible are expressed by the asterisks. The ink is very pale, and the paper somewhat discolored. The writing, though indistinct, was easily read by the aid of a magnifying-glass. The document is now in the hands of Commander McCook, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Pacific Mail	47
500	do	47⅛
300	do	47⅛
1500	do	47
1500	do	46⅞
1200	do s3.	46⅞
1000	do s3.	47
300	do b3.	47
200	do s3.	46⅞
1300	do	47
300	do	47⅛
900	West. Union c.	78¼
400	do	78¼
300	do b3.	78⅛
400	do c.	78⅛
300	do b3.	78¼
1200	do	78¼
100	do b3.	78⅜
1500	do	78⅜
1200	Erie Railway	36⅜
500	do s60.	35½
100	do	36⅛
500	do	36
300	do	35⅞
400	do	35¾
500	do s60.	35¼
100	do	35¾
200	do b3.	35⅞
200	do	35⅞
300	N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	99⅝
500	do	99⅝
1000	do s3.	99½
3500	do	99½
500	do c.	99½
500	St. Paul	41¾
400	do s3.	41⅝
100	do c.	41¾

500	At. & Pac Pf. b3.	15½
500	Lake Shore	78
600	do	77⅞
700	do	77¾
400	do b3.	77⅞
500	do c.	77⅞
300	do b3.	78
300	do	77⅞
4500	do	78
100	North-west. Pref.	70¾
100	North-western	53¾
100	do	54
200	do	54⅛
100	do	54¼
100	do s3.	54⅛
100	Tol. & Wab.	45½
200	do	45¼
100	do b3.	45½
400	do	45⅝
700	Union Pacific	37
100	do	37⅛
100	do b3.	37
500	do	36⅞
800	do	37
2600	do b3.	37
200	Ohio & Miss	29¾
100	do b3.	29⅞
400	do	29⅞
100	Rock Island	101⅝
25	do	101⅜
100	do	101¾
400	do	101⅞
200	do s3.	101¾
200	do c.	101⅞
200	C., C. & I. C.	32⅛
300	do	32
100	do s3.	32

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12.	121⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	119⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	116
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	119
500	do small.	118¾
$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121
10,000	do 12.	120⅞
50,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120⅛
15,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C. 12.	115¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n.	118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	106½
2,000	Ch.&N.W.Con. Coup. G. bs.	88⅞
1,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	97¼
5,000	Erie R. 2d.	101
12,000	Erie R. 4th	97½
2,000	Mich.Cen. 7s	98⅝
2,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	107
2,000	St. L.&I.M. 1st.	96
18,000	Al.&T.H. 2d Pf.	87
1,000	C., C.&I. C. 2d.	65
4,000	Gt.W. 1st, '88.	93
5,000	Gt. W. 2d.	83
3,000	C.,C.& I. C. 1st.	86
2,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	86¾
1,000	do b. c.	86¾
2,000	do	86⅝
1,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st. W. D.	79
1,000	M. & Es. 2d. b. c.	101
1,000	Tol.& W. c. c.	73
3,000	L. S. con. R. bs.	95¾
20	Park Bank	144
15	Fourth Nat. Bk.	107
10	Del. & H. Canal	118⅛
100	do b. c.	118
100	Mar. Land & M.	6
100	Am. Dist. Tel.	58
300	do	58½
100	do	58¼
300	do	58
600	Ch. & N. W. b. c.	54
300	do	53⅞
100	do b3.	54
100	do c.	53⅞
100	C.&N.W.pf. b.c. s60	70¼
100	do	70¾
35	U. S. Express	71
10	N.Y. N. H. & H. b. c.	133½
200	W. Un. Tel. b. c. c.	78⅜
200	do	78⅜
800	do	78½
500	do b3.	78½
500	do	78⅜
100	do b10.	78½
100	do	78¼
200	do b3.	78¼
1700	do	78⅛
2800	do	78
200	do b3.	78
100	do s3.	78
100	do b3.	78⅛
700	do	78⅛
100	do c.	78⅛
100	do b3.	78¼
400	do	78¼
100	Erie R. b. c.	35⅝
100	do s3.	35½
500	do	35½
400	do	35
500	do s60.	34¾
200	do	35¼
300	do	35⅜
1300	do	35¼
500	Pacific Mail b. c.	47⅛
100	do b3.	47¼
500	do s3.	47⅛
400	do	47⅛
1000	do	47
100	do b3.	47
1100	do	46⅞
700	do	47
700	do	47¼
100	Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	37
200	do	36⅞
100	do c.	36⅞
1600	do	36¾
100	do b3.	36¾
1000	do s3.	36⅝
500	do	36⅝
500	do b3.	36¾
1000	do	36¾
300	do b3.	36⅞
1400	do	36⅞

100	Erie R. Prf. b. c.	58
1500	N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	99½
300	do s3.	99⅜
100	do	99¼
500	do	99⅛
600	do	99
900	do b3.	99
100	do s10.	98⅞
400	do s3.	99
200	do c.	99⅛
200	do b3.	99¼
2000	do	99¼
100	do s30.	99⅛
100	N. J. Cen. b.c. s3.	105¼
7	do	105¾
30	Mor. & Essex R.	94½
10	do b. c.	94½
500	L.S.& M.So. b.c. b3.	78⅛
400	do	78
300	do	77⅞
500	do b3.	77⅞
500	do	77¾
800	do	77⅝
1100	do s3.	77½
1100	do	77½
2500	do b3.	77½
400	do s3.	77⅝
1100	do	77⅝
100	do c.	77⅝
100	do b3.	77¾
300	do	77¾
20	P..Ft. W. & C. G'd.	95
100	St. Louis & I. M.	38½
100	Ch. & R. I. b. c.	101⅞
100	do s3.	101¾
100	do c.	101⅝
200	do s3.	101½
100	do	101¼
400	do	101⅛
600	Ch., M. & St.P. b.c.	41⅞
100	do b3.	42
500	do	42
75	do	41¾
400	do	41⅝
100	do c.	41⅞
200	do	41½
200	do	41¾
100	do c.	41¾
1000	Ch., Mil. & St. P. Scrip b. c.	77½
100	H. & St.Jo. b.c. s3.	31
700	do	30
100	do	30¾
100	do	30⅜
100	do	30½
100	H.&St.Jo.Pf. b.c. b3.	35
20	N. J. R. b. c.	121½
200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	45¼
100	do	45⅛
200	do	45
100	do	44⅞
700	do	44¾
1100	do	44⅝
8	do	45
1000	do	44½
100	do	44⅝
500	do	44⅝
100	do c.	44⅞
400	do	44⅞
200	Del., L. & W. b.c.	107
10	do	107½
400	do	107
300	do	107⅛
200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	29¾
100	do	29⅝
100	do	29⅜
100	do	29½
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	32½
400	do	32
200	do s3.	31⅞
800	do	31⅞
500	do s60.	31⅜
400	Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	15¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Union s3.	78
800	do	78⅛
200	do s3.	78
200	do	77⅞
500	do	77¾
400	do s3.	77¾
100	do b3.	77⅞
300	N.Y. C. & Hud. s3.	99⅛
100	do	99¼
20	do	99½
100	do b3.	99¼
200	do	99⅛
100	do s3.	99⅛
100	Lake Shore b3.	77⅝
1700	do	77½
100	Pacific Mail b3.	47⅜
400	do	47¼
200	do b3.	47¼
100	do s3.	47⅛
100	do	47⅛
300	do b3.	47⅛
100	North-western Pf.	70½
300	Erie Railway b3.	35¼
300	do	35⅛
300	do	35⅛
1050	do	35¼
100	do s3.	35⅝
100	Del., Lack. & W.	107
500	do	107¼
400	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞

100	Union Pacific s3.	36⅞
100	do	36¾
200	do	36¾
200	do c.	36⅝
300	do	36⅝
900	Rock Island	101¼
300	do	101⅛
500	do	101
100	do s3.	100⅞
100	do b3.	100⅞
100	Han. & St. Jo. s3.	30½
300	do	31
100	do	31¼
100	St. Paul s3.	41¾
500	do	41¾
700	do	41⅝
100	do c.	41⅝
300	do	41⅜
100	do	41⅜
100	do	41¼
300	C., C. & I. C.	31⅞
100	Toledo & Wab. s3.	44¾
200	do c.	44⅝
300	do	44½
300	do	45⅝
200	do b3.	44⅝
15	do	44⅜
300	do	44½
800	do	44⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.	118⅞
$2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N. b. c.	118⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	105⅝
1,000	Erie 4th	97¼
4,000	Un. Pac. 1st	86⅞
4,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	86¾
1,000	U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	81⅜
500	Pac. Mail b. c.	47
200	do b3.	46⅞
100	do	47
500	do	47⅛
200	do	47¼
1400	W. U. Tel. b. c.	77¾
300	do s3.	77⅝
100	do b3.	77¾
1000	do	77⅝
1300	do	77¾
200	do b3.	77⅞
300	do	77⅞
300	do	78
200	do s3.	78
1900	do	78⅛
600	Erie Railway b. c.	35½
1100	do	35⅝
300	do s3.	35⅝
900	do	35¾
400	do	35⅞
400	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	99⅛
300	do	99
100	do c.	99
700	do	99⅛
300	do	99¼
120	do	99½
400	do	99⅜
100	C. & N. W. b. c.	53⅞
400	do	54
100	do	54¼
200	do s3.	54⅛
100	do b3.	54¼
300	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	70½
400	Lake Shore b. c.	77⅝
1200	do	77⅜
1700	do b3.	77½
100	do	77⅝
500	do	77½
100	do	77⅝
600	do	77¾
100	do s3.	77¾

5	Del. & H. C. b. c.	118
100	Erie R. Pref. b. c.	60
100	Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	36⅝
100	do c.	36½
300	do	36⅝
200	do s4.	36½
100	do	36¾
300	do	36⅞
300	do b3.	36⅞
100	do s3.	36⅞
20	N. J. Cen. b. c.	106
100	C.&Rock I. b.c. s3.	100¾
200	do	100⅞
300	do	101
100	do	101⅛
300	C., M.& St. P. b. c.	41⅜
300	do	41⅜
200	do b10.	41⅜
100	do	41¼
100	do s3.	41
100	do	41¼
100	do b10.	41⅜
100	do	41⅜
300	do	41½
100	do	41⅝
100	St. Paul R. b. c.	61
600	St. Paul Scrip. b.c.	77½
200	Tol. & W. b. c. b3.	44⅜
300	do	44¼
100	do	44½
100	do	44⅝
100	do c.	44⅝
200	do	44¾
400	D., L. & W. b. c.	106¾
600	do	106⅞
35	Mor. & Es. b. c.	94½
100	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	40½
100	C., B. & Q. b. c.	104
100	Chi. & Alt. b. c.	103½
7	C. & Alt. Scrip. b.c.	95
300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	29⅞
100	H. & St. Jo. b. c.	30¾
200	do s3.	31
300	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	36
300	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	32

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000	Reg. 6s, '81	119⅞
11,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	118
38,500	do	118⅛
1700	Erie Railway	35¾
100	do	35⅞
30	do	35½
100	do	35¾
800	do s10.	35¾
200	do	35⅞
200	West. Union b3.	78⅛
100	do	78⅛
900	do	78
200	do b3.	78
300	do s3.	78
800	do	78
200	do	77⅞
100	do b3.	78
1000	do	78
15	Mich. Cen.	83
200	Pacific Mail s3.	47⅛
300	do	47⅛
700	do	47
200	do s3.	47
100	do	46⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	99¼
200	do s3.	99⅛
100	do b3.	99¼
50	N. J. Central b3.	105⅞
100	Lake Shore	77¾
500	do c.	77¾
100	do b3.	77¾
400	do	77⅝
1500	do s3.	77⅝
100	do s3.	77½
600	do b3.	77½
2200	do	77⅜
100	do b3.	77½
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	133

100	Union Pacific c.	36⅞
400	do b3.	36⅞
1000	do	36¾
1800	do	36⅝
400	Tol. & Wabash	44⅝
400	do	44½
100	do	44⅝
200	do b3.	44⅝
100	do	44½
100	C., C. & I. C.	32
100	St. Louis & I. M.	45
100	do	46
100	do	45½
100	Ohio & Miss. s3.	29⅞
100	do	29⅞
100	do s10.	29¾
200	North-western	54⅛
300	do	54
400	do	53⅞
1100	do	53¾
200	North-west. Pf. s60	70
100	do	71¼
300	do	70⅝
100	do	70½
100	Rock Island	101¼
300	do s3.	101
100	do	101¼
100	do	101⅛
200	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	36⅜
500	St. Paul b4.	41⅝
300	do	41½
400	do s10.	41½
100	do b3.	41⅝
200	Del., L. & W.	106⅞
50	do	107
25	do	106¾
200	Han. & St. Jo.	31⅜
100	do	31½
100	do	31¼

FRIDAY, April 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold were a small fraction firmer through the forenoon than yesterday, but the difference was not kept up to the close of the day. The telegrams from Washington failed to settle the disagreement in the House in regard to the Bill of the Banking and Currency Committee, and at 3 o'clock it seemed wholly doubtful as to the shape the House will ultimately assume. The sales of Gold were at 113⅝@113¾@113⅞@113⅝ ₱ cent. Bills on London were steady at $4 85@$4 85½ to the £ Sterling. There was more use for Money among the Brokers, and 5@6 ₱ cent. was paid on call loan before the close of Bank hours. The change was not generally felt on the Street.

On the Stock Exchange there was continued free sales of most of the active or speculative Railroads and of Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The feature of the heavy selling movement of the last day or two appeared to be New-York Central, which fell to 99@99¼ ₱ cent. The influence of this leading Dividend-paying Stock on the general list is always felt, whether on the rise or fall. The present sales, whether of long or short Stock, are based on no change in the business of the Board. Through the panic months of last Fall, and to the close of February, that is for five months of the current Railroad year, Oct. 1 to February, was over $2,300,000 ahead of last year, and the falling off in March, (a dull time with nearly all the Roads,) was only about $300,000. The additional decline on the other Stocks from yesterday was ½@¾ ₱ cent. on continued large offerings, some of which are supposed to be for *short* account, ventured on the uncertainties at Washington and the exceptional decline in New-York Central. Some very cheap sales of Iron Mountain Stock yesterday were reversed to-day, and the price advanced from 37½ to 45@46 ₱ cent. There was steadiness in the Public Funds and also in the old Railroad Mortgages.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States new 5s	115⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅞	121
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	129⅛	120½
American Gold	113½	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	99¾	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	101½ xd	101¼
Pacific Mail	47¼	48⅞
St. Paul Common	41¾	41½
Western Union	78⅛	78
Union Pacific	37	36¾
Lake Shore	77⅞	77½
Toledo and Wabash	45¼	44¾
Harlem	125½	125½
North-west	53¾	53⅝
North-west Preferred	70½	70½
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅛	32
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107
Central New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	113¼	111
Erie	35½	35¾
Atlantic and Pacific	15½	15½
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	29¾

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $411,000 Gold Customs, and paid out $13,000 Gold Interest and $26,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt.

Gold at the close of the Room was dull, 113½@113⅝ ₱ cent.

The following are the Exchange Board prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	119⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118⅞
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	121	5-20 reg., '67	119¾
5-20 reg., '62	114	5-20 coup., '67	120⅛
5-20 coup., '62	117¾	5-20 reg., '68	119½
5-10 Call bds., '62	114½	5-20 coup., '68	119⅝
5-20 reg., '64	116	10-40 reg.	114⅝
5-20 coup., '64	119⅝	10-40 coup.	114⅞
5-20 reg., '65	116	5's reg., '81	115¾
5-20 coup., '65	121	5's coup., '81	115⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118¾	6's Cur., '95-99	117

The following bids were made to-day for the State Stocks:

Alabama 8s, 1886	40	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, 1874	111
Alabama 8s, 1888	40	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, 1875	110
Arkansas 6s, funded	32½	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, 1877	110
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, 1878	110
Connecticut 6s	102	N.Y. 6s, G'd reg., 1887	113
Georgia 6s	75	N.Y. 6s, G'd cou., 1887	113
Georgia 7s, new bonds	89	N.Y. 5s, G'd cou., 1875	103
Indiana 5s	101	N.Y. 5s, G'd cou., 1876	103
Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	97	N.C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	28
Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	97	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	28
Illinois War Loan	98	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., J. & J.	46
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	97	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	44
Michigan 6s, 1883	97	N.C. 6s, do., C. off J.&J.	32
Missouri 6s	94	N.C. 6s, N.C. R. coup. off A. & O.	32
Mo., H. & St. Jo. issue	91	N.C. 6s, n. bds., J.&J.	21
Mo. Asy'm or Univ'y	90	N.C. 6s, n. bds., A.&O.	21
N.Y. reg. B'nty L'n.	106¾		
N. Y. cou. B'n'y L'n.	106¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	113¼	113⅜
Camden and Amboy	121	....
Pennsylvania Central	104	104¼
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	20¼	20¾
Northern Central	37¾	38
Lehigh Navigation	90¼	90¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¾	97

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
VERMONT DIVISION
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
with
TRAFFIC GUARANTY
of
EASTERN RAILROAD OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Safe and conservative New-England investment.

The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile, and has a basis of a cash capital stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par. A limited amount remain unsold. Bonds issued in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100.

For sale by
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk st., Boston;
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
Financial Agents.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—First mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company prior to the 15th April, and receive in exchange trust certificates entitling them to representation by the Committee of the United Foreign and Resident First Mortgage Bondholders. For further particulars apply to HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Exchange place, New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92½@92⅝; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108¼. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾; do. Preferred, 55.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 32½@32¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 72½c.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £6,000. Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾. New-York Central, 89. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—United States Bonds, 98⅜ for 1862s.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 53,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export, and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 838,000 bales, including 461,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 140,000 bales, including 111,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, including 35,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 455,000 bales, including 251,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—Market firm. Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s 6d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 11s. 3d.@11s. 11d. for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Beef, 87s. ₱ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 41s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,100 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped March and April at 8d.

Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Lard, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine opened at 32s. 3d. and closed at 32s. ₱ cwt. Sperm-oil, £105 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, April 10.—Petroleum, 33½f. for fine Pale American.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Wool quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 56c.@57½c.; Extra, 55c.@56c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 50c.@52½c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@50c.; Combing, washed, 62½c.@70c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.@43c.; Canada, Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@38c.; tub-washed, 54c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@23c., Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Extra, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 26c.@33c.; California, Coarse, 25c.@28c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 10, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	30	Hides, bales	154
Bees-wax, pks.	10	Leather, sides	5,760
Cotton, bales	1,385	Resin, bbls.	36
Dried Fruit, pks.	8	Pork, pks.	2,415
Eggs, bbls.	2,761	Beef, pks.	94
Flour, bbls.	8,967	Cut-meats, pks.	630
Wheat, bushels	29,600	Grease, pks.	50
Corn, bushels	53,800	Lard, pks.	3,567
Oats, bushels	21,750	Stearine, pks.	158
Rye, bushels	2,000	Butter, pks.	1,955
Malt, bushels	700	Cheese, pks.	149
Barley, bushels	500	Tallow, pks.	49
Grass-seed, bags	185	Pea-nuts, bags	107
Flax-seed, bags	20	Starch, boxes	1,800
Beans, bbls.	220	Tea, half chests	325
Peas, bushels	6,800	Tobacco, hhds.	12
Corn-meal, bbls.	500	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	256
Hops, bales	8	Whisky, bbls.	250
Hides, No.	1,294	Wool, bales	11

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchant's Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the brig Shasta, for Cienfuegos—453 tons Coal.

By the brig Fras Jane, for Rio Janeiro—1,000 bxs. Fire-crackers, 524 pks. Drugs, 2,700 cases Petroleum, 1,230 cases Spirits Turpentine, 100 kegs Lard, 1,525 Oars, 374 bbls. Resin, 9 bxs. Sperm-oil, 1 bx. Sewing-machines, 22 pks. Barrows, 15 cases Sad Irons, 61 pks. Hardware, 75 bxs. Maizena, 6 cases Agricultural Implements, 24 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the schooner A. H. Lennox, for Porto Plata—413 bbls. Flour, 40 bbls. Pork, 5 bbls. Potatoes, 70 bxs. Fish, 500 bxs. Soap, 12 bxs. Crackers, 50 bxs. Candles, 13 bxs. Chairs, 50 bbls. Sugar, 100 reams Paper, 250 cases Oil, 18 cases Lard, 6 cases Butter, 12 cases Cheese, 12 cases. Powder, 50 bags Rice.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The only feature of this branch of business that is reported as at all satisfactory, is the demand for strictly fine stock for local distribution, which is said to be sufficiently brisk to keep manufacturers actively at work to meet the calls of their customers. In most other lines trade is reported as on a very moderate scale, generally falling much short of the usual average of the season's requirements. Prices are, as a rule, about as last quoted, buyers in most instances having the advantage.

CANDLES—Have been very dull, but steady, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted about steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been less sought after at former figures, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted steady at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6, ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Dull within yesterday's range; 2,250 bags Rio, by the Merrimack, were rumored sold, but the rumor was not confirmed.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been generally quoted steady as to values, though not active.

CORDAGE—Has been in quite moderate demand at former figures.

COTTON—A moderate inquiry has been reported for early delivery at about former prices; sales, 1,682 bales, including 242 bales to shippers, 1,105 bales to spinners, and 335 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery the dealings have been on a moderate scale, opening 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, but closing rather easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bales, (of which 2,000 bales were on last evening, and 11,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; May, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; July, 17⅝c.; August at 17 13-16c.; September at 17 5-16c.@17⅜c.; October, 17 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,385 bales, including 1,139 bales from Norfolk, and 246 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,589 bales, and for the week, 48,912 bales, against 59,047 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,467,749 bales, against 3,099,234 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (six days)—Exports to Great Britain, 39,679 bales; to the Continent, 25,960 bales. Stock in New-York, 132,929 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 571,107 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, especially in lines of shipping extras, partly for the West Indies, and in Minnesota extras, (patent stock,) which have been quoted a shade stronger in price. The better qualities of Superfine have also been in more request, and held with more confidence. Most other kinds have been moderately sought after, within our range. The sales reported since our last have been 16,700 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 45, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$6 75, mainly at $6 57½@$6 65; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 65, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65 for lines; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 40@$6 85, mainly at $6 65@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 65@$7 65 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 5,600 bbls. standard to good shipping extras, mostly Western, and 3,500 bbls. City Mill stock, within our range.

No. 2 Flour	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	3 50@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 45
Extra State	6 40@ 7 65
Extra City	6 40@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 75@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 40@ 6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 90@ 7 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 65@10 50

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady. The demand has been mostly for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour continues quiet and nominal within the range of $6 75@$9 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 65@$5 85 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been more active within the range of from $3 65@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4@$4 35 for good to very choice; $3 75@$3 90 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,400 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range....Bag-meal has been in moderate jobbing demand within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Coarse; $1 64@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins have been offered at lower prices, leading to more activity. Other kinds rather quiet. Sales have been reported at 4,800 bxs., at $2 45. Of Brazil nuts, 3,000 alquires were sold on private terms. Small lots of Currants, in all 125 bbls., were taken at 6c. Of Turkey Prunes, 38 casks were sold at 11¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite active demand, chiefly for export, and the better grades, which have been most sought after, have been quoted fully 1c. ₱ bushel higher, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after and held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, at $1 64@$1 65 for No. 1 Duluth Spring, $1 62@$1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store and afloat; $1 62@$1 64½ for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, car lots; $1 62 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, (together,) in store; $1 60@$1 61 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store; nearly all at $1 60 for prime samples; $1 56@$1 58, chiefly at $1 57, for No. 2 North-west do., in store; $1 54½@$1 57 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 55 for No. 2 do., in store; $1 50@$1 63 for ungraded Spring, part in store; $1 63 for White Spring; $1 65 for Red Canada, and $1 70 for White do., in bond. For forward delivery a moderate demand was noted, and some dealings were rumored, chiefly in Milwaukee stock, April options, but without reliable particulars....Corn has been quoted firm, with a good demand noted, in part for export, but the later dealings indicated a weaker market. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,000 bushels at 84c.@90c. for poor to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 87c.@88c. for average, and 89c.@90c. for best samples; 88c.@91c. for old Mixed do., in car lots; 94c. for very choice do., delivered from store; 88c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; 91c. for old do.; 86c.@88c. for new White Western, ₱ bushel. And for forward delivery, of old Mixed Western sales were reported of 40,000 bushels, April deliveries, at 90c.; and 32,000 bushels to arrive from the Canal at 86c.@87c., chiefly at 87c. which was the closing rate....Rye quiet within the range of $1 05@$1 12, as extremes; a few car loads were sold at $1 05@$1 08 ₱ bushel....Barley has been more active and quoted about steady, with sales reported since our last of 32,000 bushels California, Hungarian, and French, on private terms....Nothing really new in Malt....Oats have been in quite moderate supply and fair demand for trade purposes, at former prices. Sales have been reported of 44,500 bushels at 61c.@64½c. for poor to very choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 63½c.@64½c. for the best samples; 64c.@66½c. for While do.; 62c. for Black do....Feed has been moderately dealt in, within the range of $26@$33, ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light demand since our last, with Bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with prices quoted steady. Shipping qualities quoted at $1@$1 05; retailing qualities, $1 15@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive, with Rye, short and long, quoted at 65c.@85c.; Oats, 80c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quoted steady, though quite dull; sales 100 bales Jute Butts at 2⅝c., currency, ₱ lb. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been actively sought after at full prices; sales, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 6,000 Rio Grande, 1,700 Dry Corientes, 200 Wet-salted Texas, 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 1,000 City Slaughter, on private terms....We quote: Dry Buenos Ayres at 26c.@27c.; Montevideo 26½c.; Rio Grande at 25½c.@26c.; Mexican, 21c.@23c., gold; Texas, 22½c.@24½c.; Western, 21c.; Southern, 19c., currency; Dry Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Kips, 26c.@26½c., gold; Wet-salted Texas, 11½c.@14c.; California, 11c.; Southern and Western at 9½c.@10c.; City Slaughter, 9½c.@10½c., currency, ₱ lb; Dry-salted Foreign, 14c.@18c., gold.

HOPS—Have been in very slack demand throughout, though prices have further receded about 3c. ₱ lb. in most instances. The receipts have been fair, but consisting mainly of undesirable qualities. We quote: American new, good to choice, 27c.@32c.; American, new, low to fair, 15c.@22c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine.) 27c.@32c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@27c.; English, 22c.@27c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c.; California, 30c.@40c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of domestic have been 322 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 19,523 bales, against 21,421 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign, since Sept. 1, at 13,023 bales, against 20,159 bales same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have met with a readier sale since our last, on the basis of $2@$2 10 for Eastern, ₱ thousand....Lime has been in rather more request, with common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $5 15@$5 25; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 75, ₱ bbl....Lumber has been more sought after, with Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $17@$19 50 for cargoes, and $20@$22 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $35@$38; White Pine Boards, $30@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—There is not much show of life in this line. Holders of the better qualities of stock are firm in their views, the available supply being comparatively moderate, but the demand is not particularly urgent at the moment. The less desirable qualities are in ample stock, and, being in slack request, the advantage as to values is in favor of buyers. There is an exceptionally fair export inquiry for suitable tannages of Sole. In Upper the current movements are quite limited. Morocco meets with a less steady sale. Harness Leather is generally dull. We quote Sole, thus: Hemlock tannages, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@26c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 38c.@40c.; Light Crop, 36c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been held quiet, but steady; sales have been 150,000 lbs., in lots, 24¾c.@25c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c. Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Iron has been ruling very dull, with prices generally unsettled and weak; sales have been made of 200 tons Eglinton Pig, in lots, at $37, and 500 tons No. 2 American Pig on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $36 50@$37; Glengarnock, $38@$39; Coltness, $40@$41; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31 50@$33; Forge, $28@$30; English Rails at $55@$57, gold; American Rails, at works, $60@$63; Old Rails, $40@$41; Wrought Scrap at $40@$42.... Pig-lead has been dull and weak; sales have been 75 tons Domestic at 6c., gold; foreign quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6. gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter has been inactive at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic. Tin has been inactive, yet steadily held. Straits closed at 24½c., gold; English at 21c.; Refined do., 22c., and Banca at 27½c. Tin Plates have been in better demand; sales have been 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 25, gold; 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 37½@$9 50, and 200 bxs. Coke at $8. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 37½; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke, $8@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8....Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8½c., gold.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been fair, and prices of desirable invoices have been quoted firm on the basis of the recent improvement. A cargo of 239 hhds. and 6 tcs. Arroyo has been purchased for jobbing purposes on private terms; also, 101 hhds. and 14 tcs. Cienfuegos, 118 hhds. and 17 tcs. do., and 118 hhds. and 8 tcs. do., reported taken on trade account, at 39c. A cargo of 416 hhds. and 36 tcs. Matanzas, recently arrived, had been previously disposed of on private terms; also three cargoes of Cardenas, (including one of 524 hhds., 45 tcs., and 8 bbls., another of 516 hhds., and another of 358 hhds. and 40 tcs.) A cargo of 479 hhds. and 50 tcs. Cienfuegos, two or three small invoices of do., and a cargo of 520 hhds. and 29 tcs. Sagua, recently arrived, have not yet been reported as marketed. A sale of 35 hhds. Barbados was made at 43c. ₱ gallon. One or two small invoices of Ponce, recently arrived, had not been marketed. The jobbing trade has been good at full rates; equal to 550 hhds. Porto Rico have been sold, in lots, at 45c.@72c; and 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 36c.@48c. In New-Orleans the dealings have been very moderate, wholly in a jobbing way, within our range. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 26c.; Grocery do. at 36c.@50c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@72c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—Have been selling very moderately, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., at $3 87½@$4; 8d. and 9d., $4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 75; 3d. and 4d., $5 50; 3d., fine, $6 25; 2d., $7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25; Finishing Goods, $4 50@$6; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less demand and rather weaker as to values; sales, 300 bbls. Strained at $2 45; 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet on the basis of $3 for Wilmington....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 190 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c., closing at 45½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been quite tame, the demand having been mostly for job lots, within our range, values ruling about steady; Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 65@$1 68; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85; Bleached at $1 90; Lard-oil at 52½c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 51c.@52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 96c.@97c. in cks. and bbls. Olive-oil at $1 15, in cks.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@47½c.; Yellow do. at 50c.@52½c.; White do. at 60c.@65c.; Palm-oil at 7¾c.@8c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive at 7c.@7⅛c., in bulk....Refined quiet in the local market, with April options quoted at 15½c., and May at 15⅝c.@15¾c.; sales, 5,000 bbls., May options, at 15⅝c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia sales were made of 5,000 bbls., vessel to be ready by April 25, at 15½c....Refined, in case, dull at 20c.@21c....Naphtha, at 9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet at about previous prices for early delivery; sales 350 bbls. New Western Mess at $17@$17 12½, chiefly at $17, with Prime Mess and extra Prime quoted as before. For forward delivery of New Western Mess 1,000 bbls. May sold at $16 75, with June quoted at $17 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request on the basis of 7½c.@7⅝c. for City, showing more firmness....Cut Meats have been in light demand at about previous figures; sales, 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 13 to 12 lbs., at 9c.@10c.; 50 bxs. Dry-salted Short Cut Hams at 10½c., and sundry lots of City bulk stock at unchanged quotations....Bacon has been very sparingly offered and has been quiet, with Western Long Clear quoted at 9 7-16c., and do. Short Clear at 9½c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb....Lard has been more active, opening a shade easier, but closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 800 tcs. Western Steam at 10 1-16c.@10⅛c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 10⅜c.; 75 tcs. City Steam at 10c.@10⅛c.; 750 tcs. Refined at 10⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs. April options at 10 1-16c., closing at 10 1-16c.@10⅛c.; 6,250 tcs., May, at 10⅛c.@10 3-16c., closing on this basis, and 2,750 tcs., June, at 10¼c.@10⅜c., closing at 10 5-16c. ₱ lb. And for Western delivery, 500 tcs., prompt, and 1,000 tcs., May options, on private terms. ....Beef has been selling moderately in a jobbing way at former figures; 180 bbls. changed hands. We quote at from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been in very slack demand at $23@$24 50 for Western, and $16@$23 for Southern....Butter has been in quite moderate request, with firkins and tubs quoted at from 27c.@37c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 37c.@43c. for prime to fancy; 38c.@43c. for prime to very choice do., pails; 20c.@33c. for Western; 26c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 20c.@28c. ₱ lb.... Cheese has been in fair demand at about steady rates; State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at 10c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for very good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16c.; Western product at 10c.@16c. for poor to choice Factory; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher....Eggs about as last quoted.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½, free, and $3 50@$3 62½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in fair request, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 90@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been slow of sale at 5¾c.@6c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in good request, and further sales have been reported of 3,400 bags, at Boston, at $2 65, gold, cash; quoted at $2 65@$2 70, gold, here. Clover has been in moderate demand at 9¾c.@10¾c. Other kinds dull at about former figures....Rough Flax quoted at $2 80@$2 90 ₱ bushel.... Timothy at $2 90@$3 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9⅛c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, with a fair demand noted for refining stock, and some inquiry for grocery goods. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,471 hhds. and 3,267 bxs., including to-day 206 hhds. fair to prime Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7¾c.; 155 hhds. about scant fair to scant good Refining do. at 7 5-16c.@7 9-16c.; 21 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7¼c.; 250 bxs. Centrifugal at 8 9-16c.@8 11-16c.; 450 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.@8⅝c.; 33 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 41 bxs. do. at 7½c.; 24 bxs. do. at 7c.; 36 hhds. low grade do. at 6½c. And, last evening, 145 hhds. prime Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 195 hhds. fair to good Refining do. at 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; 120 hhds Refining do. at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; 550 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 588 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 500 bxs. do. at 8¾c.; 520 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 344 bxs. do. at 7⅛c.; 300 hhds. do. at 7c., and 260 hhds. Melado at 6¼c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅜c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7⅜c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¼c.; Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's, 9c.@9⅜c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 190,000 lbs., in lots, at 7⅜c.@7¾c. for fair to prime; market firm. Stearine quiet, but stiffly held at 11c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after at unchanged quotations; 1,600 half-chests Green sold on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 33c.@$1 40; Imperial, common to finest, at 29c.@85c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 25c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 25c.@$1 30; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@28c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@28c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 22c.@85c.; Congo, common to finest, 22c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 32c.@90c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been very quiet, but firm in prices; sales, 100 hhds., in lots, at 5c.@10c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in moderate demand at previous quotations; other kinds rather dull. Sales embrace 50 cases 1872 State Seed Leaf at 5⅝c.; 66 cases 1872 Ohio at 6½c.; 18 cases 1873 Connecticut at 6½c.; 30 cases 1871 do. at 42c.; 116 cases 1870 do. at 6c.; 300 bales Havana at 75c.@90c., and 78 bales Yara on private terms. We quote Kentucky thus: New Crop, Common Lugs, 4¼c.@5½c.; New Crop, Good Lugs, 5c.@6½c.; New Crop, Low Leaf, 6c.@7½c.; New Crop, Medium Leaf, 7½c.@9c.; Old Crop, Good Leaf, 8¾c.@10c.; Old Crop, Fine Leaf, 9¾c.@10¾c.; Old Crop, Select Leaf, 11c.@12½c. And Virginia thus: Lugs range from 3½c.@6¼c. for Light; 5½c.@6½c. for Heavy; Low Leaf, 6½c.@7½c.; Medium, 8c.@9c.; Good, 10c.@11c.; Wrappers, 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop 1870—Connecticut and Massachusetts, 5c.@9c. Crop of 1871—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Seconds, 10c.@15c.; Wrappers, 22c.@45c.; Selections, 50c.@65c.; New-York Fillers, 6½c.@8c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 7c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 25c.@40c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 5c.@6c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 10c.@14c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 6½c.@8c. Crop of 1872—Connecticut Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Seconds, 9c.@15c.; Wrappers, 18c.@50c.; New-York Assorted lots, 10c.@14c.; Pennsylvania Assorted lots, 7½c.@20c.; Ohio Assorted lots, 6c.@7c.; Wisconsin Assorted lots, 6c.@8c. And Spanish Tobacco thus: Havana—Common, 70c.@80c.; good, 85c.@95c.; fine, $1@$1 10. Yara—Assorted lots, 77½c.@85c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@20c; do., good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 27c.@40c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 95½c. ₱ gallon, showing a decline.

WOOL—The movements in Domestic fleece and Pulled are moderately active, checked in part by the very meagre offerings of stock and the confident views of owners. The feature of the trade in California is the comparatively active business in Fall, with values, however, quoted somewhat irregular. Texas is in moderate request, within the previous range. The demand for foreign varieties is not generally of much moment. Carpet stock is in favor, and not being offered freely, shows firmness. Sales have been reported, during the week, of 73,500 lbs. domestic Fleece at 35c.@55½c., chiefly within the range of 48c.@55½c.; 35,000 lbs. Unwashed stock at 34½c.@40c.; 2,000 lbs. Washed at 56c.; 25,000 lbs. scoured at 50c.@70c.; 62,000 lbs. Combing, part at 50c.; 61,000 lbs. and 372 pks. Domestic Pulled at 40c.@48c.; 28,500 lbs. Oregon at 35c.@43c.; 45,000 lbs. Texas at 23c.@33½c.; 364,000 lbs. and 261 pks. California Fall at 16½c.@27½c.; 64,000 lbs. California Spring, part at 31c.; 2,000 lbs. East India, 20 bales Black, 30 bales Australia, 23,000 lbs. Mestiza Fleece and Pulled, and 7,000 lbs. Camels' Hair on private terms; and 49 bags Carpet Wool, part damaged, at 14½c.@17c., and 130 bales Cape at 36½c.@37½c. ₱ lb. Recent advices from California are of reduced estimates of the Spring clip, mainly because of the heavy loss of sheep in the northern part of the State. The San Francisco *Market Review* remarks that "the accounts now reaching us from valleys of the Sacramento basin of the losses of sheep, for lack of feed and exposure to the cold and storms of the past three months, are indeed frightful. In some counties from one-fourth to one-half of the sheep on hand Dec. 1 are dead, and in two or three of the extreme northerly counties, as high as 70 ₱ cent. loss is given, and in the middle counties—Amador, Calaveras, and San Joaquin—the percentage of loss is considerable. The south will show an increase, with improved condition and staple."

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.
X to XXX	45@60
Picklock	62@70
No. 1 Fleece	43@53
No. 2 Fleece	40@50
Southern, coarse to fine	30@42
Tub-washed Fleece	48@58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15@38
New-Mexico Fleece	16@28
California Spring Clip	19@35
California Fall Clip and Lambs	16@27
Extra Pulled	43@50
Super Pulled	43@50
No. 1 Pulled	25@35
Lambs' Pulled	36@45
Montevideo	16@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18@34
Rio Grande	16@30
Cape	33@38
Cape Pulled	50@60
Combing Wool	28@65
Australian Wool	45@60
South American Pulled, common to extra	35@75
Noils	20@50
Camels' Hair	16@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	16@30

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather firmer, both on berth and charter, with a very good demand noted for accommodation, mainly from Grain shippers. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 4,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d., and 8,000 bushels Corn (reported) at 8¼d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 400 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 750 bbls. Resin at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs. Also, a British ship, 812 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 150 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 50 tons Satin-wood at 30s., measurement; also, a British ship, 799 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol Channel direct, a Norwegian bark, 339 tons, hence with about 2,400 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 608 tons, hence with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d.; another, 400 tons, hence with about 2,800 quarters do., in bags, at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 504 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. (a recharter) at 6s. 3d.; a British brig, 301 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters do. at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 386 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters do. at 6s. 6d., which was the closing quotation....For an Irish port, direct, a British bark, 650 tons, with about 4,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, the Norwegian steam-ship Kong Sverre is loading up mainly with Grain, (taking equal to six to eight boat-loads,) at 12d. ₱ bushel, with some wet-salted Hides at ½c. ₱ lb., and other heavy goods at proportionate figures....For Bremen, a German ship, 715 tons, hence with equal to about 4,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by sail, 50 tons Provisions and 100 tons Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton....For Lisbon, an American brig, 276 tons, hence with about 1,650 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 282 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 10, 1874.

There was a slow, dragging condition of trade in Horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon, and again to-day trade was slow. The quality of the herds to hand ranged from common to good, with a choice top; prices ranged from 10c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; from 56 lbs. to 59 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. There has been no change in the trade for Milch Cows since our last daily report. Veals continue slow, from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. Shorn Sheep sold from 6⅝c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Woolly Sheep from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs at 18½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were only of nominal value. Trade in City Dressed Hogs was active; those weighing 230 lbs. downward were scarce, and sold at 7½c. ₱ lb; the market closed firm from 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Charles Khan sold for self and Co. 36 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 17 coarse Indiana Oxen at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 65 fair Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Hodges & Huff 54 pair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Salter & Co. 44 choice Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for A. J. Dadisman 16 Kentucky Oxen at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for selves 191 Illinois Steers from common to good, with a choice top, from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. H. Meyers sold for J.T. Alexander 96 Missouri Steers and 17 Illinois Steers from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt. Including the shipments of yesterday and to-day the firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale 90 cars of Horned Cattle, which were disposed of as follows: S. Schuster sold 87 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 33 Cherokee Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. strong. Toffey & Sons sold 33 pair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; 17 State Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 3 State Bulls, average weight 2,075 lbs. ₱ head, gross, from 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; 48 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 15 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 67 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 20 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 77 coarse Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; held on sale 40 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb.; 115 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 46 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 18 Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; weight 6 cwt.; 90 generally common Illinois Steers from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt. W. Thompson sold 91 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; had 8 cars of horned Cattle held back. D. Waixel sold 301 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold, for selves, 120 Texan Steers at 6c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; had 31 cars of horned Cattle due.

At Harsimus Cove J. N. Fidcock sold 111 Shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 86½ lbs. ₱ head, at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 163 Shorn Ohio Sheep, average weight 107 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 400 Woolly Ohio Sheep, average weight 95 lbs. ₱ head, at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 120 Woolly Illinois Sheep, average weight 116 lbs. ₱ head, at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 163 Woolly Ohio Sheep, average weight 129 lbs. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ lb.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

This trade is small and slow, the weather being unfavorable for Dressed Meats. Shuss Brothers report City-dressed Beef, in sides, from 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; in fore-quarters at 9c. ₱ lb.; in hind quarters from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb. S. B. Briggs reports City-dressed Mutton from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs from $9@$10 ₱ head. J. Ulsey reports City-dressed Veal from 12½c.@15c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs from $5@$11 ₱ head. Snowden & McConville report City-dressed Beef, in sides, at 10½c. ₱ lb., in fore-quarters at 9c. ₱ lb., in hind quarters from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., in ribs at 17c. ₱ lb. Taylor & Cummings report City-dressed Mutton from 4c.@13c. ₱ lb., general sales from 8c.@13c. ₱ lb.; Country-dressed Veals shipped from Newburg, N. Y., per Hudson River boats, from 11c.@15c. ₱ lb. There have been no Country-dressed or Western-dressed consignments of Beef or of Mutton.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day, 1,966 head of Horned Cattle, 3,862 Sheep, 2,363 Hogs.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 986 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,364 head, or 492 cars, against 514 cars for the same time last week. There were not sufficient sales to make a market. Fresh arrivals were through consignments. The yards are well cleared up. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 8,600 head for the same time last week. The market closed heavy at $6 75@$8. No sales were reported. A few loads in the yard unsold are held above buyers' views. The first load of clipped Ohio Sheep was in the market this morning. The weather was unfavorable, and this class of stock was neglected. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,300 head, against 20,400 head for the same time last week; the market was more active and prices were a shade higher than yesterday's; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 75; choice lots would bring $6. Milch Cows—The receipts this week were about 300 head; the market was active, and prices ranged from $35@$50 ₱ head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 1,788 bales; gross, 2,153 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,334 bales; to the Continent, 1,338 bales; coastwise, 232 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 208,514 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,576 bales; gross, 15,149 bales; exports to Great Britain, 24,793 bales; to the Continent, 5,388 bales; to France, 8,212 bales; coastwise, 4,745 bales; sales, 28,800 bales.

MOBILE, April 10.—Cotton firm and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 241 bales; gross, 271 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,994 bales; to the Continent, 2,750 bales; coastwise, 254 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 31,539 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,177 bales; gross, 3,207 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,874 bales; to the Continent, 6,499 bales; coastwise, 1,672 bales; sales, 5,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 549 bales; gross, 581 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,797 bales; coastwise, 1,539 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,651 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,322 bales; gross, 5,354 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,797 bales; to the Continent, 1,120 bales; coastwise, 3,382 bales; sales, 4,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 984 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,800 bales; sales, 392 bales; stock, 50,559 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,426 bales; gross, 5,900 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,800 bales; to the Continent, 5,809 bales; coastwise, 1,020 bales; sales, 3,652 bales.

GALVESTON, April 10.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 435 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 56,407 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,250 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,210 bales; to the Continent, 1,805 bales; coastwise, 583 bales; sales, 4,800 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 162 bales; stock, 1,976 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 836 bales; exports, coastwise, 744 bales; sales, 137 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat firm; choice White, $1 80; fair to prime do., $1 60@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 80@$1 85; good to prime Red, $1 65@$1 75; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 60; Pennsylvania do., $1 73@$1 75; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 55@$1 65; Western Spring, $1 45@$1 50. Corn firm; Southern White, 85c.@86c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Western Mixed—New, 83c.; Old, 87½c. Oats firm; Southern, 61c.@66c.; Western, 61c.@63c. Rye firmer at 90c.@95c. Hay firmer at $18@$25. Provisions firm; advancing tendency. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats firm and no round lots offering; sales, Shoulders at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon firm; active jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard active and excited at 10¾c. Western Butter in good demand and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky nominal at 96½c.@97c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Superfine, $5@$5 62½; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 25; High Grades, $8 37½@$10 25. Wheat steady; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 75@$1 80. Rye steady at 98c. Corn firm; Yellow, 84c.@85c. Oats dull; White, 62c.@64c.; Mixed, 60c. Groceries quiet; Cuba Molasses, 35½c.@36c. for fifty test. Provisions—Advancing tendency; Mess Pork, $17@$17 25; Hams, in pickle, 11½c.@12½c.; Sides, in salt, 8¾c.@9c.; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6⅞c. Lard, 10c.@10½c. Petroleum firm; Crude, 11½c.@11¾c.; Refined, 15¾c.@15⅞c. Whisky declined; Western, in iron, 96c.

FINANCIAL.

City of Providence, R.I.

FIVE PER CENT.

Gold Coupon Bonds,

WATER LOAN,

DUE IN 1900,

For Sale at 93 1-2 (Ninety-three and One-half) and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Principal (and interest on the 1st days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest, at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the city, as reported by its Treasurer.......................$112,481,490

Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer..................3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities, payable principal and interest in gold:

Price of United States 5 per cent. gold bonds, *over*.114

Price of Providence 5 per cent. gold bonds........ 93½

Difference in favor of Providence bonds, twenty and one-half per cent., or $205 on each $1,000 bond. The substitution of Providence bonds for United States 5 per cent. bonds at this difference would give, as accumulated profit at their maturity, a sum nearly equal to the original investment, or say $932 63-100 on each $1,000 bond.

We have already disposed of about one-half of the present issue of bonds, and now offer the balance to the public.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK

LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

NO. 229 BROADWAY,
(Opposite New Post Office.)

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Allow interest on deposits, subject to check, payable at the counter or through the Clearing-house. Accounts of merchants, bankers, and individuals solicited.

W. H. FOSTER, President.
J. T. BANKER, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

FYSHE & COMINGS,
STOCK, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 31 Wall st., New-York.
STOCKS, GOLD, AND EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
LOANS NEGOTIATED,
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

THOS. FYSHE,
Late one of the agents of the Bank of British North America.
W. L. COMINGS,
Member of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.

Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.

In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.

D. B. HALSTED,
GERRIT H. SMITH,
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE,
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 114 SOUTH 3D ST., PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1874. }

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the appointment of a Trustee or Trustees, under the said mortgage, to fill such vacancy or vacancies as may exist in the trust thereby created.

By direction of the Trustees.

A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 579, for nine shares of Eagle Fire Company, of New-York, stock, standing in the name of Randall J. Powers. Application will be made to the Company for a renewal of said certificate. G. W. POWERS, Executor.

TO LOAN—$4,500 ON FIRST MORTGAGE FOR three years. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.

The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin.

No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."

JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor.
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

TO

Capitalists Seeking Investment

THE EXPERIENCE OF THIRTY-FIVE YEARS teaches all who have watched the advance of REAL ESTATE value in this City that purchases have been the most profitable after every monetary crisis. With the grand improvements that have been and are to be made on the upper part of this island, and the certain ease of the money market, many golden opportunities are now offered for bargains. FULL PARTICULARS AND ALL OTHER POSSIBLE INFORMATION RELATING THERETO AT THE OFFICE OF

JOHN McCLAVE,

NO. 1 PINE ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS.

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NORTH HUDSON COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY.—We offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest the above bonds. They are secured on a well-arranged and successful system of street railways occupying the principal avenues and streets in the northern half of the County of Hudson, N. J., including the City of Hoboken, a large portion of Jersey City, and the various towns lying north of them rapidly growing into one large and busy city.

The several lines of the company were commenced in 1860, and have been in successful operation ever since.

The interest on its bonds and all its other liabilities have always been promptly met. Considerable amounts of the bonds have been placed chiefly in Hudson County, and are held for investment. The whole issue is $600,000, of which amount but $150,000 now remains to be sold.

The bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, payable at the First National Bank of Hoboken. and can be registered if desired. Principal payable Jan. 3, 1891. The Trustees for the bondholders are W. W. Shippen, Esq., President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and Wm. G. Shepherd, Esq., late President of the First National Bank of Hoboken.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad st.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY,
Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874. }

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED.—$10,000, FOR which twelve and a half per cent., and security will be given. Address H. E. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY Company stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-JERSEY LIGHTERAGE COMPANY'S stock for sale. W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due May 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from March 24 to May 1, 1874. AND. H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, March 16, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1874. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 13th inst.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
corner of 8th av. and West 34th st.

Money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from April 1.

Six per Cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, Pres. JAMES O. BENNETT, Sec.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. SMULL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William K. Major, No. 92 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1873.

JOHN F. McCOY,
WILLIAM K. MAJOR,
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } Executors.

d6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.

THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.

f14-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDELL JACOBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of business of M. De Wolf, No. 43 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of January, 1874.

WOLF JACOBS,
MOSES DE WOLF, } Administrators.

ja3-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.

CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.

mh7-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. SANFORD, late of Fairfield, Conn., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Jesup, Esq., No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 20th day of November, 1873.

n22-law6mSa* SUSAN E. SALTUS, Executrix, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.

o18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.

SARAH R. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-law6mS* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Weeks, Forster & De Forest, No. 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

HENRIETTA S. WILKINS.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, Proctors for Executrix, No. 58 Wall street, New-York. ja17-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.

CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
Executors.

f21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN PABST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Laura D. Pabst, at her residence, No. 136 Stanton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.

LAURA D. PABST, Administratrix.
d27-law6mS* MARTIN PABST Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-law6mS* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARNEWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 59 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of January, 1874.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Executor.

MAN & PARSONS, Proctors, No. 56 Wall street.

ja24-law6mS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUBEN PARSONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Franklin Brown, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

WARREN FERRIS,
FRANKLIN BROWN,
HENRY COLTON, } Executors.

ja17-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH MAXWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

JNO. E. PARSONS,
CHARLES M. DA COSTA,
Executors.

d20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WARDEN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of Alex. T. Stewart, No. 274 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1873.

CHARLES E. STRONG,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
Executors, &c.

n22-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.

m28-law6mS*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1874. }

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock 2d May next, for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered for immediate use, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

10,000 gallons best quality Lard-oil, in well-coopered casks of about forty gallons each, to be delivered to the Navigation Officer at the New-York Navy-yard, subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director, United States Navy.

TO MACHINISTS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, Mass., until 5 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, for a pumping engine and boiler, to be set up on Baker st., West Roxbury. Address

CHARLES H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline Mass.

For specifications apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE or Yellow Pine or Spruce Piles.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1874. For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1874. }

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, May 7, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will inclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department, will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump, rigging, lacing; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.

Nos. 13, 15, 18, 33, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 71, 73, 85, 87, 88.

BOSTON.

Nos. 16, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 42, 43, 53, 54, 56, 59, 60, 63, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW-YORK.

Nos. 1, 16, 18, 24, 32, 42, 43, 44, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 13, 15, 16, 18, 33, 38, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 23, 33, 35, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 32, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.

Nos. 32, 33, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 77, 78, 85, 87.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY,
DANIEL O. CONNELL,
WM. RICHARDSON,
ADOLPH GUBNER,
JOHN H. SNYDER,
W. C. McKINNY,
J. L. RYDER, } Committee on Penitentiary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 51, on West 44th st., near 11th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, April 13, 1874, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on said day, for desks, &c., in two class-rooms of Grammar School No. 32.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

H. D. RAMSEY, M. D.,
THOMAS MAHER,
WILLIAM KILLIAN,
THOMAS J. HALL,
AUSTIN ABBOTT,
Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the south side of 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON F. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Board of School Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H., April 9, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. May 9, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, during twelve months, commencing July 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

C. W. HARROLD,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery,
Acting Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

IRON WORKS.

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,

GLOUCESTER CITY, N. J.

DAVID S. BROWN, Pres't. JAS. P. MICHELLON, Sec'y.
BENJ. CHEW, Treas. WILLIAM SEXTON, Sup't.

OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, NO. 6 NORTH 7TH ST.

CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES.
CAST-IRON FLANGE HEATING AND STEAM PIPES,
STOP VALVES FOR WATER OR GAS,
All sizes.
FIRE HYDRANTS.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, May 9, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9
*China, Saturday, April 25	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's offices, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat....April 11	Trinacria, Thurs...April 23
Elysia, Tuesday....April 14	Anglia, Saturday...April 25
India, Saturday....April 18	California, Tues....April 28
Bolivia, Tuesday...April 21	Castalia, Thursday.April 30

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Tues., Apr. 14, 3 P. M. | Spain, Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy...Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 PM

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.........Tuesday, April 21, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC...........SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.........LACHESNEZ......Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE.............SURMONT........Saturday....May 16
AMERIQUE............ROUSSAU........Saturday....May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

RED STAR LINE.—APPOINTED TO CARRY THE United States and Belgian mails.

FOR ANTWERP.

From New-York.	From Philadelphia.
CYBELE.........April 4	VADERLAND......April 18
SWITZERLAND....May 11	CYBELE.........May 25

FROM ANTWERP.

For New-York.	For Philadelphia.
CYBELE.........March 11	VADERLAND......March 25
SWITZERLAND....April 15	CYBELE.........April 29

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin	$90
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia.
B. VON DER BECKE, Gen'l European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN...April 28, at 3 P. M.
............................May 5, at 3 P. M.
............................May 12, at 2 P. M.
............................May 19, at 3 P. M.
............................May 26, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA..............SATURDAY, April 18
STATE OF GEORGIA..............SATURDAY, May 2

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, April 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)...........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)........April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........April 25

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ———. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........................April 1
ALASKA..................................April 18
....May 3

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 11.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 28.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL.................................April 27
CORINTH..................................May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....................................April 29
ATLAS....................................May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

BERMUDA MAIL STEAMERS,

Under contract with Br. Government,
and carrying United States mails.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER OFFICE,
No. 2 Broadway. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS TO EVERY PART of the world issued at reductions from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. They are available by every line of steamers. They are printed in English and in the language of the country where used. They allow passengers to stop en route, which ordinary tickets do not.

They can be used by single travelers and in any series of combinations.

Cook's hotel coupons guarantee best accommodations at 300 first-class hotels at uniform and reduced rates.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April now ready. Price, ten cents. Contains fares and expense for over 1,000 European tours.

Cook's next personally-conducted party to the south of France and Italy sails by Egypt May 9. Price, $650, gold, for 100 days' accommodations, all first-class.

Address COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway,
New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35, North River.

Thurs., 9th	12:00 M.	Fri., 10th	12:00 M.
Sat., 11th	3:00 P. M.	Mon., 13th	2:00 P. M.
Tues., 14th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 15th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 15th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 16th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 16th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 17th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., 17th	3:30 P. M.		

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR Albany and Troy.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER leaves Spring street pier MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS at 6 P. M. Fare only $1; deck, 50 cents. Connecting with railroads. Returning, leave Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON.—SPECIAL Notice.—On and after Monday, April 20, the world-renowned steamers, Bristol and Providence, will resume their place on the line, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia [illegible].

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., [illegible] 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:10, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. B. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS N. LINDSLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Augustus N. Lindsley, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THE BICKFORD KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that judgment was entered and perfected in the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of December, 1873, dissolving the Bickford Knitting-machine Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, and appointing the undersigned a Receiver of all its property; that said Receiver has entered upon the duties of his office, and that all persons having claims, demands, actions, causes of action, or proceedings of any nature soever, in or against said corporation, are hereby required to present them to the undersigned, at his office, No. 689 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1874, or they will be precluded from participation in the distribution of its property. (See sec. 56, chap. 8, title 4, part 3, New-York Revised Statutes.) Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.

WILLIAM T. WILLIAMS, Receiver.

ja24-law6mS*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that HORATIO F. WINSLOW, of the City of Newark, N. J., hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber, of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Dated Newark, N. J., April 8, 1874.

RILEY W. BOND, Assignee.

GUILD & LUM, Attorneys, 800 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

ap11-law3wS

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.—NOUVEAUTES.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed, noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of

SILKS, FROM THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF BONNET, PONSON, &c., THE VERY FIRST NOVELTIES OF FANCY SILKS, INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS FOR LADIES, FURS, COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS. ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost a day.

REMOVALS.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING, WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874. }

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS REMOVED to Room No. 89 Drexel Building.

A. P. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
THE FEAST OF THE DEDICATION.
April 19, 26, 1874.

The opening services of the new church building will be as follows:

SUNDAY, APRIL 19.

10:30 A. M.—Morning prayer and introductory sermon by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., Rector of the church.

4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. W. NEILSON McVICAR, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem.

7:30 P. M.—Devotional service and sermon by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, New-York City.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

8 P. M.—Devotional service and addresses of fellowship from neighboring Pastors. The following clergymen will take part in the exercises:

Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, D. D., of the Tabernacle Church.
Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, D. D., of the West Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. ORMISTON, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church.
Rev. W. T. SABINE, of the Church of the Atonement.
Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., of the Memorial Church.
Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, of the Church of the Disciples.
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, of the Anthon Memorial Church.
Rev. R. S. McARTHUR, of the Calvary Baptist Church.
Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., of St. Paul's M. E. Church.
Rev. M. R. VINCENT, D. D., of the Church of the Covenant.
Rev. JAS. M. LUDLOW, D. D., of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

TUESDAY, April 21.

8 P. M.—The church will be open for inspection. The organist and choir will furnish suitable music.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, April 23.

8 P. M.—The church will be open for inspection. The organist and choir will furnish suitable music.

FRIDAY, April 24.

8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY, April 26.

10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Tenth Anniversary Sermon, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., Rector of the church.

3:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Sunday-schools of the Parish. Sermon by Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Rector of Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Penn.

7:30 P. M.—Devotional Service and Sermon, by Rev. EDWARD A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, New-York City.

The pews in this church will be rented for a term of one year and six months, beginning with May 1, 1874, and ending Nov. 1, 1875.

No pews will be sold.

On Monday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, the choice of all the pews in the church will be sold in the church to the highest bidders.

Diagrams of the building, showing location and rent per annum of all pews, will be found at the door every evening. The church will be open for inspection every day, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Persons desirous of connecting themselves with the congregation, who, for any reason, may not desire to rent pews, are requested to communicate their names to the Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., No. 328 Madison av. Ample provision has been made for such families, of which they will be informed by correspondence.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT,

COOPER UNION.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.,
will preach to the people
in the
LARGE HALL, COOPER UNION,
on
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

This service will be transferred to the new church on Madison av. and 42d st. on next Sunday, April 19, inst. All seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., Pastor.
THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SERMON,
next Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

The Pastor will preach in the evening as usual, at 7:30.

MEMBERS must be in their seats ten minutes before the hour of service.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, April 12.—Bible Class, conducted by Dr. Thompson, at 5 o'clock P. M.: Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, followed by an address to young men by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock; young men's meeting on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Reception of Young Men's Christian Association
MONDAY EVENING, 13th April.
Readings by Mr. WM. E. EASTLY, of London.
Music by Mr. HENRY CARTER.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av., Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor.—Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the morning by Rev. Wm. A. Matson, D. D. Seats free.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER 14th st.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon on the principles common to all the sciences, by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, the new dispensation, several speakers; 7:30, the Pantarchy, its teachings, workings, and prospects. Mrs. Leland and other speakers.

AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, (REV. HENRY Ward Beecher's,) meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union next Monday evening. Addresses by Rev. Emory J. Haynes and Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffery. Solos by Mrs. Sarah Wiswell, and singing by choir of Sunday-school scholars.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand, Rev. C. E. Harris, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, April 12, at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. B. F. Reeve, and at 7:30 P. M. Rev. James C. Bass will preach. Seats free. All are invited.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH st., Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker; lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Subject—"Occupations in the After Life." Childrens' Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, 12th inst., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Joseph May, of Newburyport, Mass., will preach. Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Regular service at 10:30 A. M., and the usual children's church at 3:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE ON THE PRESENT legal aspects of the question, by Rev. C. C. Goss, Sunday, at 3:30 o'clock. Church, 28th st., near Broadway.

A POSITION AS ORGANIST WANTED—Fourteen years' experience; familiar with all Protestant churches; specify salary. Address M. H., No. 212 East 40th st., third floor.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, preaching at 10:30 o'clock A. M. by Rev. A. S. Graves; at 7:30 o'clock P. M. by Rev. W. R. Webster, members of the New-York East Conference. Seats free.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st., A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching April 12, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., near 5th av., on Monday evening, 13th, at 7:30. Addresses by Rev. R. B. Kelsay, of Passaic, N. J., on the "Teachers' Preparation," and a lesson on the "Tabernacle," by Rev. R. Cameron, of this City. Singing by a choir from Howard Mission, under direction of Prof. T. T. Perkins.

BIBLE TEMPERANCE—A NEW MONTHLY, containing Dr. Crosby's celebrated sermon on temperance, with other interesting articles; price 10 cents at the news stands. Subscriptions for the monthly $1 a year, taken by Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., No. 20 Nassau st., New-York. S. DIEFENDORF, D. D., Editor.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. McArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Subject for evening—"Christ's Resurrection Life;" Sixth Appearance—"Treatment of Doubters." Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 12th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—W. H. Cudworth, of Boston, will preach. Subject, morning: "Yearning for God the Universal Instinct of Mankind." Evening—"The Only Foundation for a Christian Church to be Prosperous." Public cordially invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Subject of sermon—"Are Divisions in the Church Intended by God to Meet Differences in Men's Characters?"

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 47th st.—Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Hall of the Standard Club, No. 1,464 Broadway, corner 42d st., Sunday morning at 10:45. Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Special service on Sunday evening at 7:30 P. M. Morning prayer and holy communion at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 12th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—REV. GEO. D. Mathews will preach to-morrow forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock, in the Mission Building, corner of 7th av. and 18th st. Service in the evening at 7:30 o'clock; subject—"Our Dread of the Unknown."

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., near 8th av.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M., by Rev. J. H. Hawxhurst, and at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. E. Tinker, both of the New-York Conference. Anniversary of the New-York Education Society at 3 P. M. Addresses by Revs. Dr. Hurst and Dr. E. O. Haven.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Services at Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 41st st., Sunday evening, April 12, at 7:45 P. M. Rev. George H. Corey will preach. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st.—The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Visitors are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTIETH STREET CHURCH, BETWEEN Broadway and 8th av.—Protestant Episcopal Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. on the Lord's Day. Lecture by Rev. James Chrystal, Wednesday night, at 8.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, east of 7th av.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service. All are invited to be present.

FREE CHURCH SERVICES, HARVARD Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st.—Rev. Alex. McKelvey will preach to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. Subject—"Mutual Influence," a sermon for the times.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GREENE STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Broome st.—Preaching in the morning by Rev. A. H. Ferguson; at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. W. Lloyd. Seats free.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing Sunday by Rev. G. D. Townsend at 10:30 A. M.; at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. J. Rowe, of the New-York Conference. Sunday-school in the afternoon will be addressed by members of the New-York Conference. Prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham preaches to the Independent Society; will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Use of Authority."

MOUNT ZION CHURCH WORSHIPS IN THE University, Washington square.—Preaching on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"Zerubbabel and Joshua; What They Typically Represent." Seats free, and strangers welcome.

MORNING STAR SUNDAY-SCHOOL, NO. 169 West 26th st.—The Carolina Singers will sing. Revs. D. Henry Miller and Dr. Ball will address the school Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Admission free. Collection for the new chapel will be taken.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, Lafayette place, corner 4th st., near Broadway.—Rev. Dr. Phelps, President of Hope College, Michigan, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.—ST. JOHN'S M. E. Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av. —Conference love feast, 9 A. M.; preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. Bishop Peck, to be followed by the ordination of deacons. Grand temperance meeting at 7:30 P. M.; addresses by Rev. W. P. Abbott and Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st., Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening.—Subjects: Morning—"The Glory of God." Evening—"Non-conformity to the World."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—CENTRAL M. E. Church, 7th av., near 14th st.—Rev. C. P. Curtis, of Syracuse University, at 10:30 A. M. Ordination of elders by Bishop Peck. Ordination sermon at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, D. D. Strangers welcome.

OLD JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by some members of the conference, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. Barnhart. Temperance meeting at 3:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects—Morning, "Honest Men and Women Must Differ; evening, "Christian Men and Women Must be Charitable." Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.—A PUBLIC meeting in the interest of the Religious Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be held in the Second Reform Presbyterian Church, 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday evening next, 14th inst., at 7:45 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. A. Todd, D. D., of Tarrytown, and others.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Theme for the evening, (No. 7 of a series of sermons on the Pilgrim's Progress,) "Doubting Castle." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Frederick Evans will preach at 7:30 P. M., and administer the ordinance of baptism.

REV. FREDERICK EVANS WILL PREACH in the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. Rev. H. W. Knapp at 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening services. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach in the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. Sabbath-school Anniversary in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH IN R. D. Church, 5th av. and 29th st., Sabbath, April 12, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and every Sabbath thereafter.

RUSSIAN GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Easter service on Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M.; sermon by Father Bjerring. The chapel is open to the public.

REV. DR. THOMAS ARMITAGE, PASTOR of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, will preach to young men at Association Hall, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOHN MILEY, D. D., WILL PREACH Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av. A welcome extended to all.

REV. J. C. HOYT WILL PREACH IN ST. LUKE'S M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday evening, at 7:30. Seats free, and all are welcome.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PREACHES in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, NO. 305 MULBERRY st., near Bleecker, Rev. Wm. J. Alston, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Monday, the 13 inst., Bishop Potter will administer the ordinance of confirmation, services commencing at 8 o'clock. A special collection will be made to aid in liquidating the bonded debt of the church.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity st.—Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt. Strangers and all others cordially welcomed. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.; for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.; Wednesday and Friday, 9 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; other days at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:30, by Rev. J. Pegg, Jr.; evening, 7:30, by Rev. T. Burch. Temperance prayer-meeting, 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Revs. Messrs. Hart and Roberts, Assistants. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14TH st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Saml. M. Hamilton, Pastor, will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening discourse: "Christian Temperance."

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.—HALF OF PEW No. 78, middle aisle, to rent cheap. Apply to the Sexton, or address ASTOR, Box No. 730 Post Office.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av. and 10th st.
Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,
will occupy this pulpit on Sunday morning at 10:30, and
Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of this City,
on Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock.
All are cordially invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASsociation hold a meeting every Tuesday at 4 o'clock in the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Rooms for study of the Lesson. The Lesson for Sunday, April 19, will be taught on Tuesday next by Mr. W. H. Sutton, of New-Jersey. Superintendents and Bible-class teachers are cordially invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK Education Society of the New-York Conference, will be held on Sunday, at 3 P. M., in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., near 8th av. Addresses by Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., and Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. H. H. Birkins Pastor.—Sacramental service at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and preaching at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. O. P. Matthews, of the New-York Conference.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, April 12, at 10:30 and 3:30. Strangers are cordially invited.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and *Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. *Agents wanted for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY

The very best Sunday-School Song Book. By W. F. SHERWIN *and* S. J. VAIL. 160 pages Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Boards, 35c.; $30 *per* 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed, (*as soon as issued*,) on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. ☞ Orders filled *in turn*. READY MAY 1. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORgans for rent and sale at very low prices.—Hallet & Davis, Steinway, Harleton, and others; Pianos exchanged. BERRY & CO., No. 780 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability and refinement, having been reduced by the panic from affluence to poverty, desires a position, not menial; anonymous responses rejected. Address OMEGA, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY WISHES TO meet with a position where trust and responsibility are required; well qualified for a matronship. Application or by letter to C. M., No. 27 North Washington square, New-York.

A NUMBER OF GOOD, RELIABLE SERVants, of all nations, for City or country, (some German girls,) at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st. Conducted by American ladies.

COMPANION.—A NORTH GERMAN LADY, SPEAKing French and English, wishes to meet with an engagement as traveling companion or governess; best references. Call at No. 7 East 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a quiet, respectable Swedish girl, who is very neat and cleanly about her work; is a good seamstress and can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to assist in the care of children; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl; is neat and quick about her work; understands chamber-work and waiting nicely, or would take care of children; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH THE washing.—Good City reference. Call from 9 to 2 at No. 321 East 53d st., Saturday or Monday; four bells.

COOK OR ORDER COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN young woman; thoroughly capable of English or American order cooking, &c., in all branches; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK AND KITCHEN-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish young women, fully capable of their line of duties; for City or country; have good references as trustworthy, respectful, and obliging. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SMART young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work in a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS cook, and would assist in the washing or do the house-work; City or country; references given. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., Room No. 19.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, and has good City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, game, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 317 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best, of all nationalities, by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS—IN A boarding-house or private family, City or country, by a very experienced woman with good reference. To be seen at the agency No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, in a good family as housekeeper or companion; is kind, cheerful, neat, and industrious, and a splendid housekeeper; salary no object. Address L. M., No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best of reference can be given. Call or address M. H., No. 328 West 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th street.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, corner of 45th st.—Capable servants for City and country. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service; country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.

PROTESTANT COOKS WANTED: come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Germans and Swedes wanted.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, puffing, and polishing; best City reference—ladies to be seen. Call at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE IS AGAIN open to an engagement with any gentleman in that capacity; best of references. Apply to A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience as nurse; monthly or invalid; best reference; no objection to country. Call at 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By an American young woman, fully capable, and a very desirable person to have about; has satisfactory references; wages very moderate. Is at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT young woman, with the very best City reference; lady to be seen; splendid waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up of all kinds of salads in the very best manner. Apply at No. 309 4th av.

MALES

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDUCATION WOULD like a position as secretary to a gentleman, or some occupation where faithful services in any responsible situation are required; references. Address Independence, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class conditioner and groom; a young American, twenty-one years of age; first-class City reference. Call on or address Andrews, stable No. 9 West 55th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (SINGLE,) as first-class coachman and groom; City or country; three years' references. Call on or address G. W. S., No. 155 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant; City or country; first-class references. Address Coachman, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; COUNTRY UP to Peekskill; good references. Address P. E., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG SINGLE Protestant man as coachman or groom; can drive four-in-hand, also tandem; best City reference, also from Maplewood Institute. Call on or address Edward, No. 144 East 43d st., second floor back room.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, single, with good reference, who can make himself generally useful. Call or address for two days, James, Coachman, No. 73 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST class gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, relating to hot-house and greenhouse plants; can force all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; the advertiser can't be equaled for the raising and propagation of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetables, mushrooms, &c.; married; no family, don't answer unless you want a first-class florist; City references. Address J. C., Box 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, no children; man is a good gardener; can superintend farm-work, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook, care dairy, poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; COMPETENT TO MANage a first-class place; has a thorough knowledge of grapes and other fruits, green-house, hot-house, and vegetables; first-rate testimonials. Address M. C. Dorney, No. 226 West 18th st. place.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS man; married; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 246 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, TWENty-eight years of age, married, no incumbrance, is open to an engagement as above; thoroughly understand the management of hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; can manage a private or commercial place with the strictest economy; the highest references given; any gentleman wishing a good practical man, not afraid of work, may address Gardener, care of W. Randall, Esq., Florist, Beach st., corner Market st., Paterson, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, who understands the general management of a first-class place; five years' reference from last place and sixteen years' experience in this country. Address D. S.; at B. K. Bliss', No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS GARdener in all branches; aged forty, married; three years' references in this country. Address E. Mathews, Bergen Point Post Office, N. J.

JANITOR, MESSENGER, &c.—BY A MECHANic who has first-class City references; has carpenter's tools, and is willing to make himself generally useful at very moderate compensation. Address J. C. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

JANITOR.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE a position as janitor in a public or private building, or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; satisfactory reference furnished. Call or address House, No. 215 East 29th st., Room No. 17.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT DANISH married man, aged thirty-five years, (with rooms to live in,) who can do gardening, farming, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do mason work, keep accounts, &c.; best recommendations from present employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-one years, who can take care of horses, drive, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, edge walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SWISS;) understands the care of horses and cows, also gardening of vegetables; good references. Call or address at No. 309 Broome st., near Forsyth.

USEFUL MAN.—BY THE YEAR, BY A COLORED man, on a gentleman's place in the country; is a good stone mason, and understands all kinds of farm-work; can bring four years' reference from last employer. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young man, aged nineteen years, who can wait on table, tend door, clean silver, build fires, do errands, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation requests business men, and all desiring book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, shipping clerks, salesmen, copyists, and porters, to apply at the rooms, by letter or otherwise, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SADDLE HORSE; broken to saddle only; has all the different saddle steps, is spirited, and will not do for poor riders; will be sold for $150, worth more than double that sum. Address B. L., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

ARMY TENTS, WAGONS, CARTS, BLANkets, shoes, mule-collars, harness, rubber covers, canvas water-proof horse-covers, McClellan saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT wagons, my own manufacture, to be sold at bargain to close out the business. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY MARE, SIX years old, kind and sound, for single or double harness or horseback. To be seen at No. 3 (private stable) West 27th st.

A.—FOR SALE—COUPE AND MAIL PHAETON by Brewster & Co.; also a well-bred saddle-horse and harness. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

A PAIR OF LARGE HORSES, AND A LANdau, all in excellent order, are offered very low. Apply at No. 100 East 22d st.

A BAY HORSE, OVER 15.3 HANDS HIGH; gentle and quiet in single or double harness; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BRICK STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Inquire of GREEN & HOUSER, foot of Gansevoort st.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY on premises, No. 139 West 38th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOURTH FLOOR FRONT—LARGE AND SMALL room and back parlor, elegantly furnished, in one of the finest private houses in the City, near Madison square; will be let with board to gentlemen of undoubted reference, who desire an elegant home, and are willing to pay liberally. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

Arrangements can be made by the year for parlor and second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance. House and appointments thoroughly first class.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.,

Near 4th av., handsomely-furnished second floor to let, separately or together; also a small room on fourth floor, with first-class board; references.

A FAMILY CAN SECURE A SUITE OF FURNISHed apartments, with first-class private table, in a private house on May 1; also country board in Westchester County. Apply at No. 260 4th av., south-west corner 21st st.

ONE LARGE SUNNY ROOM ON FOURTH floor, to rent to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; also table board, for one or two gentlemen, at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED apartments, with board, vacant May 1; also rooms for single gentlemen; Summer prices. References exchanged.

FORTY-FOURTH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR and large room, third floor front, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, can be had low if permanent. No. 133 West 44th st., near Broadway.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, will rent one or two furnished rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; first-class location. No. 107 West 41st st.

WE OFFER ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and in suites; prices moderate, at Grand Union Hotel; first-class in all appointments. Park av. and 41st st. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

NO. 208 WEST 24TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished floor, two large rooms, bathing-room closets, &c., with or without board; reference given and required; family small.

THREE APARTMENTS IN A FOUR-STORY private house, near 5th av., with or without board. Address M. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require will let the second floor, en suite or singly, to a party of gentlemen, without board; first-class attendance.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL HAS FURnished apartments en suite, arranged for families, to let with private table only, by the season or year.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, with alcove, to rent, with board, to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife; references.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LARGE FRONT room, second floor, furnished, southern exposure, with or without breakfast. Call at No. 23 East 24th st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-story back room, without board, or with breakfast, at No. 16 West 24th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table.
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

A FAMILY RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE, groves, drives, gymnasium, &c. "Paridise of America."—*Jenny Lind*, A. D. 1852. Send stamp for "Tourist's Guide" to ROUND HILL HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PERSONS WISHING COUNTRY BOARD can learn of desirable accommodations by addressing Post Office Box No. 92 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

GERMAN NURSE WANTED—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, to take charge of two children; none but those speaking the best of German need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 4,926, New-York.

WANTED.—A GROOM WHO CAN DRIVE AND IS willing to make himself generally useful; state size, wages expected, and who last lived with; none need apply unless well recommended. Address, for two days, Post Office Box No. 5,117.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, IN THE OFfice of a real estate broker. Address, in handwriting of applicant, and giving references, F. H. W., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued by a LIMITED PARTNERSHIP formed by the undersigned, the terms of which are stated below.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1874.
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned, JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., that being the firm name of a former general partnership, of which the said JOSIAH B. GREENMAN and FRANCIS T. WALKER were the partners; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling stocks and securities on commission; that the above-named JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, is the general partner, and the above-named FRANCIS T. WALKER, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner, and that the said FRANCIS T. WALKER has contributed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of April, 1874, and is to terminate on the 1st day of April, 1875.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN, General Partner.
FRANCIS T. WALKER, Special Partner.

No. 19 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1874.

THE FIRM OF PARKER & GORDON IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Mr. T. F. B. PARKER.
THOS. F. B. PARKER.
AUG. G. GORDON.

The undersigned will continue the Stock, Gold, and Foreign Exchange commission business in his own name, at the same address.
THOS. F. B. PARKER.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of
SOUTHARD & CO.
and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.
CHARLES C. SOUTHARD,
Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS E. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEized work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's military drama in six tableaus, entitled
THE VETERAN.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
will appear in his original character of
LEON DELMAR.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. E. ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Mme. KATHI LANNIER, Miles. RACHEL and MARIETTA FRANCESCO will all aid in the illustration of the drama.

New Scenery, New Costumes and Appointments, Exceeding in completeness and beauty anything ever produced in this theatre.

Box-office open two weeks in advance. Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.

ILMA DI MURSKA
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (SATURDAY) APRIL 11, AT 1:30.
GRAND MURSKA MATINEE.
MARTHA.
ILMA DI MURSKA
in her great character of LADY HENRIETTA.
Mme. TESTA, Signors VERATI, MARI, REINA.
MONDAY, April 13, last night but two.
ILMA DI MURSKA—TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, last night but one—DINORAH.
POPULAR PRICES.

Admission $1 50; reserved seats 50c. and $1 extra, according to location; boxes, $12; family circle 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. extra.

The sale of tickets and seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

728 BROADWAY. GEO. L. FOX'S BROADWAY THEATRE. 730 BROADWAY.
Begins at 8. THIS EVENING. Begins at 8.
FAMILY HOME OF AMUSEMENT.
The great Grimaldi in all his glory.
* * * * Mr. GEO. L. FOX * * * *
will appear in his Grand Comic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY
AT
HOME.

NEW TRICKS. NEW SCENERY. NEW WONDERS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LEVEES EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
Full particulars, see programmes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.
THIS SATURDAY, April 11, at 1:30,
MARTHA.
ILMA DI MURSKA in her great character of
LADY HENRIETTA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
LAST MATINEE AT 2. LAST TIMES of the celebrated actor, Mr. C. W. BARRY, in the great sensation, ESCAPED FROM SING SING. LAST NIGHT. AT 8.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING WITH ABOVE.
The premier Ventriloquist, Prof. ALEX. DAVIS.
MONDAY EVENING, April 13, reappearance of the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, in his great specialty of ST. MARC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ADMISSION, 30c. and 50c.; reserved seats, $1.
AND FAMILY AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.
BEWILDERING VARIETY EASTER WEEK.
Twenty-five new Novelty, Specialty and CHARACTER ARTISTS.
Old favorites in new scenes, sketches and novelties. Box-book open.
Wonders of the Novelty World!

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 11, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
MATINEE—LAST GRAND MATINEE.
OVERTURE, "The Bride of Messina"..........Schumann
CONCERTO, for String Orchestra..........Bach
with Obligato Violin by Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN.
SYMPHONY, (unfinished,) B minor..........Schubert
SONGS, from Op. 48..........Beethoven
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY.
HUNGARIAN SUITE, (new)..........Hoffmann
FANTASIA FOR HARP..........Parish Alvars
Mr. A. LOCKWOOD.
BEDOUIN SONG..........A. H. Pease
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
accompanied by the composer.
BALLET, Rienzi..........Wagner

TICKETS, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway, where programmes can also be had.

ASSOCIATION HALL. DR. SPENCER.
DR. SPENCER'S ROYAL READINGS, Association Hall.
Dr. Spencer has the honor to announce the following programme for THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK:
Lycidas..........Milton
Widow Bedott and Hezekiah (Yankee dialect)..Whicher
How they Brought the Good News from Ghent..Browning
The Recapture of Little Oliver, from "Oliver Twist," Dickens
Cleopatra..........W. W. Story
Hans Breitmann's Visit to the Rhine, (German dialect,) C. G. Leland
Iago Instigating Othello to Jealousy, from "Othello," Shakespeare
"The Bloomsbury Christening"..........Dickens
Carriages may be ordered at 4.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN
FIFTH CONCERT—SIXTEENTH SEASON,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, 1874.
EIGHTY-THIRD CONCERT.
Mme. ILMA DI MURSKA, Soprano,
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Pianist,
THE GRAND PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Tickets, $1 50; reserved seats, $2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.
THIS SATURDAY, April 11, at 1:30,
MARTHA.
ILMA DI MURSKA in her great character of
LADY HENRIETTA.

ROBINSON HALL. CROMWELL.
For one week, commencing
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, April 13,
PROF. CROMWELL'S
ART ENTERTAINMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE VETERAN POLKA and THE LOVE WALTZ, both by Thomas Baker, played with great success. Price, (with picture titles,) 55 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.
Branch store No. 39 Union square.

LECTURES.

TWO LECTURES.—ON MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1874, by Rev. JOSEPH BARKER, (the once famous infidel leader and debater,) at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Fulton st. and Gallatin place, Brooklyn. Subject—FROM CHRISTIANITY TO INFIDELITY AND BACK AGAIN. Also, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, at the same place. Subject—ATHEISM; WHAT CAN IT SAY FOR ITSELF? Doors open at 7, lectures at 8 o'clock. Admittance to each lecture, 50 cents. Mr. Barker also lectures at the Association Hall, New-York, on THURSDAY, April 16.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Summer term will commence on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.
For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF Norwich University offers the best advantages to those students desiring to fit themselves for college or business. Classes limited. The Principal of this department will receive a few pupils who can remain under his charge through the Summer vacation. The superior merits will be stated in a circular. Term begins April 9. Address
Prof. CHAS. DOLE, Northfield, Vt.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge, Mass.—Term opens April 7. For particulars address F. HOFFMAN and E. C. FLACK, Associate Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL school for young boys, Hartford, Conn., number limited to twenty; the Spring sessions begin April 10. Rev. CHAS. E. ABBOTT, Dr. GEORGE E. ABBOTT, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. —Spring term of ten weeks opens April 20. The most approved facilities of culture are offered on most reasonable terms. Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school. JOSHUA KENDALL.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—MALE teacher wanted May 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
THIS WEEK.

123d to 130th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play.

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, April 11, at 1:30,
19TH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
APRIL 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS.
Programme includes
Mrs. DORA STEELE, her first appearance in public,
Miss ANNA J. BORIE,
The LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, who have kindly volunteered to sing two of their most popular selections, and GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, the members of which, it is hoped, will make their first appearance in their new and brilliant uniforms.

For tickets apply at box-office, Academy; Tiffany & Co., Union square, and to the following managers: Messrs. A. Amory, No. 74 Thomas st.; J. H. Beckman, No. 4 Broad st.; J. W. Beekman, Jr., No. 5 East 34th st.; S. V. R. Cruger, No. 182 Grand st.; F. J. De Peyster, No. 63 West 36th st.; W. F. Douglas, No. 73 Broadway; R. Irvin, Jr., No. 54 Exchange place; G. L. Kingsland, No. 114 5th av.; W. G. Langdon, No. 719 5th av.; W. P. Lee, No. 326 5th av.; C. S. Strong, No. 68 Wall st.; J. R. Montgomery, No. 202 Broadway, and No. 74 West 36th st., where the few remaining boxes can be obtained.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
CHARITY!!!
AND
MY UNCLE'S WILL.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30,
LAST CHARITY MATINEE.
TUESDAY NIGHT NEXT, April 14, first production of MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Madison and Union Parks.
Mr. Stuart has the honor to announce that, owing to the
ELABORATE PREPARATIONS
imperative for the preparation of the mise en scène,
the opening of this theatre will be on
MONDAY, APRIL 13.
LOVE'S PENANCE,
adapted from the French by
CHARLES FECHTER.

Seats secured for Thursday, 9th, will be available on Monday, 13th. Those for dates following the 9th will be available for dates following 13th in their respective order.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr..........Lessee and Manager
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GRAND PARISIAN FOLLY,
PANTOMIME—BALLET—VARIETY,
WITHOUT VULGARITY.
MLLE. MARIE BONFANTI
in the
SHADOW BALLET.
MLLE. FREDRIKA AND M. ELLIOTT,
THE SKATATORIAL DANCERS,
J. B. JOHNSON, THE CHAMPION SWIMMER,
THREE MINUTES UNDER WATER.
THE LOVELL AND ALMONTE PANTOMIMISTS,
THE MAN-FLUTE, DON FERRAYRA,
HERR SCHULZE, THE MAN OF MASKS AND FACES.
THE ROUSSELL FAMILY OF ACROBATS.
BECKMANN, THE ORIENTAL JUGGLER.
THE BROWN VELOCIPEDE COMBINATION,
EIGHT LADY RIDERS.
MONDAY, APRIL 13.
A new divertissement,
THE PHANTOMS.
And a new ballet by Espinosa,
DIANA AND HER PET SATYRS.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
Tendered to Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES.
The following unprecedented array of artists will appear, making the grandest combination that has appeared in concert this season:
Mrs. GULAGER, the favorite soprano.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, the principal contralto at all the great festivals in England.
Miss THERESE LIEBE, the charming young violiniste.
Mr. NELSON VARLEY, the celebrated English tenor.
Mr. FRANK BARTLETT, baritone. Mr. M. W. WHITNEY, of the Theodore Thomas Concert Troupe.
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, the American basso.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the eminent pianist.
Mr. CHARLES VERNER, violoncelist.
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, the great organist.
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, accompanist.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50c. extra. Tickets and programme now ready, and can be had at the music stores, hotel ticket offices, and at Steinway Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.
THIS SATURDAY, April 11, at 1:30,
MARTHA.
ILMA DI MURSKA in her great character of
LADY HENRIETTA.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," (NINETEENTH,) SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at Robinson Hall, 16th st., between Broadway and 6th av., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORner 23d st. and 4th av.—Forty-ninth Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures, now open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 282 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.
The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in me as Trustee in Bankruptcy of ELIAS HOTCHKISS, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the furniture, carpets, curtains, and hotel and restaurant furniture and equipments of every kind now in the
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
on the south-west and north-west corners of Broadway and 26th st., in the City of New-York, commencing on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., and to continue until everything is sold.
Terms cash.
JONATHAN F. FROST, Trustee.
The above sale of furniture is adjourned until the 13th April inst.
J. F. FROST, Trustee.

AUCTION SALE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 8, 1874.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Government stables, No. 13 West 13th st., May 8, at 12 o'clock M.: Seven (7) draught horses; condition good.
Terms cash.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD FIRE APPARATUS, &c.

Notice is hereby given that certain OLD FIRE APPARATUS, &c., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the repair shops of the Fire Department, Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth st. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.—THIS DAY,
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 11, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Como. Can be seen at Pier No. 6 East River. Also, fresh Sorrento Oranges and Lemons, cargo Guisippena. Can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE
At private residences attended to.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. THE FLORENCES.
Manager..........Mr. JOS. H. TOOKER
Stage Manager..........Mr. GEO. F. DE VERE
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
in Edmund Falconer's delicious Irish love story,
EILEEN OGE,

which abounds with romantic situations and has a fascinating plot. The drama produced with new scenery, novel mechanical effects, and a distribution of characters among a great NEW COMPANY, which includes Miss Ione Burke, Miss Minnie Conway, Messrs. Hart Conway, J. W. Jennings, Owen Fawcett, J. Peakes, &c.

ACT I.—The Hawthorns, County Limerick.
ACT II.—An Irish Hayfield with great Harvesting Scene, (employing an auxiliary force of 100!)
ACT III.—The Haunted Water Mill.
ACT. IV.—Loftus Hall. "Dark's the Hour before the Dawn."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 30 cents.
MONDAY, April 13—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN!!!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
, Sale of seats begins TO-DAY. Will continue to-morrow (Sunday) from 12 to 4, at box office. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.
TENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.
☞ DI MURSKA.
☞ WIENIAWSKI.
Full Grand String ORCHESTRA of SIXTY, selected from the NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY and led by CARLBERG!!!

PROGRAMME.
Part I.
1. Overture—"La Muette de Portici"..........Auber
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
2. Valse—"Artists' Life"..........Strauss
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
3. Cavatina—"O luce di quest, anima" (Linda).Donizetti
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
4. Selections from the opera "Un Ballo in Maschera," Verdi
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
5. Concerto No. 2, violin (with orchestral accompaniment)..........Wieniawski
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
6. Pizzicato—Polka..........Strauss
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
Part II.
1. Overture to "William Tell"..........Rossini
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
2. Aria from the opera "Pre aux Clercs"..........Herold
(For soprano and violin obligato.)
Mlle. DI MURSKA and M. WIENIAWSKI.
3. Serenade (arranged for string instruments)...Haydn
FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.
4. Violin solo.. a. Aria for G string, (with piano-forte,) J. S. Bach
b. Preludium vivace, E major (unaccompanied)..........J. S. Bach
M. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
5. Variations di Bravoura—"Carnival of Venice," with introductory theme, (written for Jenny Lind)..........Benedict
Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA.
6. Grand March of the Priests—"Athalia".Mendelssohn
FULL GRAND STRING ORCHESTRA.
SUNDAY, April 19, ELEVENTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.
Miss CUSHMAN will have the pleasure to give a series of SIX READINGS
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
as follows:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.
KING HENRY VIII.
1. Council scene. 2. Trial scene. 3. Downfall of Wolsey. 4. Death of Queen Katharine.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25.
Miscellaneous selections.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.
Part 1. Selections from "Macbeth."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4.
Part 1. Selections from "Romeo and Juliet."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6.
Part 1. Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9.
Part 1. Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2. Miscellaneous.
Morning readings at 2. Evening readings at 8.

Reserved seats, $1; reserved seats for the series, $5. The sale of seats for the series will commence on MONDAY MORNING, April 13, at 9 o'clock, at Carrillo's stationery store, No. 825 Broadway, near 12th st., and will continue two days. The sale for any of the single readings will commence WEDNESDAY, April 15.

A full programme of the readings may now be had at the store.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE
ENGAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE,
THE PEERLESS LOTTA,
WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
ZIP! ZIP! ZIP!
In F. Marsden's comic drama, in four acts, of
ZIP; OR, POINT LYNDE LIGHT.
NEW SCENERY BY THOS. G. GLESSING.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS BY BENSON SHERWOOD.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
"A COMPANION PICTURE TO RIP VAN WINKLE."
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
SECOND MONTH.
Mr. FRANK MAYO
as
DAVY CROCKETT.
AN AMERICAN IDYL.
Miss ROSA RAND
as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

COLOSSEUM.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
Prof. TOBIN'S illusion,
"LA TETE DECAPITEE."
"LUBIN'S IMPERIAL MARIONETTES."
Entire change of programme, with new music by Keating's Band.
Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

TO LET,
NIBLO'S THEATRE, NEW-YORK,
In perfect order, WITH SCENERY, &c.
Possession May 1, 1874.
Apply to
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
Broadway and Chambers st.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES
At Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D.
3:30 P. M., Rev. J. S. Willis and W. P. Abbott.
7:30 P. M., Rev. Charles E. Harris.
Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.
"Watching," "Darling," and "Longing," three songs by Millard, each 50 cents; "Sailing on the Lake" and "Idol of My Heart," both by Jennie Yeamans, each 40 cents; Mulligan Guard Quadrille, 50 cents; Corn-stalk Galop, Wm. A. Pond, Jr., 50 cents; "Old Black Joe," by Foster, (new edition, with beautiful picture,) 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store, No. 39 Union square.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.
THIS SATURDAY, April 11, at 1:30,
MARTHA.
ILMA DI MURSKA in her great character of
LADY HENRIETTA.

FINANCIAL.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad are requested to communicate, through either of the undersigned, with the Baltimore bondholders before assenting to the funding proposition offered.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad st.
J. HARMANUS FISHER, No. 30 2d st., Baltimore.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 FOR A TERM OF years; will pay eight per cent., and give first mortgage on real estate situated in the famous "blue-grass region" of Ohio; real estate worth $24,000. Address J. SWINNERTON, Marion, Ohio.

DIVIDENDS.

TOWN OF WESTCHESTER BONDS.—THE interest coupons of the bonds of the town of Westchester, as they become due in this year, (1874,) will be paid at the Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, but the interest on bonds without coupons attached, and the bonds, as they become due in 1874, will be paid at the office of the Supervisor, No. 93 Wall st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY, 6TH INST., A calf-skin pocket-book containing a small sum of currency, and a note for $6,000 dated Feb. 10, 1874, payable one day after date, favor of Haswell & Dings. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the office of Hay Cutting and Baling Company, No. 383 11th av., near 34th st.

LOST.—A CIGAR-HOLDER, WELL COLORED, IN A case, with name of F. J. Kaldenberg on the inside of the case; $10 reward will be paid for the recovery of this holder. Address A. B., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANT, well known to merchants and bankers down town, would like to find a capitalist with this amount to engage in a safe and profitable business. Address C., Box No. 27 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE ASSEMBLY—OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS NOT WISELY NOR ECONOMICALLY SPENT—THE BOARD OF POLICE CULPABLY INEFFICIENT—THE HEADS AND SUBORDINATES NEGLIGENT AND IGNORANT—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the text of the report made to the Assembly by the committee who investigated the condition and working of our Street-cleaning Bureau:

REPORT of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, in regard to the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Board of the City of New-York.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities has the honor to report as follows:

In pursuance of resolutions of the Assembly, passed Feb. 6 and 11, 1874, your committee proceeded to New-York to inquire into the charges of mismanagement and extravagance in the Street-cleaning Department of that City, and also as to the probability of the work being more economically and efficiently done under the direction of the Board of Health, or some other present or newly-created department.

They report that they have made a most searching inquiry into the whole subject, have personally examined into the workings of the bureau, in all its details, their accounts, books and papers, have personally inspected the public streets, and have examined a great number of witnesses, and taken a voluminous amount of testimony.

They beg to submit the following as the result of their investigation:

First—The Street-cleaning Bureau expended $1,095,000 in street-cleaning in 1873. The lack of cleanliness of the most part of the City during the whole year, and up to the present time, as shown by the testimony taken, and by personal observation, proves conclusively that this large sum has not been wisely or economically expended.

Second—That the Board of Police, in the management of this business, has shown a culpable want of efficiency, and lack of that skill, system, and economy which the City has a right to expect from public officers to whom such extended powers, grave duties, and large amounts of money are intrusted, and that the entire system of street-cleaning, as conducted by them, has been an imposition upon the people.

Third—We believe that the heads of the Street-cleaning Bureau, and many of their subordinates, have been negligent and ignorant of their duties, and of the details of this important business, and indifferent to the obligations imposed upon them by law in this respect. Sources of revenue improved by former conductors of this business have been neglected, and more or less of the proceeds applied to private profit, and in one case, at least, the refuse from the City was used in the improvement of private property at a loss to the City. There also appears to have been, on the part of many of the minor employes of the bureau, a system of levying contributions for their own private emolument upon the citizens, who were already largely taxed to procure the performance of work which was too often neglected.

Fourth—That the Street-cleaning Bureau has been crippled in its operations and the efficiency of the department seriously affected by the interference of influential persons, in demanding the employment of incompetent laborers and minor officers on the force, and thus men have been pressed into the service without any regard to their competency or their physical condition.

Fifth—The Police Board and Police force have failed and claim to be unable to enforce the ordinances relating to the throwing of garbage in the street, and the other ordinances the enforcement of which would relieve the Board of Health in the discharge of its duties and improve the sanitary condition of the City.

Conclusion.—Taking the above facts, which are fully supported by the testimony, into consideration, the committee was forced to the conclusion: That the work of street-cleaning should no longer be continued in the Police Department, and that in no other of the existing departments of the City could it be as efficiently and as economically performed as it should be. It was the opinion of your committee that so important a public work, involving the expenditure of a million of dollars annually, and necessitating the employing of a force nearly as large as the Police Department proper, should be distinct in its organization and workings, and in the hands of a distinct board of competent managers, whose whole duty should be to attend to the requirements of the work, and to whom the people could look for responsibility. Your committee was therefore prepared to recommend a separate board of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor, to be known as the Street-cleaning Board, and had prepared a bill in support of such recommendations, when they found that in no manner that could be devised could the constitutional objections to such a course be overcome. It was then urged that the Health Department would be the proper one to exercise this power, and there were many theoretical considerations in favor of such a system. But the Board of Health has no adequate machinery for undertaking this work, and the members of the board deprecated the imposition of those duties upon it, believing that it would cripple their powers and influence in the performance of the duties already imposed upon them. We are, therefore, left to the conclusion that the cleaning of the streets must, for the present at least, be left in the hands of the Board of Police. That the control and execution of this important work should be in the hands of an efficient Police Board is the opinion of gentlemen who have had great experience in connection with the street-cleaning of New-York, and who at the same time expressed very strong opinions as to the defects which have characterized the recent management of the Police Department. That body necessarily has its patrolmen and officers passing through every street several times a day, and is therefore in a position to know the condition of the streets, and how the work of cleaning them is progressing from time to time, much better than any other organization or body could do. Moreover, it rests with that body to enforce the laws and ordinances with reference to the improper deposits of substances in the streets. But your committee are convinced that the cleaning of the public streets in the City of New-York can only be thoroughly and economically accomplished by a board composed of men who recognize their first duty to be to the great mass of the people, who look at it in a sanitary and economical point of view, which position your committee are forced to the conviction the present Police Board does not occupy, and any permanent improvement can only be expected from a reconstruction of the Board of Police.

Also, that the most satisfactory results in cleaning the streets cannot be reached until the defective pavements in many streets, especially in the lower part of the City, are remedied; and, also, not until a sufficient water supply is provided to flush the principal streets, whenever such a cleansing is demanded.

Signed—Mr. Eastman, Dutchess; Mr. Fish, Putnam; Mr. McAfee, New-York; Mr. Worth, Kings; Mr. Braman, Albany; Mr. Biglin, New-York; Mr. Hays, New-York; Mr. Coughlin, New-York; Mr. McGroarty, Kings, Committee on Affairs of Cities.

RECOMMENDATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT, SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

In connection with this report the Chairman of the committee makes the following recommendations for the more systematic organization and perfect workings of the Street-cleaning Department, with reasons therefor, and urges their immediate adoption by the authorities.

1. We recommend that the bureau purchase and own sufficient horses, carts, machines, implements, and tools to perform efficiently the work in all its parts.

Reasons—To enable it to have better control over the work than it would have if they were hired, and to be in a position to resist strikes or unreasonable demands on the part of hired cartmen.

2. That all machines, carts, tools, and implements owned by the bureau be painted a uniform color, say a distinct blue, and that the men be provided with some simple distinctive badge of the department.

Reasons—All the machinery and implements owned by the bureau, as well as workmen in their employ, can then be distinguished at all times by police or citizens, which is desirable in many respects.

3. That each horse be branded or marked in some simple manner to identify the animal as the property of the Street-cleaning Bureau.

Reasons—In the absence of some such plan, the possibility exists as heretofore of their being lost or changed, or their being replaced by inferior ones. A good horse may be replaced by another not worth half the amount, without being discovered or detected.

4. That the City provide a suitable place—by purchase if necessary—for depositing the ashes, garbage, and sweepings, to be used in emergencies, when no other place of deposit can be found.

Reasons—There are times and seasons when great difficulty seems to exist in finding places to deposit the material; the consequence is embarrassment and expense. It seems to us that a suitable place should be provided, by the City for such emergencies.

5. That some appliances be introduced to facilitate the unloading of ashes and garbage from the scows.

Reasons—The present system of shoveling and wheeling seems to be behind the age, and we believe that machinery can be introduced to unload a scow in half the time, and at much less cost than by hand labor.

6. That the bureau own a set of ways, or a marine railroad, so that they may haul their scows and steam-boats out of the water and do their own repairs, instead of having them done as at present.

Reasons—Economy and the certainty of keeping the scows and boats continually in a more seaworthy condition, consequently less liable to accidents from leakages.

7. That the streets below Canal street, from the North to the East River, be cleaned every night, and Broadway and all the avenues to Fifty-ninth street every night with machines; from Canal to Fourteenth street, from North to East River, three times a week, and north of Fourteenth street twice a week, excepting some of the dirtier streets in the two latter divisions, which should be cleaned oftener than here stated.

Reasons—In the section below Canal street, the dirt-producing causes exist in a greater degree than elsewhere, nearly the whole business and traffic of the City is concentrated there daily, and some of the largest public markets are located there, and there is double the quantity of dirt produced in a given area than there is in the upper districts. Between Canal and Fourteenth streets there is less dirt produced than below, consequently it requires less attention, and the same is true of the section north of Fourteenth street.

8. That sweeping-machines be used on the smooth-paved streets where practicable.

Reasons—They can do the work more economically and efficiently than hand labor.

9. That the whole area of paved streets be divided into districts, and every sweeper given his portion, and each machine its portion to be attended to daily, each man say 1,200 feet, and each machine from two to three miles in length of streets.

Reasons—This would make every man responsible for the result of his own work, and for the street or streets on which he would be located; every man would perform more work than when working in gangs, and each one would take more pride in keeping his street clean when held to the responsibility of a distinct section.

10. That the streets below Canal street, and all the avenues to Fifty-ninth street, be swept at night.

Reasons—On account of the traffic these streets cannot be swept as well, as clean, or as economically in the day time as in the night.

11. That the City be devided into ash routes, and each cartman given his route, to be attended to daily, and require him to remove all ashes from every house, store, and building, and also all the dirt and sweepings on his route, as fast as swept up.

Reasons—This would make each individual cartman, like the sweepers, responsible for the district he had charge of, and the same reasons would operate to make each one do his duty.

12. The Boards of Health and Police should make it imperative on contractors, the owners of foundries and manufacturers, to remove their own rubbish at their own expense.

Reasons—There is no limit to the magnitude such work may assume, and the expense it may entail, and we consider that it is the duty of such parties to remove the rubbish resulting from their own business operations at their own expense.

13. That the board adopt and put in force immediately some practical plan to effect a separation of the ashes from the garbage, and persist in the same until it is accomplished, and that the ashes and garbage in all the principal avenues be removed as early in the morning as possible, say before 9 o'clock, and no ash vessel be allowed on the street after that.

Reasons—To separate the ashes and garbage will be a great source of economy, and to remove the unsightly ash barrels from such streets as early as possible, and to make the avenues present a cleanly appearance during the business portion of the day.

14. That in addition to the sweeping of Fifth, Lexington, Park, and some other up-town avenues and streets every night, a few men be kept on in the daytime to pick up any manure or other dirt, so as to keep them in a perfectly cleanly condition at all times.

15. That the board keep the book accounts and papers of the bureau open at all times for reasonable inspection.

H. G. EASTMAN, Chairman.

HOW SYMPATHETIC MASS-MEETINGS ARE ORGANIZED.

In THE TIMES of Thursday was published a report of a "mass-meeting of working men" held at Demilt Hall, convened on a call signed by "P. E. Dunn, P. H. Spelman, and H. B. Mulhall, committee." The object of the meeting, as stated in the "call," was "to denounce and protest against the Legislature for killing the bills introduced in the interest of the working masses." P. E. Dunn presided at the meeting, and Mulhall acted as Secretary. In the course of the proceedings certain resolutions were proposed denouncing all opposition to the Riverside and Morningside Parks bill, and calling for the removal of Controller Green. At this point a row ensued and a free fight seemed imminent. Dunn was ousted from the chair by Mulhall, the Secretary of the meeting, and for a time matters went harmoniously. Mr. Mulhall denounced Dunn as a creature of Mr. Van Nort. A key to this enigma has been discovered, and the pure and disinterested motives of Messrs. Dunn, Spelman, and Mulhall fully explained. It appears that Mr. Dunn, a member of the "Committee of Safety," received instructions from Mr. Van Nort to convene a "mass meeting of working men," to indorse his action in the Riverside Park bill, and sustain him against the Controller. For this purpose it is alleged that $40 were furnished by Mr. Van Nort, and a promise was made to Dunn that he would be appointed foreman of works in case the Riverside Park bill passed. Spelman, his colleague, formerly held the sinecure office of "Inspector of Pumps" under the Tammany Ring, and is now an aspirant for an office of some sort. Mulhall, the secretary of the meeting, occupied a like important position in the pump department of Tammany, and is also ambitious to serve his adopted country at any personal sacrifice. A patriotic tailor named Cashman, who managed to make a noise at the meeting, is a member of the Tailors' Union, and formerly held a position on Blackwell's Island under Alexander Frear. This agitator was then employed in repairing the convicts' clothes, and it is understood he sighs for a similar appointment. When receiving the money to carry out the meeting from Mr. Van Nort, it is said that Dunn was told to call on two other individuals for contributions. Whether he succeeded or not does not appear. However, one Brophy, a henchman of Dunn's, and to whom he had promised a share of the spoil received from Van Nort, imagining himself not fairly dealt with, discovered the whole transaction, and told how sympathetic mass-meetings are manufactured.

BROOKS BROTHERS' NEW BUILDING.

Brooks Brothers, the extensive clothiers, have recently moved from their Union square establishment to their new building on Broadway, corner of Bond street. The new building is one of the finest of the kind in the City. Externally it is an ornament to the street, and its internal arrangements are of the most perfect kind. The lot on which it stands is 85 by 130 feet. It is five stories high from the level of the street, and has besides a basement and sub-cellar. In addition to the main staircase in front, there are two others, one from the sub-cellar to the fifth floor, which is incased in a fire-proof tower, and another from Bond street to the fourth floor, similarly guarded. All the apartments are spacious and airy, and are suitably ventilated and heated. The engine, furnaces, and general steam apparatus necessary for this purpose are worked in the sub-cellar. The work-room is on the fifth or top floor. The floor below that is used principally for cutting out, and for the making up of ready-made work. Whatever work is done out of the establishment is given out here. On the third floor the front portion is used on the surplus stock, and the back part is used as a receiving-room, where the cloth is brought in and examined previous to distribution through the different departments. The front portion of the second floor is used for the delivery of military goods, and the larger portion at the back is for the general custom-made goods, the extreme back being devoted to offices. The first, or floor level with the street, is used for the sale of ready-made clothing, with a special section for boys' and children's apparel, for the convenience of ladies who may desire to purchase ready-made goods for their children. The facilities for the delivery of goods are notable, and the establishment seems to be in all respects adequate for the extensive business of its proprietors.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

A burglar who gave the name of Charles Harrison was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Wandell in default of $3,000 bail. Harrison was, on Thursday afternoon, found, with a confederate, in a room of the boarding-house kept by Mrs. Ann Irving, at No. 200 East Thirty-fifth street, by that lady, whom he struck with a "jimmy" and then fled. Officer McCarthy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, pursued the burglars and arrested the prisoner.... A woman giving the name of Emeline Marshall was arraigned on the complaint of Mr. Edward Phalon, barber and perfumer of the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Phalon alleged that about 9 o'clock on Thursday night he was accosted in Crosby street, near Prince, by the accused, and that on parting with her he was told by Officer Brennan, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, who was passing at the time, that he had been robbed. The officer followed the woman and arrested her. On the way to the Station-house she threw into the street Mr. Phalon's gold watch, valued at $150, and at the Station house his eye-glasses were found in her pocket. She was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial. In her personal examination she described herself as a native of Connecticut.

EXCESSIVE FARES ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The patrons of the Harlem Railroad residing along the line between Harlem River and White Plains held an adjourned meeting at Itner's Hall, Tremont, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Robert Cochran in the chair. In response to a call of the Secretary for reports from the committees of the villages along the line, a document was read setting forth that Westchester County had been crippled and its prosperity retarded by the high rates of fare charged by the Harlem Railroad, and that other counties, where the fares were low, had advanced rapidly in population and wealth, and condemning the exorbitant charges of the Harlem Line, which were on an average sixty per cent. over any other local line of railway. There was no action taken on the report.

SUPPOSED CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a party of boys were playing near the banks of Newtown Creek, at the foot of Seventh street, Hunter's Point, Long Island, a large bag was washed ashore, and upon examination it was found to contain the body of a small female child. The boys conveyed the child to the residence of a Mr. Gallagher, on West Seventh street, where it still remains. The child bore marks of violence, and the surgeon pronounced it a clear case of infanticide. An inquest will be held on the body to-day by Coroner Maujer.

PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE.

Ann Nelson and Albert Meyer, respectively residing at No. 216 Chrystie street and No. 13 Orchard street, were remanded for examination by Justice Flammer at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $100 in cash from the store of Frederick Hauser, of No. 26 Essex street. The prisoners strenuously denied their guilt when arraigned in court, but the strong suspicious circumstances against them were that $80 in bills of like denomination as those Hauser had lost were found on the person of Meyer, and that both parties were in the store together.

THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONTEST.

The Senatorial committee appointed to examine into the case of Mr. Pinckney, contesting the seat for Senator with W. H. Moore in the Eighth Senatorial District, met last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel to continue the investigation. The Chairman, Senator Cole, and Senators Tobey and Bradley were present. Mr. Wingate appeared for Senator Moore, and Mr. Pinckney was represented by Mr. Bliss. James J. O'Brien, residing at No. 827 Eighth avenue, was the first witness examined. He testified that he knew Henry Evans, and did not believe his character for truth and veracity was trustworthy. On being cross-examined by Mr. Bliss he did not exactly recollect what he heard about Evans' character. He believed a man named John Halpin, a bar-tender, told him that he would not believe Evans. He also heard Mr. George W. Plunkett, some nine months ago, make some disparaging remarks as to his character for veracity in connection with the Coulton and Moore trial, but this was all he knew about him. Peter J. O'Neill, No. 532 West Forty-fourth street, was then called. He testified that he knew Thomas Smith and John Quinn, and was present at a conversation between them on the Eighth avenue. Mr. Bliss here remarked that before they went any further into that matter he thought it should be shown what connection the conversation between these men had with Mr. Pinckney, to which Mr. Wingate replied that he did not so much desire to make a personal attack on Mr. Pinckney as to break down the evidence of certain witnesses. Mr. Bliss then stated that Thos. Smith was in Niblo's Theatre at the time, and that if Mr. Wingate desired to call him as a witness he could send the Sergeant at Arms for him. Smith was sent for, and the examination of O'Neill was continued, but no important evidence was elicited. George H. Plunkett of No. 211 West Forty-ninth street, was the next witness examined. He testified that he would not believe Evans on oath. John S. Quinn was then called by Mr. Wingate. He testified that on the morning of the election he was appointed inspector. He was appointed by Mr. Charlick, on Mr. John Kelly's recommendation. He said that he was positive Mr. Kelly turned to Mr. Charlick and stated that he knew his father, and that Quinn was a very worthy man. He was sent to the Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, to supply the place of an inspector who became intoxicated. He then swore positively that he stuffed the box in Moore's favor. He took ten tickets and put them in his pocket, and took out other tickets and put them into the Senatorial box instead, and did this about seven times. He did so at the solicitation of one of Mr. Moore's friends, but he refused to give the name of that person. Witness was then given in charge to the Sergeant at Arms, to be brought forward to-day for cross-examination, and the session was then adjourned.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

Frederick Coombs, a well-known New-York "character," died suddenly at his room, No. 133 Franklin street, on Thursday last. Many will remember an old man dressed in the costume of the last century, consisting of knee-breeches, buckskin coat, and three-cornered hat, and who was in the habit of vending his photographs throughout the City at all seasons. The old man has been a regular boarder at the Howard Relief Rooms, No. 49 Leonard street, for some time past. On Thursday afternoon he called as usual, and complained to Col. Williamson, the Superintendent, that he was not feeling well. Col. Williamson, wishing to humor the old gentleman, sent him down to the kitchen to get his dinner. On his return to the office, Mr. Coombs thanked the Colonel, looked over the papers, and left. About 6:30 P. M. a woman called at the rooms of the association, with the request that Mr. McGregor, one of the attachés, would call on Coombs, as he had been taken suddenly ill. Messrs. McGregor and Richards immediately responded. On arriving at the room of Mr. Coombs, he was found to be in great agony and in response to Mr. McGregor's inquiries as to the nature of the malady, desired him to "send for a galvanic battery." After doing what they could to relieve the sufferer, the gentlemen left. Soon afterward a report came that the old man was dead. Col. Williamson informed a TIMES reporter that Coombs claimed to be the inventor of the camera obscura, the electric telegraph, and a steam-wagon. He claimed to have presented his invention of the electric telegraph to the world in 1840. The landlady of the house where Mr. Coombs died stated that the old gentleman had been her lodger for the past three months, paying his rent with tolerable regularity. He had very little baggage. A small carpet-bag, a tin hat-box, the red portfolio in which he was wont to carry his papers and photographs while vending them throughout the City, and a few photographs, comprised his effects. No money could be found, though it was generally believed that the old man was wealthy. He was a regular attendant at church, though not a member of any particular denomination; was strictly temperate and very regular in his habits. His landlady further stated that her family "had become very much attached to him, and though they were not very well off, they would endeavor to give him a decent burial. Coroner Woltman yesterday viewed the remains, and gave a permit for interment. From papers, of which the Coroner took possession, the age of Coombs was discovered to be seventy-one years. No clue to the whereabouts of his family, if he had any, was found among his papers, though he had stated to several parties that he had a wife and child living in the West, and at other times had asserted that his relatives had robbed him of his property. His funeral will take place from No. 133 Franklin street to-day, and the remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

The temperance people in New-Jersey, after six years' continuous effort, are discouraged at their failure to secure the passage of a Local Option law in that State, and have resolved to hereafter make such selections from either of the regular party nominees as they may deem to be most favorable to their interests, regardless of national party preferences. Recent elections in that State, where the matter was a direct issue, are alike encouraging and discouraging—one township (Hightstown) having declared for it, Burlington divided, and Montclair, heretofore anti-license, having gone for the liquor interests. In South Jersey, Millville, Bridgeton, and Salem were carried by the temperance people, while in other localities the liquor advocates triumphed. The legislation of last session was, however, not wholly barren—the sale of liquors having been prohibited within one mile of Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Monmouth Beach, on the sea-shore, and of Musconetong Tunnel, in Warren County. Another wholesome law, preventing any person or persons, whether keeper of a hotel, tavern, saloon, confectionery, or store of any kind, or not keeper of any such place, to either sell, give or supply, either directly or indirectly, to any minor who is under the age of twenty-one years, any wine, ale, porter, ardent spirits, or any other intoxicating liquor, unless on a written order from either parent or guardian of said minor under penalty of $25 fine, or thirty days' imprisonment—one-half of the fine to go to the prosecuting party and one-half to the township.

EASTER ELECTIONS.

The following churches have selected the undernamed wardens and vestrymen for the ensuing year:

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MORRISANIA.

Wardens—William H. Morris and Gouverneur Morris.
Vestrymen—Henry Purdy, John J. Crane, Nathan Burchall, Edgar Williams, Richard M. Hoe, Samuel Samuels, Thomas H. Faile, J. William Eutz.

CHURCH OF ST. BARNABAS, IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.

Wardens—William A. Haines, George D. Morgan, Henry R. Worthington, Eugene Ellsworth, Henry H. Cannon.
Vestrymen—Douglas Merritt, William A. Haines, Jr., William F. Cary, Jr., George W. Smith, Edward C. Gregory.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, PELHAMVILLE.

Wardens—William H. Sparks, James Parrish.
Vestrymen—John Case, Edward A. Patterson, William H. Leonard, Vincent Barker, Columbus S. Stevenson, William H. Penfield, James W. Roosevelt, Charles Barker.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. H. Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Paris, is at the Everett House.

Col. G. H. Mendell, of the Engineer Corps United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Assemblyman D. S. Lynde, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., is at Barnum's Hotel.

State Senators F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, and D. H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, and Assemblyman Charles S. Spencer are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge A. E. Suffern, of Haverstraw, N. Y., and Mrs. Morrison R. Waite, wife of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A BODY TO BE EXHUMED.

Mr. William F. Taber, Secretary of the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, applied to Coroner Kessler last night for the exhumation of the body of Miss Louise Gervis, a German lady, who died on the 29th of March at No. 160 Eldridge street. From the facts as related to Coroner Kessler by Mr. Taber, it would seem that the woman died at No. 160 Eldridge street, attended by Dr. Ernest Euling, in whose favor she had procured a life insurance for $10,000. Dr. Uhling was the sole medical attendant at the time of the woman's death, and certified that her death resulted from natural causes. Dr. Kantrowitz states that in his opinion death was caused by malpractice. Miss Gervis' body will be exhumed from the Union Cemetery to-day, and a post-mortem examination made by Deputy Coroner Leo.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

In the suit of the United States against James Leahy, for duty on imported silk, the jury found a verdict for the defendant, in the United States District Court, yesterday.

The Easter Festival of the Orphans' Home and Asylum will be held at the institution, on Forty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, on the 16th instant, from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

The ship Trimountain, the Captain of which rendered such services to the passengers of the lost Ville du Havre, and now in New-York, was recently sold for $32,000. She was built at Bedford, Mass., in 1854.

The Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association will give an invitation performance, to be followed by a full-dress reception, on next Tuesday evening, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue.

The festival of Easter will be celebrated at the Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 10:30 o'clock. During the liturgy six Russian gentlemen will sing. Father Nicholas Bjerring will preach in the English language.

The following musical programme will be repeated to-morrow at Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street: Processional Carol—Pearce. Te Deum.—Kotchmar. Jubilate—Sullivan. Anthem from the Messiah—Kyrie, Armes; Sanctus, Gounod.

The petition to the President asking him to veto any bill which may be passed by Congress for the inflation of the currency, has been numerously signed. It will be presented in the early part of next week to the President by an influential deputation from this City.

The well-known steamers Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line, for Boston, will resume their trips for the Summer season on and after Monday, April 20, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 5 P. M. Sunday trips this season will be made from June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive.

The Produce Exchange has appointed Messrs. Charles R. Hickox, L. Hazeltine, Jr., George H. Webster, H. T. Kneeland, Wm. H. Power, and Geo. C. Martin to act as a committee, in connection with representatives from the trunk lines, for the consideration of Mr. Kneeland's communication in reference to the grading and delivery of grain at this port.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue, above Forty-fifth street, on Sunday evening, at the 7:30 o'clock service, the Easter programme of music will be repeated. The choir, consisting of some thirty or more voices, will render a full anthem, together with Mozart's Gloria, from the "Twelfth Mass." The music will be given under the direction of the choirmaster of the church, Mr. Charles S. Fischer, Jr.

At the annual conclave of Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Eminent Sir Elwood E. Thorne, Commander; Sir Henry V. Myers, Generalissimo; Sir George W. Skellen, Captain General; Eminent Sir John F. Baldwin, Ex't. Prelate; Sir John A. Cregier, Senior Warden; Sir John V. B. Green, Junior Warden; Sir H. H. Brockway, Treasurer; Sir Wm. Johnston, Jr., Recorder; Sir Augustus S. Pierce, Standard Bearer; Sir Wm. H. Long, Sword Bearer.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, relieved over 1,100 families during March, and expended nearly $2,000.

After the prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of Mr. Beecher's church last evening, over sixty adults were admitted to membership in the church.

Albert Funk, a child residing with its parents at the corner of State and Smith streets, fell into a tub of boiling water on Thursday, and died yesterday morning from the effects of the scalds received.

By consent of the District Attorney and the counsel for Sprague the trial of that case has been set down peremptorily for the 22d instant. Hon. Francis Kernan has been retained as counsel for Sprague.

Yesterday afternoon the temperance ladies called on the Police Commissioners and asked that druggists and grocers be denied licenses for the sale of liquor. They were told that licenses could not be refused to responsible men.

Judge Tappen, of the Supreme Court, has granted an order uniting the First and Pierrepont Street Baptist Churches, under the name of the "First Baptist Church in Pierrepont Street." Rev. Dr. Thomas is the Pastor of the Church.

On last Wednesday evening Mr. Frank Deninger left his home, in Sixth avenue, to attend a drill of the Fifteenth Battalion, of which he is a member, in Montague Hall. He left the hall about 10 o'clock in full uniform to return to his home, but has not since been heard of.

Yesterday the Long Island College Hospital claimed and received the first body from the Morgue, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, which commands the Coroners to render up for dissection the bodies of the unclaimed dead brought to the Morgue. The body was that of a man found floating in the water near Hamilton Avenue Bridge about six days ago.

The Post Office authorities have ordered a letter-box to be put up at Fulton Ferry, and, by permission of the Ferry Company, it will be attached to the outer wall of the ferry house. A box will also be placed on the lamp-post near the entrance to Wall Street Ferry. These boxes will be of great convenience to the public.

The Board of Managers of the Sunday-school Union have resolved to establish a head-quarters. For that purpose the union is authorized by a recent act of the Legislature to issue stock. The stock will be issued in $5 shares, and when a sufficient amount is subscribed a building will be erected or hired to serve for a head-quarters.

The Board of City Works met yesterday, and resolved to request the Board of Health to notify every family in the City of Brooklyn to keep their garbage and house offal separate from ashes, and to set out the garbage vessels on the sidewalk or in some convenient or accessible place where the contractors may take it without delay on the days specified for the removal of garbage in each ward.

The Photo Art Association of Brooklyn held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Pearsall's gallery, and resolved to issue circulars to all the photographers in the United States, urging them to form a national photographic association for the protection of the interests of the profession. A mass-meeting for the furtherance of that object is to be held in New-York next week, at a place yet to be decided upon.

Mrs. Lowenstein, wife of Emil Lowenstein, who was hanged at Albany yesterday for the murder of John Weston, has been offered and accepted a home with Mrs. Godkin, the wife of the janitor at Police Head-quarters. Mrs. Lowenstein, while detained at Police Head-quarters just after the murder, was very kindly treated by Mrs. Godkin, who became attached to the unfortunate woman, and has now offered her a home.

James Gillan is reported to be dying at his residence, No. 50 Spencer street, from the effects of injuries received in a fight over a game of cards on the 28th of March last. Gillan was struck several times on the head with a bottle by a man named John Duffey, but the matter was kept from the knowledge of the Police until yesterday, when Gillan's condition became such that the doctor notified the Police. Dufty was at once arrested. He admitted striking Gillen, but said it was in self-defense.

STATEN ISLAND.

It is said that Ex-Justice Garrett, recently deprived of his office by sentence of the Supreme Court, intends to make an effort to hold on in spite of the sentence of Judge Barnard, as his counsel insists that he is not debarred from holding office under the charter of the village of Edgewater, as alleged. It is also said that he proposes to run as a candidate for the office at the May election, and should he do so there is little doubt that he would be elected, as he would enlist the entire liquor interest in his behalf. He still holds the office of Justice of the Peace, and meantime the village Aldermen propose to appoint a Police Justice in his place.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. J. De Concilio, Pastor of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, is lying at the point of death.

A flagman named Patrick Healon was struck by a locomotive at the Straight street crossing of the Erie Railway, in Paterson, Thursday night, and sustained probably fatal injuries.

The Democrats of Jersey City held a meeting in the Catholic Institute last evening, to ratify the nomination of Henry Traphagen for Mayor. The Institute was filled to overflowing. Mayor O'Neill presided.

A whole family in Orange were taken suddenly ill a day or two ago after eating a piece of diseased meat, and the symptoms very much resembled those of poisoning. All have recovered except one child, who, it is feared, will die.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders, at their meeting on Thursday appropriated $100 to send a lunatic back to England, because his family were likely to fall upon the county for support. The family have agreed to go to England and take the lunatic with them.

The funeral of the late Ex-Sheriff Gamble, of Essex County, took place yesterday afternoon from the Trinity Church in Newark, and was attended by a large concourse of friends of the deceased, and several Masonic societies. The remains were interred in the Evergreen Cemetery.

Michael Lotz, the man who was accidentally shot by Dr. Daumer in Ellison street, Paterson, died at noon yesterday at the Sisters' Hospital. The doctor, who deeply regrets the unfortunate occurrence, remained at his friend's bedside until the last. Coroner Amiraux will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning.

Edward Stewart was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a stocking containing $325 from a bureau drawer in the residence of Fanny G. Welsh, No. 33 Grand street. Stewart, who boarded in the house and knew where the stocking was kept, was in the room a short time before the money was missed.

A man named Hedges, who occupies the position of freight dispatcher at the Erie Railway Depot, in Jersey City, sustained serious internal injuries by being struck by a locomotive at a late hour Thursday night. He was taken to St. Francis' Hospital, and after an examination it was thought his injuries might prove fatal.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City held their annual meeting Thursday evening, and elected the following officers: George H. Clerihew, President; Vice Presidents, C. H. Dummer, G. W. Whiting, C. C. Cairns, E. A. St. John, J. V. Forster, E. S. Rudderow; Treasurer, J. R. Williamson; D. R. Eddie, Recording Secretary; W. L. Downs, Corresponding Secretary; J. F. McGee, W. J. Hunt, L. J. Frayne, C. H. Raymond, A. D. Whyte, U. S. Conant, and J. N. Coyne, Trustees.

Some time last August two canal boatmen, named respectively Eugene Atno and Thos. Finn, became engaged in an altercation on the banks of the canal near Greenville, and, in the heat of passion, Finn struck Atno a blow which felled him to the ground. Atno lay unconscious for a few moments after the fall, and died. Finn was indicted for manslaughter, but by advice of Hon. Leon Abbett, his counsel, pleaded guilty on Monday last to assault and battery. Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday sentenced him to pay a fine of $200 and costs of court.

Yesterday morning a gang of 'longshoremen went to Newark to unload a cargo of grain from a canal-boat at the city dock. Shortly after they had commenced work, a party of Newark 'longshoremen appeared on the scene and threatened the New-Yorkers with violence unless they left the city immediately. A messenger was sent to the Police Head-quarters for assistance, and returned with three officers, but their services were not required, as in the meantime the New-York men had become frightened and taken their departure.

A bridge on the Montclair branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which spanned a small stream between Bloomfield and Montclair, was carried away by the storm of Thursday night, causing a suspension of trade on that section of the road. A large force of men were at once put to work to replace the wreck, but several days will be required to repair the damage. Yesterday morning the Orange Mountains, in Essex County, were visited by a furious storm, which caused considerable damage. A new frame building on the south side of the Livingstone cross roads was completely blown down. It belonged to S. T. Moorehead, whose loss is estimated at $15,000. Chimneys were blown down, trees uprooted, and fences demolished in different parts of the mountain.

A year or two ago the question of constructing a draw-bridge over the South Cove, at Washington street, to connect Jersey City with the Central Railroad Depot, was agitated to such a degree that the advocates of this very necessary improvement entertained strong hopes of having it accomplished. An agreement was entered into by the Board of Public Works of Jersey City, the freeholders of Hudson County, and the Central Railroad Company, that the bridge should be constructed, the freeholders to build the abutments, the Board of Works the superstructure, and the railroad company the centre pier, unless this latter should cost more than $30,000. Since that time nothing has been done toward commencing this much-needed improvement, and it since transpires that the railroad company declined to fulfill their part of the agreement. People in the lower part of Jersey City who desire to go to any point on the Central Railroad are now obliged to cross two ferries to get to the depot.

A NEW-JERSEY MYSTERY.

Considerable excitement was created in Jersey City yesterday by the discovery of a mysterious affair in which two respectable physicians named, respectively, B. A. Watson and J. D. McGill, are implicated. On Tuesday afternoon last a box, which purported to contain the body of a man named Thos. Stiff, who died at the City Hospital of consumption, was taken to Snake Hill by a man in the employ of an undertaker named Rowland, for interment in "Potters' Field." The driver delivered a certificate of death signed B. A. Watson, M. D., and J. D. McGill, M. D., and stated that the man died of consumption, but omitted to mention the date of death. Owing to the lateness of the hour the body could not be buried that day. The next morning the box was opened for some purpose, and the startling discovery was made that it contained two bodies instead of one, the second body being that of a woman. Both corpses were cut and mutilated in a systematic manner, and looked as if they had been dissected by physicians. The person who made the discovery at once jumped to the conclusion that a horrible crime had been perpetrated, but a physician who examined the bodies decided that the mutilation was the result of dissection. A reporter called upon Dr. McGill to have the mystery explained, but he positively declined to make any statement whatever in reference to the matter. Mr. Rowland, the undertaker, declares that the physicians' signatures on the certificate of death are genuine, but he would not make any further explanation or statement. The presumption is that the doctors procured the bodies from the hospital for dissecting purposes, but it is a mystery why an effort should be made to bury both in one box, and a certificate given for only one person. County Physician Buck has been ordered by two members of the Board of Freeholders to make a thorough investigation of the case.

HAHNEMANN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

The 119th anniversary of the birthday of Hahnemann, the founder of Homeopathy, was celebrated by a banquet last evening at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner Broadway and Forty-second street. About 200 persons, including a large number of ladies, participated in the dinner. Dr. Robert McMurray presided. Among those present were Drs. Lewis Hallock, Geo. E. Belcher, Henry C. Houghton, John C. Minor, A. F. Ball, Wm. Tod Helmuth, Youlin of Jersey City, Kellogg and Kenyon of Buffalo, Andrews and Bell of Orange, Fisk and Wright of Brooklyn; Drs. Burdick, Mann, Wayte, Plimpton, Fleming, Stevens, White and Ensign. The address of welcome was delivered by Wm. Tod Helmuth, and the memory of Hahnemann was then drunk in silence. The toasts were "The Homeopathic Law of Cure," responded to by Carroll Dunham; "The Pioneers of Homeopathy," Edward Bayard; "Medical Charities," including the toasts responded to by Drs. Hallock, Blumenthal, Siebold, Sumner, Doroling, J. J. Youlin, Kenyon, Hills, T. F. Allin, F. E. Doughty. The final toast was to the medical education of woman, and was responded to by Dr. Carmichael. Mrs. Dr. Lozier, who was to have responded, being absent, on account of illness.

MR. BERGH'S NEW IDEA.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been trying to solve the problem of ridding the City of stray dogs. In conversation with a TIMES reporter, Mr. Bergh stated that his plan would be, the erection by the City of a suitable building for a pound, near the North or East Rivers, for the final disposition of vagrant dogs and cats. The next step would be to build two wagons, with boxes, divided into small compartments, each to be provided with a lid of iron network, for the admission of light and air, the whole to be placed at the disposal of the society, who would collect early in the morning all the stray dogs and cats to be found running at large in the streets and convey them to the pound, where they would be registered, those animals of any value, if not called for in a certain length of time, to be sold for the benefit of the pound, the others to be humanely destroyed. A further use of the pound would be made for the destruction of all condemned horses. No premiums are to be offered for the delivery of dogs at the pound, as it is claimed by Mr. Bergh that the result of that mode of procedure would be the importation of those animals from the surrounding towns, and the theft by the street-boys of dogs from private inclosures. This system was practiced in 1868, and was found to be impracticable for the reasons stated.

REPUBLICANS OF THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ON FINANCE.

A meeting of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association was held in their hall, No. 20 St. Mark's place, yesterday evening. The President, Mr. J. H. Brady, called the meeting to order, and the Secretary, Mr. T. W. Robinson, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted. Reports from the Executive, Central, and Admission Committees were read and approved. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the Republican members of Congress of this State for the great unanimity with which they have opposed all measures of inflation.

Resolved, That we believe the sentiment of the country will sustain President Grant in vetoing any law involving an increase of the currency.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the efforts being made to obtain a repeal of the law whereby the President of the Irish Society and the President of the German Society have been deprived of their votes in the proceedings of the Board of Emigration.

THE GERMAN COMMITTEE OF TWENTY.

The German Committee of Twenty, appointed at the Cooper Institute mass-meeting on Monday, in reference to the Commissioners of Emigration, held a meeting at Bissinger's office, in John street, yesterday, to decide what further action is to be taken in the matter. It was agreed to proceed to Albany on Monday, and to meet at the Delavan House on Tuesday morning, to wait upon the Governor. The resolutions adopted at the mass-meeting detailing the grievances and complaints against the Emigration Commissioners will be presented to the Governor and to both branches of the Legislature, with a view of having a bill passed providing for a reorganization of the Emigration Board, and the restoration of the rights and powers of the President of the German Society as a Commissioner of Emigration, with the privilege of voting on all questions arising before the board. The committee is composed of Messrs. Philip Bissinger, E. Sauer, Fr. Schack, L. Von Bierwirth, C. Godfrey Gunther, Col. Maidhoff, Franz Sigel, Levi Apgar, Judge Michael C. Gross, Oscar Zollikoffer, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway, Judge Friedman, Ex-Gov. Salomon, R. A. Witthaus, Christian Schwarz, Fr. Kilian, E. S. Ballin, Dr. Muhr, Willy Wallach.

REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at No. 457 Fourth avenue, yesterday evening. Mr. H. E. Howland presided, and the Secretary, Mr. Jos. C. Biglan, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were unanimously adopted. About twenty new members were added to the roll, and after a little discussion on routine business, a resolution was adopted requesting Hon. Bernard Biglin to use all his exertions toward having the bill known as Eastman's Rapid Transit bill pass the Legislature.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400; market fairly active for good shipping grades at unchanged prices, or a range of $5@$6 50 for fair to extra; stockers' and butchers' grades dull and unchanged; shipments, 2,600. Live Hogs active; receipts, 9,000; market firm for best grades, which are scarce at a range of $5 10@$6 for fair to extra; inferior to common dull at $4 70@$4 90; shipments, 11,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market fairly active and firm at $5@$7 50 for fair to good.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 10.—Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 104@105 premium; short sight, 106@108 premium; 60 days, gold, 131@132 premium; short sight, 134@135 premium; on London, 159@160 premium; on Paris, 130@132 premium. Spanish Gold, 237@238. Freights—Loading at Havana, to Falmouth and orders, 45s.@47s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast, 47s. 6d.@50s.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Holsatia, from Hamburg, &c.—Thomas Allen, Martin Small, Arthur Bender and wife, Hedwig Bender, and others in second cabin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:28—Sun sets.....6:35—Moon rises...2:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:16 | Gov. Island...4:05 | Hell Gate...5:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......FRIDAY, April 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Albemarle, Kelley, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steen, Chester and Wilmington, A. Abbott; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Matanzas, J. Borland & Co.

Brigs Etna, (Br.,) McKennon, Glace Bay, C. B., Simpson & Shaw; Emeline, (Br.,) Crowell, Pictou, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Aura, (Br.,) Cardes, Windsor, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Somerset, (Br.,) McBride, Sydney, C. B., C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Nellie Trim, Drinkwater, Georgetown, Dem., H. Trowbridge's Sons; A. H. Lennox, Gray, Porto Plata, R. Murray, Jr.; Tannhauser, Grover, Jacksonville, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg March 25, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and 375 passengers to Kunnhardt & Co. April 1, 12 A. M., lat. 48 35 N., lon. 23 37 W., spoke a Bremen Lloyd steam-ship bound E.; April 3, 11 A. M., lat. 47 10 N., lon. 33 52 W., a Cunard steam-ship bound E; April 7, 10 A. M., lat. 43 12 N., lon. 55 4 W., Inman steam-ship bound W.

Steam-ship C. J. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Ellida, (Norw.,) Boe, Bergen 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Franklin, (Norw.,) Hassell, Havre 34 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Americus, Baas, Messina Feb. 14, with fruit to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. March 2, lat. 34 32, lon. 94 20, passed a very large red-painted iron buoy, sugar-loafed form, above water, apparently considerable chain was attached to it, as it floated upright in the water.

Brig Zuleika, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Walsh, Malaga Feb. 15, and Gibraltar 24th, with fruit to G. Amsinck & Co. April 7, lat. 37 40 N., lon. 70 30 W., spoke bark Lookout, (of Boston,) steering N.; same date, &c., brig Mechanic, (of Portland, Me.,) steering S. E.

Schr. Sas. K. Lawrence, Herrick, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to Cole & Benson—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. C. H. Hodgdon, Hodgdon, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Jaime, Lluhi & Taulina; vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. M. E. Higgins, Higgins, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. A. P. Higgins, Higgins, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Frank Atwood, Bryan, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas.
Schr. R. T. Graham, Jarvest, Providence.
Schr. L. A. Tallis, Day, Providence.
Schr. R. S. Corson, Corson, Providence.
Schr. A. Leaming, Brower, Providence.
Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Shamrock, Gray, Providence, for Haverstraw.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Wistly.
Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London.
Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Fall River.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickenson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Geo. Brooks, Pendleton, Portland, Me.
Schr. A. H. Whitmore, Greenlaw, Portland, Me.
Schr. Casco Lodge, Hamilton, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.
Schr. John Balch, Lunt, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.
Schr. E. H. Lewis, Lewis, Newport.
Schr. M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Florence Nowell, Fennimore, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. B. Hyer, Hodgdon, Newport.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Newport.
Schr. F. G. Warner, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sarah Robinson, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Bailey, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. L. A. Orcutt, Haskell, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Helen P. Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ages, Chester, Boston.
Schr. C. W. Locke, Bunce, Boston.
Schr. N. B. Howes, Howes, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Amelia, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. James Brown, Boston.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Boston.
Schr. Cordelia Nowkirk, Huntley, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket.
Schr. Carter, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Pawtucket.
Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Ingalls, Pawtucket, for Haverstraw.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Richmond, Guptil, Pawtucket.
Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Hyannis.
Schr. John Boynton, Langley, Calais, with lumber to John Boyton's Sons.
Schr. E. K. Knight, Crockett, Camden, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. J. and H. Crowley, Crowley, Rockport, Me.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesebro, Stonington.
Schr. N. B. Smith, (new,) Jonesport, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Eastern Belle, Parker, Bucksport, Me., for Philadelphia.
Schr. May Day, Adams, Rockport.
Schr. Adelia Felica, Elliott, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. W. C. Hall, Talman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Wm. McLoon, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Silas McLoon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Fanny Elder, Ryder, Lanesville.
Schr. Oregon, Stinson, Rockland, with lime to Jas. Haviland.
Schr. D. B. Webb, Gross, Gloucester, for Baltimore.
Schr. Onward, Leland, Calais, with lumber to Cross & Austin.
Schr. Laura, Roberts, Carver Harbor, N. S.
Schr. Boaz, Ferguson, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.
Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Waterloo, Beck, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, do., with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. George and Albert, Bunker, Rockport.
Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland with ice to order.
Schr. Warrenington, Brown, Bangor with lumber to order.
WIND.—Sunset, light, N., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Hatteras for Norfolk; ship Ringleader for San Francisco; barks O'Thyen for Bremen, E. H. Purington for Cadiz; brigs Faustina for Havana, Sarah E. Kennedy for Sagua, M. C. Haskell for St. Mary's River; schr. C. M. Newins for Mobile.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—Arr. steamer Achilles, from Philadelphia; bark Kate Sancton, from Gettenburg; schr. Anna C. Cook, from St. Martins.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—Arr. steamers Berlin, from Bremen; Falcour, from Charleston; Blackstone, from Boston; Mediator, from New-York; F. W. Brune, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia. Barks Progress, from Messina; Sage, from Bristol. Schrs. Vesper, from Aguadilla, Porto Rico; Post Boy, from Havana; Lavolta, from Wood's Hole; Aldine, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Cld. steamers Saragossa, for Savannah; Raleigh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Lawrence, for Providence; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; bark Simpatia, (?) Cork or Falmouth for orders; brig Sally Brown, for Key West; schrs. R. W. Godfroy, for Salem; Oliver Scofield, for New-Haven; Elwood Burton, for Boston; Jane Einson, for Hoboken; Helen Hasbrouck, for Hoboken; J. R. Ciementa, for Washington, D. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10.—Sld. schrs. Thomas R. Pillsbury, for Port Royal, S. C.; Kate Grant, for do.; David Clarkson, for Satilla, Ga.; Maud Barbour, for Georgetown, S. C.

Sld. barks Due Fratelli Calcagno, for Queenstown; Kepler, for Queenstown; Rachel, for Matanzas; schrs. Jennie Spear, for Jamaica, and Lookout, for Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 10.—Passed in for Baltimore: Bark May Queen, from Rio; Italian barks, Assunta and Stephano A., from Genoa; schr. Sophia Hansom, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, (sailed in company with brig Arcadia for New-York. Left bark Sallas, for London, brig Sarah B. and sch. Nellie C. Paine, ldg. for New-York.)

Passed out—Brigs Lincoln, from City Point, for Brasil; Ella, from Baltimore, for West Indies; schr. Eliza D. Rathbun, from Norfolk, for Warsala; brig Rosebud, schrs. S. C. Evans, and J. F. Angus, for [illegible] large fleet of coasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—Passed [illegible] Maggie V. Hugg, for Rio; Azove, (?) for Rio; [illegible] Thorugy, for Cork; Preciosa, for Bremen; [illegible] for Liverpool; Elgin, for Martinique; brigs [illegible] Rio; Blanche, for Porto Rico.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 10.—Arr. [illegible] Thomas C. Leed, from Para; schrs. Island City, [illegible] Boston; Wm. M. Jones, and A. P. Emerson, for [illegible] York.

Sld. ship Francis Hilyard; barks Eugene, for Liverpool; St. Clair, for Fleetwood; Bieder, for [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 10.—Cld. steamers [illegible] Meade and Washington, for New-York; barks [illegible] for Havre; Ploen, for Bordeaux; Alina, for [illegible] at the Passes. Sld. steamer Gulf Streams, for [illegible]burg; ships Ceferina, Proteus, and Pomona; [illegible] perator, Prince Napoleon, and Pirandello.

The steam-ship Vandalia is off the bar, anchored outside.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 10.—Sld. on the 8th inst. steam-ship Jamaican, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 10.—Cld. steamer America, for Baltimore. Sld. steamer America, for Baltimore; [illegible] Remer, for Cronstadt; schrs. W. J. Parks, for New-York; W. L. Elkins, for Jacksonville; R. B. Taylor, [illegible] Mosquito Inlet; H. S. Hulter, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 9.—Arr. schrs. Bill Stevens and Abbie P. Cranmer, from Baltimore, for Boston; Lady Ellen, from Philadelphia, for do.; Adda Ryerson, from Sagua 16 ds., for Portland; Ralph Howes, from Jacksonville 10 ds., for Belfast; J. H. Conner, from Belfast, for Wilmington, Del.; Silverheels, from Vinal Haven, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-tug James Bowers; schrs. Tennessee, Potomac, Henry G. Fay, Elizabeth Segur, Fleetwing, [illegible] Rose, (Br.,) Alnomack, F. A. Danenhower, Mary Clark, Sarah, Crescent Lodge, Silas McLoon, Wm. McLoon, Walter C. Hall, Edith, and J. G. Huntington.

Wind N. E., fresh; rainy.

April 10—9 A. M.—No arrivals. Wind N. E., blowing heavy; rainy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 10.—Sld. for the United States: Angvald, Breciosa, Camilla, and Two Brothers.

Arr. out from the United States on the 8th inst.: Lizzie W. Virden, Trenton, and Delphin.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst.: Arbitrator, Zuleima, Pensacola Skiddaw, Franklin, and Fannie.

Arr. out from the United States on the 10th inst.: Minnehaha, Countess of Dufferin, Smile, Marietta W., Mustang, Arthur White, Cato, Louise, and Dronning.

The schr. Hunter, from Philadelphia, for Copenhagen, has arr. at Cowes, leaky.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—The Cunard line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York April 1, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The White Star line steam-ship Oceanic sld. for New-York at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wyoming, Capt. Guard, from New-York March 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond sld. to-day for New-York.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Clothing Warehouses,
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

FREEMAN & BURR Have very great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and embraces all the most popular of prevailing styles for all occasions and occupations.

$5 SPRING O'COATS, $8
$10 SPRING O'COATS, $12
$15 SPRING O'COATS, $20
$25 SPRING O'COATS, $30

FREEMAN & BURR'S Extensive CUSTOM DEPARTMENT enables them to please the most exacting, and execute ORDERS TO MEASURE at short notice and at MODERATE PRICES. ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality.

$10 SPRING SUITS, $15
$20 SPRING SUITS, $25
$30 SPRING SUITS, $40
$50 SPRING SUITS, $60

FREEMAN & BURR Have for years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The Stock embraces all the Favorite Designs and most Fashionable Materials for all ages, which are made to measure when preferred.

$5 SPRING SUITS for boys, $6
$8 SPRING SUITS for boys, $10
$12 SPRING SUITS for boys, $15
$25 SPRING SUITS for boys, $30

ORDERS BY MAIL. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.

RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufactory in the United States.
53,000
Now in use.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same Popularity.
Send for Price Lists.
Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

Brooks Brothers,
CLOTHIERS,
beg leave to announce their removal from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in
BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,
and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND LACES,
Has removed to
No. 893 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.
Carriage entrance on 19th st., opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

KURTZ PHOTOGRAPHER, has removed from No. 872 Broadway, to the more spacious rooms of his NEW BUILDING, on Madison square, (East 23d st.)

LAMBREQUINS IN NEW DESIGNS
G. L. KELTY & CO. 184 FIFTH AV. N. Y.
ALSO,
LATEST STYLES FURNITURE and COVERINGS.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,"
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE PERambulators, $8. Send for circular. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.